FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol IV No 099

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ACQUIESCENCE TO SOVIET FISHING DEMANDS EXPECTED

OW220221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0143 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- The Japan-Soviet fishery negotiations on this year's salmon catch quota for the northern Pacific should finish soon, with Japan likely to accept a Soviet demand that its haul be cut by 35 percent to 24,500 tons, government sources said Thursday [22 May]. The Soviet side reportedly pressed the Japanese hard Wednesday to accept the cut, saying that anadromous fish like salmon belong to the country in whose rivers they spawn, and refusing to accept Japan's demand for an increased quota.

Japan has called for a quota of 42,500 tons -- the level of three years ago -- for which it would pay the Soviet Union a fishery cooperation fee of 4.25 billion yen -- the same amount as last year. The sources quoted Vyacheslav Zilanov [name as received], head of the Soviet Fishery Ministry's Fxternal Relations Bureau, as saying there is no room for negotiations for an increased Japanese quota. Akio Kyoya, director of the Oceanic Fisheries Department of the Fisheries Agency, represented the Japanese side in Wednesday's bargaining with Zilanov.

The Soviet Union's firm stand appears to have convinced senior officials of the fisheries agency that prolonged negotiations are unlikely to produce a Soviet concession, and, at best, would only see Japan's catch quota raised by a few percentage points, the sources said.

The salmon fishing season has already started, and the sources said the Japanese negotiators are starting to think they have little alternative but to accept the Soviet proposal.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WARY OF FISHERIES PROTECTIONISM

OW211055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Foreign Ministry officials Wednesday [21 May] expressed concern about "protectionist" measures being prepared by the fisheries industry, noting such measures run counter to the principle of free trade and may invite retaliatory action against Japan.

The fisheries industry has been seeking protective legislation regulating import of fisheries products after Japan's "retreat" in talks with the United States this spring implying Japan's gradual withdrawal from salmon fishing in the northern Pacific.

The Japan Fisheries Association and other fisheries organizations have asked their supporting Diet members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) to press for legislating a "special bill preventing unfair regulations against Japanese fishing by other nations" and the bill was approved by the LDP fisheries committee last Friday. The bill may be regarded as a Japanese version of the 1974 U.S. Trade Act Article 301 calling for retaliatory measures against unfair trade as it aims to restrict fisheries imports when Japan is faced with unfair reductions in catch quotas or sharp raises in fees for entering and operating in U.S. fishing grounds, the ministry officials said.

The Foreign Ministry is concerned that the bill would violate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and asked LDP members not to take further steps to legislate the bill, the officials said. Taking measures against foreign restrictions is against the principle of free trade and trade fishing would violate GATT rules, the officials said. The LDP Policy Affairs Research Council Tuesday decided to leave the matter to its Chairman Masayuki Fujio for further study.

MITI REGRETS U.S. MOVE SEEKING TOOL EXPORT CURBS

OW211031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- The Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI) Wednesday regretted the U.S. decision to seek voluntary restraints on machine tool exports to the U.S. Machine tool builders said if they were forced to "voluntarily" curb their exports to the U.S., they would be hit hard, adding that they would thus urge the government to reject the U.S. request.

Government and industry officials were commenting on reports that President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday he would ask Taiwan, West Germany, Japan and Switzerland to agree to limit their machine tool exports to the U.S. voluntarily to stave off formal quotas or tariffs later. A MITI official said, "We never dreamed that the Reagan administration, which advocates the principle of free trade, would ask for voluntary export control." The official said MITI would study measures to cope with the request after hearing the U.S. explain what kind of restraint it is seeking.

Noting that U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige threatened to invoke the 1962 U.S. Trade Expansion Act's Section 232 (import restraints for reason of national security), the MITI official said he could not understand why Baldrige wanted curbs by America's allies on the strength of the national security clause which the U.S. has invoked to ban crude oil imports from Libya. He said Japan would urge the U.S. to withdraw Baldrige's remarks when it formally asks Japan for voluntary export restraints.

The official said machine tool exports to the U.S. are limited to those which are used to manufacture only consumer goods. Some MITI officials doubted the capability of American machine tool makers to manufacture such high-quality machine tools as are desired by American users.

Japan's cutting tool exports to the U.S. in 1985 totaled about 900 million dollars, of which some 700 million dollars were numerically controlled machines.

Commenting on the reports, industry officials said the Japanese machine tool builders are now faring badly as a result of excessive competition and the yen's sharp appreciation against the U.S. dollar. Curbs on exports to the U.S. would deal a serious blow, they said. They also said they would closely watch what stand the U.S. Government would take regarding the volume and method of export restraint.

LOWER HOUSE APPROVES REAPPORTIONMENT BILL

OW210651 Tokyo KYODO in English 0638 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- The lower house, on the eve of the final day of the current Diet session, approved a bill Wednesday designed to correct the huge imbalance of its seats in proportion to voters in urban and rural regions.

With the Diet action, the poolitical focus has shifted toward whether or not Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will dissolve the House of Representatives for twin elections of both chambers of parliament in late June or early July. Nakasone is said to be in favor of calling lower house elections before his second, two-year term as LDP president runs out in October, in a bid to retrieve the seats the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) lost under his leadership in the previous elections in 1983. The bill was immediately sent to the upper house.

The LDP, its coalition partner the New Liberal Club and the opposition Komeito voted for the bill. The government party has a solid majority in the upper house.

If the bill becomes Law, the number of lower house members in eight constituencies, most of them in the Tokyo metropolitan region, will be increased by one to reach four, five or six. The number of members in seven rural constituencies will be cut by one to two or three.

The ratio between the number of voters to one lower house member in rural and urban constituencies has increased to 1 to 5.12 -- a state which has been ruled "unconstitutional" by the Supreme Court. This concerns the fourth district of Chiba Prefecture where there are 561,040 voters for one lower house member, compared with 109,684 in the fifth district of Kyogo Prefecture. The imbalance will be reduced to 1 to 2.99 when the new law takes effect.

The lower house action followed a series of separate talks between Nakasone and opposition leaders. In the meeting with Japan Socialist Party chief Masashi Ishibashi, Nakasone said he has never thought of dissolving the lower house, according to government sources. "I've made that clear many times," Nakasone was quoted as telling Ishibashi.

But LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru, in a meeting with a senior LDP Diet member in the morning, said Nakasone has "strong hopes" to call double elections this summer.

Former Prime Ministers Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki, LDP supreme advisers, are vocal opponents to simultaneous elections. Kiichi Miyazawa, chairman of the LDP Executive Council and one of the top contenders to succeed Nakasone, is also opposed to dissolution of the lower house.

JSP 'Resigned' to Diet Elections

OW220319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- The top opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Thursday appeared to have resigned itself to the prospect of simultaneous elections to both houses of the Diet.

In a meeting of the party's most powerful caucus Thursday, party Secretary General Manabu Tanabe hit out once again at the idea of a double election, but acknowledged that the prospects of one on July 6 "are now accepted by and large" among politicians. The meeting was attended by 45 JSP Diet members loyal to Chairman Masahi Ishibashi, along with representatives of pro-JSP trade unions.

While vowing to continue their resistance to a general election, Shun Oide, leader of the caucus group, urged the Socialists to get ready to go to the hustings, saying "We must on no account let down our vigilance." Tsuruo Yamaguchi, the JSP Diet policy chairman, told the meeting the Socialists will keep a close watch on whether the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party follows all procedural steps in calling a general election. Yamaguchi was referring to the proclamation of a Diet seat-redistribution bill expected to clear the upper house Thursday, just before the Diet finishes its current session.

The meeting came a day after LDP moved one step closer to the double vote with a declaration by LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru that he favored the simultaneous election.

Pundits Expect July Elections

OW211331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Political pundits expect that a twin election of both houses of the Diet will be held in early July following the anticipated passage of a bill Thursday night in the upper house to correct the voter disparity in seats in the House of Representatives. The powerful lower house approved the election bill Wednesday afternoon, and speculation immediately mounted as to if and when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will call a lower house election simultaneously with the upper house election which must take place this summer.

More than 140 dietmen of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), most of whom are members of factions led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Nakasone, have so far signed a petition calling for the twin election. LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru also shifted toward the double election by telling senior LDP leaders Kiichi Miyazawa and Toshio Komoto Wednesday afternoon that most LDP Diet members favor the twin election and that he himself wants to dissolve the lower house. Even a top leader of the LDP faction led by Takeo Fukuda, a staunch opponent of the twin election, expressed his apprehension about the simultaneous elections by saying that a "point of no return" may have been reached.

Political observers say that Nakasone will convene an extra Diet session late next week and dissolve the lower house between June 1-5 in a "tatemae" (ostensible) bid to spur the sluggish economy caused by the sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar. If that happens, the twin election will be held July 6 following a month-long period of notice required by the bill.

U.S. REMARKS ON AID AT U.N. LABELED 'BROWBEATING'

SK220504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- The U.S. representative in the United Nations threatened that any voter against the United States at the U.N. General Assembly should expect no "aid" from it. Hitting at this browbeating, MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today says: The outcry of the White House servant revealed the sordid intention of the U.S. reactionary rulers. It was an open challenge to the developing countries and an indication of the vicious attempt of the U.S. imperialists to abuse the United Nations as "a political arena" to serve their purpose. The paper continues: The U.S. imperialists are trying by hook or by crook to put the noose of subjugation again around the necks of the new-emerging countries by taking advantage of their economic difficulties.

The utterances of the U.S. representative at the United Nations were indicative of the U.S. intention to continue to employ in the United Nations its trite method of placing other countries under its control under a specious slogan. The time has gone when the U.S. imperialists could act the master in the United Nations with "aid" as the lever. They should behave with discretion, discarding the old mode of thinking of "a dominator" bent on ruling the roost in the United Nations.

U.S. POST-CHERNOBYL ANTI-USSR CAMPAIGN DENOUNCED

SK210519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA) -- Papers here today denounce the U.S. imperialists for exploiting the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident for their anti-Soviet, anti-Communist campaign and insidious political purposes. Branding this act of the United States as a very dastardly and malicious ruse to play a political and economic mischief with a country hit by a disaster, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The U.S. authorities attempt to make a political and economic capital out of other's misfortune is a deplorable act which can never be justified. The anti-Soviet racket of the United States is a deliberate act for aggravating the Soviet-U.S. relations and increasing international tensions. This has made it plain that the U.S. rulers, in actuality, do not want improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and relaxation of tensions, though they are loud-mouthed about "improvement of relations," "detente" and "cooperation".

In his recent TV appearance in connection with the incident, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, declared that the unilateral nuclear blast moratorium of the Soviet Union would be extended again till August 6 this year and proposed to have a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting without loss of time for the stoppage of nuclear tests. At the same time, the Soviet Union took a series of initiatives to save mankind from nuclear danger by ending the nuclear arms race, preventing the militarisation of space and abolishing nuclear weapons.

These peaceful initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union are important measures for removing the danger of a nuclear war and defending world peace, which have enlisted approval and support from the broad international community, but the U.S. authorities obstinately stick to their unjustifiable stand, opposing the repeated Soviet initiatives and proposals. This indicates that they are clean indifferent to a stop to nuclear tests, realisation of nuclear arms reduction and prevention of a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their insidious row for taking advantage of other's disaster for foul purposes.

LOCAL OFFICIALS ATTEND KWANGJU UPRISING RALLIES

SK220818 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] On 19 May, mass rallies were held in Nampo, Pyongsong, and Kaesong to commemorate the 6th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising. At the rally in Nampo, Pak Sung-il, responsible secretary of the Nampo municipal party committee and chairman of the Nampo Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Pyon Chang-pok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Rural Economic Committee; responsible functionaries of local party, administrative, economic, and workers' organizations; and deans of colleges were present, together with the workers and students of the city.

At the rally in Pyongsong, Kim Ui-sun, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; (Hwang Yong-kak), secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee; responsible functionaries of the local party, administrative, economic, and workers' organizations; and deans of colleges were present, together with the workers and students of the city.

At the rally in Kaesong, Kim Ki-son, responsible secretary of the Kaesong municipal party committee and chairman of the Kaesong People's Committee; Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Yak-hui, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Rural Economic Committee; responsible functionaries of workers' organizations; and deans of colleges were present, together with workers and students of the city.

Further on Local Rallies

SK220902 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] On 20 May, mass rallies were held in Wonsan and Haeju to mark the 6th anniversary of the heoric Kwangju Popular Uprising. At the rally in Wonsan, Kim Chong-song, secretary of the Kangwon provincial party committee; Han yong-nam, deputy chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; responsible functionaries of the local party, administration, and economic organizations; responsible functionaries of workers' organizations; and deans of colleges were present, together with workers and students of the city.

At the rally in Haeju, Kim Tong-won, chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Ko Yun-mo, secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee; responsible functionaries of the local party, administrative, economic, and workers organizations; and deans of colleges were present, together with the workers and students of the city.

FURTHER ON KWANGJU RALLY IN PYONGYANG

Student Representative Speaks

SK201411 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 17 May 86

[Speech by Chi Yun-ku, a representative of the students, at a mass meeting held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium in Pyongyang on 17 May -- Recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Ever at this moment, we feel as if the cries of patriotism which were echoed in Kwangju are being heard. Six years ago, on 18 May, youths, students, and citizens in Kwangju rose up in the resistance, calling for the abolition of the Yusin system and Chon Tu-hwan's stepping down from power. This was a majestic declaration which erupted the volcano of the antifascist struggle in the land of South Korea. It was also an eruption of their burning aspiration and will not only to smash the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to revive the brutal and vicious Yusin system, but also to achieve a new society of independence and new politics for democracy.

With the burning will to devote their lives for independence and democracy, youths and students in Kwangju waged a do-or-die resistance for over 10 days in defiance of the attacks of the martial law troops and the bayonets of the airborne special forces troops mobilizing tanks and armored vehicles.

Treasuring independence, democracy, and reunification, they seized the weapons of the martial law troops and rose up in the resistance while rushing toward the troops as human bombs. They organized the committee of Kwangju students for the struggle for democracy and struggled to the end. What they desired even when they fell, hit by bullets fired by the martial law troops, was a new society, of independence and democracy.

The brutal U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring issued an order of murder to the martial law troops that they may kill even 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens. In accordance with this order, the martial law troops shot and killed the Kwangju citizens at random. They buried the citizens alive and burned them to death. Thus, they perpetrated unprecedented murderous atrocities without hesitation. However, Kwangju never died. The city today is calling the people throughout South Korea to rise up in the struggle for independence and democracy. [applause]

The echo of revenge sounded in Kwangju was expanded to Mokpo, Chonju, Pusan, and Seoul. And this echo finally triggered the storm of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle throughout South Korea.

Students at Seoul National University are resolved to struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the fascist regime until their veins run dry, until their bones are broken, and until they can sing the song of victory. Kim Tae-won, a student from Seoul National University, and Kim U-ki, a student from Sogang University, fell to their deaths from their school buildings. A worker in Seoul burned himself. Thus, they rose up in the resistance against the colonial dictatorial regime.

Why on earth did they choose the road of struggle at the sacrifice of their lives without hesitation? It was in order to fan the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle against dictatorship in South Korea through their struggle and death.

In retrospect, the anti-U.S. struggle against dictatorship has swept through the whole area of South Korea. A cursed U.S. cultural center was submerged in flames; U.S. flags were burned; another U.S. cultural center was seized by students; and U.S. imperialists' military bases and their ruling organs, including the office of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and a U.S. bank, received severe blows of punishment.

Even at this moment, the South Korean youths and students are vigorously increasing their voices of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and are strongly calling for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialists from South Korea. The struggle of the South Korean youths and students is indeed an extremely just and patriotic act to oppose the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and to regain the divested sovereignty, democracy, and civil rights. [applause]

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is triggering a large-scale wholesale arrest while intensifying the suppression of the struggle of youths and students. The fascist clique is searching for those students involved in the Samintu and Minmintu which have been organized in some 30 universities in South Korea, including Seoul National University. It is also frantically trying to arrest youths and students who have risen up in the struggle.

The rascals are babbling that the struggle of the South Korean youths and students is under the direct manipulation of the North. If so, was the case of Kim Se-chin, a student of Seoul National University, who burned himself to death, under the manipulation of someone? Of course not. His death was the expression of his righteous and just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and for independence and democracy in South Korea.

The suppressive policy that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is now perpetrating is the last-ditch maneuver to prolong his destiny [words indistinct]. I, in the name of all youths and students in the northern half of the Republic, strongly condemn the Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppressive atrocity against the struggle of the South Korean youths and students, branding it as a flagrant violation of campus freedom and democracy and as an intolerable challenge to the people's aspiration and the nation's desire. [shouts of slogans]

Where there is suppression there is ruination. Those who commit crimes are destined to be ruined. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has been rejected by the people, should step down from power at the earliest possible date before he meets the same disgraceful fate that befell Marcos. If traitor Chon Tu-hwan fails to step down from power, he will be overthrown without fail.

We have the right to call the United States to account. The U.S. imperialists have occupied the southern part of this land for over 40 years and have exercised the brutal colonial rule in this land. Thus, they have imposed all sorts of misfortune and suffering on our nation.

Today the South Korean youths, students, and people are shouting the slogan, "Let us rescue South Korea, which has perished because of the pro-U.S. flunkeyism, with the anti-U.S. struggle." In no way can the U.S. imperialists justify their occupation of South Korea. We firmly believe that the South Korean youths and students will win the final victory in the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification by more highly raising the banner of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle.

We will always firmly stand at the side of the South Korean youths and students struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification. We will also actively support and encourage their just and patriotic struggle with all things. [applause]

Our youths and students will firmly prepare themselves [words indistinct] for the revolutionary cause of chuche by firmly arming themselves with the great chuche idea, upholding the leadership of the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with loyalty, and effecting new innovations in production, study, and [word indistinct] life. [applause, shouts of slogans]

'Intellectual's Address

SK210211 Pyongyang Service in Korean 1100 GMT 17 May 86

[Speech by Yi Chong-chan, representative of intellectuals, at a mass meeting held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium in Pyongyang on 17 May -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, the demand for democracy -- the demand ardently raised by the Kwangju warriors on the burning streets 6 years ago -- is still warmly beating our hearts today. They shouted, "Our demand is to achieve democracy. Let us achieve democracy quickly." The bitter outcry for do-or-die struggle -- the outcry raised by the warriors on the streets of resistance and from loudspeaker vehicles -- shook all of South Korea.

Democracy and reunification were the ardent demands of the Kwangju warriors and were the greatest desire of all the South Korean fellow countrymen who have suffered for more than 40 years under U.S. colonial rule. For the South Korean fellow countrymen, who have groaned under the pressure of foreign forces over a period when members of a generation have fully grown, independence, democracy, and reunification were a very urgent question, were a very natural demand, and were a national task whose performance shoauld not be delayed even for a moment. The U.S. imperialists mercilessly trampled underfoot this simple demand.

On 22 May 1980, when the Kwangju warriors waged a do-or-die struggle, an emergency meeting was held at the White House, and a bestial plot was hatched to commit the barbarous act of slaughtering the Kwangju citizens en masse by transferring three division-size puppet army troops and tank units under the control of the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea to military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan. Later, the U.S. imperialists backed up the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring's human butchery with arms and issued murderous instruction to suppress the uprisers with iron fists. Thus, the mass holocaust in Kwangju, of which even beasts will be ashamed and against which they will gnash their teeth, was committed in accordance with the script prepared by the U.S. imperialists and under their command.

Comrades, look how wicked, atrocious, and outrageous the U.S. imperialist aggressive rascals are! The U.S. imperialists are the manipulators not only of the Kwangju incident but also of all the tragic incidents occurred in South Korea and are the cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people. It was the U.S. imperialists who forced colonial rule on the South Korean people who were seething with feelings of excitement after freeing themselves from the 36-year-long colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists with the 15 August liberation as the momentum and with the joy of building a new life. It was the U.S. imperialists who, through the staging of the 16 May military coup, helped trample underfoot the new bud of democracy won through the 19 April struggle.

It was the U.S. imperialists who helped make Kwangju, which rose opposing the Yusin dictatorial system and demanding the democratization of society, submerged in the sea of blood. It is the U.S. imperialists who, fanning the sentiment of confrontation among our fellow countrymen, are trying to impose the disasters of a nuclear war upon our people. [shouts]

Even today, the U.S. imperialists are instigating traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist jackal, to suppress the people and are hatching and using all forms of political conspiracies and tricks by successively sending the secretaries of defense and state in an attempt to maintain fascist colonial rule in South Korea. Encouraged by the positive support from the U.S. masters, military hooligan and traitor Chon Tu-hwan is much more viciously wielding a sword. The Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested more than 3,470 people on 12 April when, having issued a first-grade emergency alert decree to all puppet police forces, it carried out special surveillance operations against pedestrians. Since then, it has blown the great whirlwind of tyranny against the patriotic youths and the people who have risen in the just and patriotic struggle. As a result, South Korea has been turned into a zone in which the aggressors and the traitors are desperately and coercively running amok to maintain fascist colonial rule, into a miserable wasteland of human rights, and into an arena where democracy has been strangled.

What is the state of the cultural and artistic sectors in South Korea? The South Korean Consultative Association for the Democratic Cultural Movement said: The culture in this society is one of slavery designed to cow the masses of the people into submission and weakness to the dictator. This culture is not for the people but for neocolonialism. It is not designed to overcome national division but to perpetuate division. At a time when the South Korean culture has been degraded so far, it will be useless to refer to the status of intellectuals and artists.

On behalf of all the intellectuals in the northern half of the Republic, I bitterly denounce and condemn the vampire U.S. imperialists who are frantically running amok to stain Kwangju with the blood shed by our fellow countrymen and to commit once again the barbarous holocaust in Kwangju for the second time, and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the butcher of the people and felonious and outrageous traitor. [shouts]

No aggressor in all ages and countries has persecuted our people so long and so ruthlessly as the U.S. imperialists. No such heartrending and great disasters have our people suffered in their 500-year-long history as those caused by the U.S. imperialists. At this grim moment when such an arch enemy is threatening our people's right to existence, the South Korean intellectuals should, for the moment, set aside their personal roles to rise up in revengeful patriotism. Their cultural activities should be carried out in struggle to save the nation.

At a time when the people have been made a mockery by the occupiers and when the blood of our fellow countrymen continues to flow, how can intellectuals appear on stage, and even if they do appear, how can they sing and dance? The place where the South Korean intellectuals should be now is the plaza of the struggle to achieve national sovereignty and democracy. Instead of singing a peaceful song, ignoring the situation, the South Korean intellectuals should join in the do-or-die struggle.

We firmly believe that the South Korean intellectuals will banish the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and will carry out the task of democracy without fail by joining efforts with the South Korean people who have risen in the just and patriotic struggle. [applause]

The intellectuals and artists in the northern half of our Republic will positively support the righteous and patriotic struggle of the South Korean people, intellectuals, and artists by bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in literary and artistic activities, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately withdraw from South Korea. [shouts]

Agricultural Worker's Speech

SK200942 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 17 May 86

[Speech by Sin Sun-ae, a representative of the agricultural workers, at a mass meeting held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium in Pyongyang on 17 May -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Recalling the day 6 years ago, as if it were yesterday, I vividly picture before my eyes the heroic appearance of the Kwangju warriors who, like raging billows, dashed to paratroopers' gun muzzles, which ferociously emitted fire, bitterly shouting, "Multilate Chon Tu-hwan to death," "The Yusin remnants must withdraw," "Immediately repeal the emergency martial law." Among the fighting ranks were peasants of Cholla Province, who had raised the torch of the peasants' war in the year of Kabo [1894].

The peasants who rose in the struggle in the dark world devoid of freedom and democracy did not demand fortune or power. They only protested dictatorial rule because their human rights were trampled underfoot. They only demanded basic democracy because they were deprived of democracy. With what did the Chon Tu-hwan ring answer this demand? It answered it by issuing murderous i structions to trample underfoot Kwangju and to kill all the young men. It answered the demand by wantonly stabbing the uprisers to death with bayonets and by burning them to death with flame throwers.

The butcher of the people crushed the skulls of the innocent peasants after binding them with iron chains, mashed them with armored cars, and killed fetuses by cutting the bellies of pregnant women and taking them out. How can we restrain ourselves from gnashing our teeth and from cursing the Chon Tu-hwan ring even today after the elapse of several years? Thousands of peasants, who were murdered in Kwangju, students, and citizens are angrily indicting the killers.

Together with all the agricultural workers in the northern half of the Republic, I bitterly denounce, with surging national indignation, the pro-U.S. dictatorial clique for directly committing the barbarous act of slaughtering the Kwangju people en masse. [shouts]

Comrades, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader of the Kwangju incident, human trash, and traitor, who should have been executed after undergoing a trial by the South Korean people.

After the Kwangju incident, in an attempt to avoid responsibility for the miserable Kwangju incident by distorting the truth, the Chon Tu-hwan ring brazenly staged the farce of announcing the number of victims in Kwangju by reducing it to 20 or so and of digging and oblitering the graves of the victims in Mt Mudung. It has prevented people from referring to the Kwangju incident. How base and brazen this maneuver is!

No matter what trick he may use, traitor Chon Tu-hwan will never be able to wash off the stains of the blood shed by the fellow countrymen, conceal his true color as a felonious killer, and escape responsibility for the Kwangju incident.

This has been clearly shown by the fact that on 15 May this year, students from 30 universities throughout South Korea, including 4,000 students of Chonnam University in Kwangju, waged a strong anti-U.S. and antidictatorial demonstration struggle, shouting, "Banish the United States that manipulated the mass holocaust in Kwangju," "Punish those who are responsible for the holocaust in Kwangju."

The crime committed against the fellow countrymen is too great for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to escape responsibility for the Kwangju incident. Sitting in the seat of dictatorial power following the Kwangju incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has brutally and outrageously suppressed students and the people by pursuing a fascist policy that is much more vicious and barbarous than the Yusin dictatorial system. Thus, he has gravely committed treacherous crimes against the people.

Today, we hear heartrending news every day. Hundreds of students have been arrested en masse and dragged to prison by the puppet police forces throughout South Korea on charges of demanding democracy, and democrats have been arrested ceaselessly and tried on charges of demanding constitutional revision. This directly shows the atrocious nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's evil dictatorial rule.

PROVINCIAL RALLIES COMMEMORATE KWANGJU UPRISING

SK201110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- Mass rallies are being held at provincial seats of Korea to commemorate the 6th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising. At Nampo, Pyongyang and Kaesong mass rallies held on May 19 the attendants vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their crime in wirepulling the Kwangju massacre.

Addressing the rallies, leading officials of local power bodies and representatives of various circles said that the Kwangju popular uprising was a just resistance for national salvation of the masses who rose against the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to revive the fascist "Yusin" system and for the democratisation of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The speakers stressed that the Kwangju popular uprising was a most fierce massive resistance, largest in the scale in the modern history of the liberation struggle of the eastern people against autocratic government and for democracy. The Kwangju massacre clearly proved that the Chon Tu-hwan group is a group of human butchers who slaughter fellow countrymen without hesitation to maintain their power and the U.S. imperialists are neither "helper" nor "friend" of the South Korean people but their murderer and enemy, the speakers said.

They said the South Korean students and people clearly realized through the Kwangju incident that as long as they are not free from the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, they cannot achieve independence, democracy or reunification and are now directing the spearhead of the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and courageously waging the anti-U.S. struggle.

They ardently called upon the South Korean students and people to hold higher the banner of anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle raised by the fighters of Kwangju and fight persistently in defiance of the brutal suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique till they win final victory.

The speakers said: if the South Korean authorities truly want detente and the improvement of the North-South relations, they must stop at once the military exercise against the North and the frantic suppression of the democratic forces in South Korea and respond to our peace proposal.

While preposterously linking the national fighting committee for achieving democracy, the fighting committee for achieving independence and democracy, and students belonging to these committees with us, the South Korean dictators have frantically kicked up tyrannical rackets in searching universities at midnight, in confiscating publications, and in wantonly arresting students. By so doing, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to cause a second Kwangju incident in South Korea, fully revealing its vulnerability of facing the fate of downfall.

I would like to ask: If the acts of opposing the foreign forces that have come to another country uninvited and of demanding national sovereignty constitute crimes, are the acts of holding on to foreign aggressive forces and of declining to protest the act of bringing a dog into office of the foreign minister patriotic? If the act of demanding democracy due to the lack of democracy is an act that deserves arrest and punishment, does the rascal's act of violating democracy with bayonets deserve praise?

The suppression of the patriotic students and the people by those who have committed crimes against the people can never be justified in any way. Instead of suppressing the students and the people, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique should frankly admit its treacherous crimes, should step down from the seat of power without delay, should immediately stop futilely kicking up tyrannical rackets, and should unconditionally and immediately release all detained and imprisoned students and people.

All the agricultural workers in the northern half of the Republic will once again reap a bumper harvest this year by thoroughly implementing the party's military slogan calling for reaping a bumper harvest by rising with the spirit of the people in Chongsanri. Thus, they will vigorously support and encourage the sacred struggle of the South Korean people and peasants and will positively contribute to achieving the cause of the fatherland's reunification. [applause, shouts]

SIGNIFICANCE OF KWANGJU UPRISING ASSESSED

SK210938 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 May 86

[Unattributed special article: "Let Us Vanquish the Resentment of Kwangju With the Anti-U.S. Flames for National Salvation"]

[Text] As a blood-stained decisive struggle, the Kwangju uprising marked the most shining chapter in the history of the antifascist struggle for democracy in this country. Today, the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising is being observed at a time when a renewed struggle is being waged.

The Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 was an eruption of the pent-up resentment and indignation of our masses, who had been oppressed and trampled upon under the fascist colonial rule of the Yankee aggressors and traitor Chon Tu-hwan. At the same time, it was a popular resistance reflecting our masses' unanimous aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The Kwangju popular uprising was by no means an abrupt incident, but an inevitable product of history. In retrospect, our masses, who overthrew the ringleader of the Yusin dictatorship in the flames of the furious struggle in Pusan and Masan, were filled with the ardent desire to usher in a new spring of democracy. Thus, they boldly turned out on the street of the struggle to completely liquidate the fascist dictatorship, which had kept them under the fascist yoke for 18 long years, and to create a new politics and new life without fascism, submission, and division.

However, the people's dream for a new spring of democracy was mercilessly shattered by the fascist rampage of the military circle of Chon Tu-hwan -- a matchless traitor and murderer -- who was newly installed by the United States.

Instigated by the masters, Chon Tu-hwan, through the 17 May fascist outrage, banned all political activities in order to maintain the fascist colonial rule, which was in crisis. He indiscriminately arrested and detained progressive youths and students and democratic personages, and turned the whole of South Korea into a murderous prison, thus committing an oppressive outrage unprecedented in history.

Our masses were unable to remain idle and tolerate this. The indignation of the masses finally erupted into popular resistance in Kwangju and, thus, a history of a heroic struggle in which the heavily armed martial law troops were repelled with bare fists and the city of Kwangju was brought under complete control of the masses for 10 days was created.

The partiotism of the Honam area, which raised the flames of the Tonghak struggle and the Kwangju student incident, was more highly displayed; the entire city of Kwangju became a pillar of fire; and 800,000 citizens became a volcano of indignation. Thus, the Kwangju popular uprising was the largest popular struggle, in terms of intensity and scale, in the history of popular struggle in the East.

The Kwangju popular uprising once again confirmed the historical truth that neither oppression nor power can frustrate the will of the masses who have turned out for freedom and democracy.

Chon Tu-hwan raved that it would be all right to kill 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens. He hurled into Kwangju some 100,000 troops, aircraft, missiles, and a large number of armored units offered by the U.S. masters. By so doing, he burned to death innocent citizens who had turned out in the struggle, stabbed them to death with bayonets; shot them to death; gouged out breasts; cut open the abdomen of a pregnant woman, took out the fetus, and then slaughtered her; crushed people with tanks; and buried people alive. Thus, in a blood-stained slaughter unprecedented in history in terms of cruelty and bestiality, thousands of compatriots were killed. However, our masses' spirit of freedom and their desire for democracy have not been quelled.

Even if a complete victory was not won, the Kwangju popular uprising showed to the world that our masses and students were still alive even under the relentlessly oppressive rule of the Yankees and fascism. At the same time, it greatly shattered the base of the fascist U.S. colonial rule.

In particular, the Kwangju popular uprising was of great significance because it paved an epochal way to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence for the South Korean masses.

Through the Kwangju uprising, those who had long been plagued by anticommunist fever in the atmosphere of pro-U.S. flunkeyism came to clearly realize that the United States is by no means their protector or friend but an atrocious aggressor, shameless hypocrite, and mortal enemy who does not hesitate to drive other nations into a sea of blood and a sea of flames in order to maintain its colonial rule. Thus, the South Korean mass movement changed its navigational course in the direction of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Indeed, the Kwangju popular uprising was a significant event that will shine forever in the history of the antifascist struggle for democracy in our country and in the history of the liberation struggle by the oppressed peoples of the world. Upon ruminating on the meaning of the Kwangju popular uprising that made aggressors and fascists tremble 6 years ago, our masses feel heartbroken for those patriots sacrificed for democracy, reunification, and the fatherland.

Six years have passed since those patriots departed from our midst. However, their aspiration has not yet been realized. The maneuvers for the perpetuation of colonial rule over South Korea by the United States -- the ringleader of the Kwangju slaughter -- are becoming even more blatant. The wielding of bayonets by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime, instigated by the United States, is also being further intensified. At the same time, the road to reunification is even more heavily blocked by the anticommunist rampage and war exercises and the national economy and the people's livelihood have now reached the worst stage.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has now even made moves to obstruct the construction of a memorial obelisk for those sacrificed during the 18 May Kwangju uprising. At the same time, he is now persecuting their bereaved families and treating them coldly.

National sovereignty has been completely trampled under foot by the foreign force, democratic fascist rule, the wall of permanent division has been indescribably heightened because of the schemes for two Koreas sought by the splittists within and without, the economy has become bankrupt, and the people's livelihood has reached the worst stage. This, precisely, is what has developed since the Kwangju popular uprising.

The miserable South Korean situation is urgently calling for all the masses to follow the spirit of patriotism displayed by those Kwangju strugglers who fought against tanks and armored personnel carriers, and to turn out in the sacred pan-national anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Our masses must not allow the blood shed by those patriots of the Kwangju uprising to be meaningless. To this end, all people must unite in unison and wage a furious joint struggle along the road of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy. This is a lesson drawn from the bitter experience of the Kwangju uprising, in which those involved in the uprising had to wage a blood-stained battle, although their spirit was high and their determination was great, because there was no pan-national support.

At present, no task is more urgent than achieving unity. Workers, youths, students, jobless people, peasants, intellectuals, merchants, businessmen, and even public employees and some conscientious policemen participated in the Kwangju uprising. We must follow this precious example, and the patriotic masses of all walks of life must surmount all differences and turn out in unison in the common cause to repel the Yankees, to punish fascists, and to build an independent and democratic new society.

The May of struggle, the May of victory, has come. The Kwangju banner for democracy and reunification is still fluttering in the hearts of our masses, and the gunshots of resistance and cries of freedom that rang out in Kwangju are still echoing in this land.

The souls of those sacrificed during the Kwangju uprising, who cannot sleep in peace because of their resentment, are watching us. Let us all usher in the second Kwangju uprising and fly the blood-stained banner of independence, democracy, and reunification raised by those patriots on the peak of victory. Let us vanquish the resentment of Kwangju with anti-U.S. flames for national salvation.

DPRK DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR PRC VISIT 20 MAY

DRFR Central Committee

SK201120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by its Presidium member Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, left here today by air for a visit to China.

It was seen off at the airport by Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member, and Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat, of the DFRF Central Committee, Kim Tae-sop, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, Choe Hui-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

Pyongyang Friendship Delegation

SK201124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation headed by Hong In-ho, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, left here today by plane for a visit to China.

It was sent off at the airport by Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

UNC COUNTERPROPOSES MAC MEETING BE HELD 29 MAY

SK220044 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 8

[Text] The United Nations Command (UNC) counterproposed yesterday that the 436th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) be held at the truce village of Panmunjom on May 29, a UNC spokesman announced. The spokesman said that the North Korean component of the commission had proposed the MAC meeting be held today.

'SOBER CONSIDERATION' ON ECONOMIC SEA ZONE

SK220139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "200-Mile Fishery Zone"]

[Text] The Japanese government is reportedly moving to apply its 200-mile maritime zone to Korean fishing vessels in the foresee-able future. Since such a move would substantially affect our haul of marine products, our government should be well prepared for the adverse consequences. For nine years, since its proclamation of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone in May 1977, Japan has exempted Korean fishermen under an accord for self-regulatory fishing operations in the costal seas off Hokkai-do and Cheju-do.

The bilateral and reciprocal fishing agreement is to expire this autumn and will be up for renewal or revision at that time through mutual consultations. Declaration of a 200-mile sea zone is in keeping with the universal tend toward extends territorial control. Tokyo has thus far exempted Korea for the benefit of both nations.

The proposed measure to keep Korean fishermen out of the coastal seas of Japan comes as a result of tightened fishing regulations by the United States and the Soviet Union in recent years. The two countries have greatly slashed the quotas allowed for Japanese fishing fleets inside their economic zones on grounds of conserving their own maritime resources.

Apparently, the Tokyo government is driven by the need to make up for the losses in their haul of fish in the North Pacific by forcing Korean fishermen out of their declared fishing zone. However, the question is not so simple, since, in terms of cash value, the Japanese catch more fish around the Korean peninsula than Koreans do near Japan. Korean fishermen haul in a large tonnage, but the Japanese rake in more money by catching expensive fish. Thus, the Japanese government has to give a second thought to enforcing the 200-mile limit with regard to Koreans. It might prompt Seoul to declare its own 200-mile economic zone to keep the Japanese out of the now easily accessible fishing grounds.

Korea, for its part, must give sober consideration to the wisdom of proclaiming a 200-mile economic zone, in light of its impact upon its neighbors, Japan and China, with regard to the possible future development of seabed resources, as well as fisheries. It is most important to take effective countermeasures to preserve our own marine resources in our seas and to find new grounds for fishing operations far and wide, unencumbered by restrictions and heavy levies by foreign governments.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON JSP VISAS; PHILIPPINES VISIT

SK220027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said yesterday that the government finds it difficult to issue visas to the Japan Socialist Party delegates at this stage. Returning from an official visit to the Philippines, Yi told reporters at Kimpo Airport that the visit of the JSP delegation was related to the "dignity" of the nation.

Prime Minister No already said Tuesday that it is difficult for the government to issue the visas unless the JSP explicitly declares the change of its policy towards the Korean peninsula. "There is no other way, under the current circumstances, to deal with a foreign political party which does not clearly recognize the existence of the Republic of Korea," the minister said. He said that the government's position concerning the visit of JSP delegation, no being promoted by the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, did not contradict its open-door policy. "In opening the dooor, we should take proper steps on the basis of mutual respect," the minister said.

During his three-day official visit to the Philippines in the capacity of a special presidential envoy, Yi called on President Corazon Aquino. He discussed further cementing cooperative ties between the two countries with Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel and Trade-industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr.

Minister Concepcion will fly to Seoul late this month for talks with Trade-industry Minister Kum Chin-ho on expanding the bilateral trade. Korean and Philippine officials will also discuss ways of upgrading cooperation in the field of resource development in a meeting to be held at the end of this year, Minister Yi said.

KIM YONG-SAM ON REFUSAL OF VISA FOR ISHIBASHI

SK220129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 86 p 4

[From the "Out and About" Column]

[Text] Faced with the government's consistent refusal to issue visa to Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, the NKDP appeared somewhat embarrassed and upset yesterday. Bewildered that the planned invitation might be foiled, party adviser Kim Yong-sam, who last October initiated the NKDP-JSP exchanges and also suggested Ishibashi's Seoul visit, denounced the governmemt in a harsh tone at a press conference.

Kim reminded that the opposition plan to invite the JSP chairman in January this year was shelved as Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong clarified the government's negative stance on the exchange with the Japan's first opposition party. Minister Yi then said the government would not grant the visa because the JSP doesn't even recognize the Republic of Korea as a legitimate state.

In April, an NKDP delegation, enroute from a U.S. visit, stopped over in Tokyo and extended the party's official invitation to Ishibashi. But after that, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs notified the NKDP of the government's unchanged stand on the issue.

Meanwhile, a ranking ministry official said the government cannot support the envisaged exchange with the JSP at the present stage, because the Japanese party:

1) recognizes North Korea as the only legitimate state in the Korean peninsula,
2) backs the north's demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces in the south and
3) supports the North Korean demand for the tripartite talks involving Seoul, Washington and Pyongyang.

At the end of press conference, Kim added, "But I do not rule out the possibility that the government might reverse its stance and issue the visa. With that hope, I will wait and see (for some days).

CONSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK

Instructions From Chon

SK210832 Seoul YONHAP in English 0810 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday asked the constitutional system research committee to do its best in considering the matter of revising the nation's constitution. He made the request at a tea meeting he hosted at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, for the 40 committee members. Chon asked them to conduct their research in a comprehensive manner, making use of their ample experience and studying foreign constitutions. The committee, which was established last week, is headed by former Chief Justice Min Pok-ki.

To Draft Own Amendment Bill

SK220032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 1

[Text] Min Pok-ki, chairman of the "Constitution Research Committee," said yesterday that his committee will draft an amendment bill independently of the ruling party. He said the President will combine the separate drafts prepared by the party and the administration.

The research panel on the basic law under the presidential office held its inaugural meeting yesterday at the Integrated Government Office Building after its 40 members were presented letters of appointment by President Chon Tu-hwan.

In an address at the meeting, the former chief justice said, "The committee will conduct research on over-all questions of constitutional systems as well as power structures from a broad perspective." "In particular," he said. "it will study various forms of government, over which debates among people have indicated divided opinion, without setting forth any condition or restraint."

He expressed fear of "violent demonstrations being caused by a unilinear debate on constitutional revision that is mainly focused on the presidential election system." "The most urgent thing in the debate on constitutional amendment will be how to work out ways to ensure authority and pemanence of the basic charter," Min asserted, adding that the research by the committee will be conducted in that direction.

The committee formed a seven-member steering subcommittee in the meeting to draw up operational programs. Members will be divided into three subcommittees: the first will deal with basic rights and the judiciary system, the second will be in charge of power structure and election system and the third will work on welfare and economy.

The committee chairman said in an interview after the meeting that the panel will not conduct research for the sake of research but will recommend the revision of specific provisions. "Whether the recommendation will be adopted or not is up to President Chon, who also heads the ruling pary," Min said. The President will combine the panel's draft with another from the Democratic Justice Party.

NO TAE-U URGES NKPP TO COMPROMISE ON REVISION

SK210825 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said Wednesday that the time has come for the opposition camp to show a concessionary and compromising attitude reflecting the "realities in Korea." In a speech he presented at the Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club (FCC) here, No said that South Korea has arrived at a crucial juncture in politics, society and other areas, due to a controversy stemming from the matter of revising the nation's consitution. "Assuming that the Constitution will be amended during the term of the incumbent president, the next two years will be more than preoccupied with it, even if the ruling and opposition camps become fully and seriously engaged in discussing the matter," No said.

In the past, he continued, the government would have coped with the latest series of developments with garrison decrees or martial law, but the Fifth Republic has viewed the current situation as a "period of travail for democratic development" and has used patience and leniency in dealing with radical activities.

In reference to the demand being made by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and other opposition groups that a system of electing the president through direct, popular vote be established, No said that the opposition groups, which hold an "all or nothing attitude," are hastily calling for democratization.

The two years remaining until President Chon Tu-hwan's term expires in February 1988 will be a short amount of time to take the various measures needed to rewrite the constitution, No said. Among the necessary measures are the passage of a referendum and the approval of two-thirds of the national assemblymen, the enactment of a law governing the election of national assemblymen, a law pertaining to government organization and other related laws, as well as the introduction of a system of local autonomy, he said.

The DJP chairman said that the if the NKDP's rallies across the country were inteded to create chaos, such as that which broke out in the Philippines, on the pretext of promoting consitutional revision in an effort to grab power, it is indeed a "preposterous idea," he said. No said that the recent radical leftist theory that has been raised by some students, who have never exprienced a war, campus unrest and political uncertainty could encourage North Korea to disrupt the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

NKDP URGES GOVERNMENT REVEAL DEMOCRATIZATION PLAN

SK220057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Domocratic Party yesterday strongly urged the government to reveal promptly its "program for democratization" to prevent any more self-immolations of students and workers struggling for democracy. In a short statement, deputy spokesman Kang Sam-chae said that his party could not suppress shock and dismay at the news that a 23-year-old student at Seoul National University, Yi Tong-su, burned himself to death in an anti-government demonstration Tuesday. He said, "The current regime should put an end to its indirect murdering of students and workers and present immediately a schedule for democratization."

MORE ON SEIZURE OF U.S. CULTURAL CENTER IN PUSAN

THE KOREA TIMES Report

SK220054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 8

[Excerpts] The seizure of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was conducted under a premeditated plan, by students from Seoul. The protesters, mostly members of the militant campus groups, Chamintu and Minmintu, prepared foods such as chocholate for a long-period sit-in at the U.S. facility. The news of their occupation of the building was immediately broken to students rallying on tne campus of Seoul National University led by Yi Mong-chae, chairman of the school's Chamintu. Those students arrested included Pak Chong-chin, vice chairman of the SNU Chamintu, who led a campus demonstration on May 9.

Police confiscated two fire bottles, a bucket of inflammable liquid, seven placards, a Korean national flag, a U.S. national flag and other articles for a protest from the sit-in site. Police also seized publications and leaflets condemming the U.S. for what the students described as its close ties with the current dictatorship.

Police investigators suspect that student activist groups had joined in drawing up a concrete plan for the seizure protest. In a leaflet titled "Declaration of Struggle for Nationalization," the students called for the withdrawal of the "U.S. imperialism which helped quench the popular uprising in Kwangju in 1980." They also demanded the scrapping of frontline military drills for students, which they termed a "mercenary training for the U.S." They also requested the U.S. to dismantle its "nuclear bases" from the peninsula, which they claimed threatens the existence of the nation.

U.S. Embassy Statement

SK211141 Seoul YONHAP in English 1134 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- The U.S Embassy here Wednesday condemned the violent actions of 21 Korean students, how had occupied the office building of the U.S. Consulate and U.S. Information Service (USIS) in the southern port city of Pusan. In a statement, the embassy said, "We are greatful that the incident was resolved without loss of life or serious injury."

Because of the violent nature of the students' actions, the U.S. Consul requested the Korea National Police to enter the building and remove the students, according to the statement. All 21 students, mostly living in Seoul, were picked up by more than 100 riot policemen about an hour after the students, armed with pipes and sticks, entered the building.

"Korean patrons, who stayed in the USIS library at the start of the incident, were released unharmed," the statement said. The U.S. Embassy expressed a regret that two policeman were injured in the line of duty.

REV MUN IK-HWAN TURNS HIMSELF IN TO NAMBU POLICE

SK211136 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyon], who was on a wanted list on charges of having incited students by participating in an illegal rally held on the Seoul National University [SNU] campus on the afternoon of 20 May, appeared this afternoon on the campus of Kyemyong College in Taegu and read a statement. After this, he voluntarily turned himself in to the police authorities. After reading a statement on the campus of Kyemyong College in Taegu, where he went to deliver a lecture to a meeting of students, at about 1300 today, Rev Mun Ik-hwan appeared at the Nambu Police Station in Taegu to turn himself in.

The police plan to take Rev Mun Ik-hwan to Seoul to question him with regard to how he arranged his lecture at SNU, how he entered the campus without permission from the school authorities, and what he said in the lecture.

In the meantime, Rev Mun Ik-hwan, in a meeting with reporters at the Nambu Police Station in Taegu this afternoon, said that it was only this morning that he came to know about the self-immolation of SNU student Yi Tong-su, who had set himself on fire, as well as about his own inclusion on a wanted list. He also said that he voluntarily canceled his scheduled lecture to the student meeting at Kyemyong College today and came to the police to turn himself in.

STUDENTS HOLD DEMONSTRATIONS AT 19 UNIVERSITIES

SK220102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 8

[Text] Demonstrations took place at 19 universities yesterday, participated by over 6,100 students. Some 2,000 Seoul National University students held a rally in the Acropolis Plaza at 1:30 p.m. and pledged their enhanced strife in the wake of the self-immolation of Yi Tong-su, a freshman who burned himself and leaped from a campus building to death in protest on Tuesday.

During the emergency student council meeting, students were briefed on the news of students raid of the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

At Korea University, some 400 students staged a sit-in at the library for three consecutive days in opposition to the compulsory student drill in frontline units. They once tried to take to the street, chanting anti-government, anti-U.S. slogans but were quelled by riot police.

GORBACHEV'S CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT SPEECH PRAISED

OW171358 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1344 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May (MONTSAME) -- In his speech on Soviet television Mikhail Gorbachev absolutely and convincingly refuted deceitful information by Western propagandists about the Chernobyl accident, UNEN writes.

Speculating on others' misfortune, American imperialism and its allies are attempting to distract the world community's attention from urgent problems of limiting the arms race and removing the threat of mankind's nuclear self-destruction, to cover up its military preparations and aggressive actions against sovereign, independent states. In particular, the United States is spreading propagandist speculation on the accident in Chernobyl at the same time it continues nuclear experiments, threatens Libya and Nicaragua, and makes every attempt to annul SALT-2.

In this situation the Soviet Union remains consistent in its policy of peace and relaxation and again asks Washington to stop nuclear experiments; it reinforces its words with concrete practical actions by prolonging its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until 6 August.

At the same time Mikhail Gorbachev again offers to meet President Reagan in one of the European capitals or in Hiroshima, and makes several proposals aimed at expansion of states cooperation in mastering nuclear energy. All of this once more proves the sincerity and peacefulness of Soviet foreign policy which strives to prevent unleashing nuclear catastrophe, emphasizes UNEN.

PREPARATIONS BEGUN FOR 19TH MPRP CONGRESS

Emulation Drive Underway

OW200002 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1719 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 19 (MONTSAME) -- These days international socialist emulation drive in honour of the 19th MPRP congress is underway under the motto "Two Congresses -- One Goal." It is aimed at saving material resources, introducing scientific and technical achievements and rationalization proposals into production, growing labour productivity, increasing output quality, strengthening plan and labour disciplines.

Mongolian-Soviet work collectives successfully fulfill their pledges on the realization of plan targets of 5 months ahead of schedule by the day of inaugurating the 19th MPRP Congress. Namely here, in work collectives Mongolian and Soviet workers, engineers and technicians undergo school of internationalism and fraternal mutual assistance.

Labor Holiday Held

OW192320 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1727 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 19 (MONTSAME) -- A nationwide labour holiday in honour of the 19th MPRP Congress was held in Mongolia on 18 May.

It was specially active at the park named after Mongol-Soviet Friendship Society (MSES) near the 12th Micro-District of the capital. More than 400 people including members and activists of the MSES, Soviet Embassy's staff workers, and Soviet specialists working at building trusts took part in it and have planted many saplings and shrubs and did some other works on improving the park.

Secretary and Politburo member of the MPRP CC, and chairman of the MSES Central Council Ts. Namsray, Politburo member of the MPRP CC, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Committee, deputy chairman of the MSES Central Council B. Altangerel took part in the Voskresnik. [Day of Mass Sunday Work] That day, the work collective of Ulaanbaatar wood-working plant turned out production worth 400 thousand Tugrigs more than on an ordinary day.

POWER WORKERS NOMINATE BATMONH FOR HURAL

OW192348 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME In English 1711 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 19 (MONTSAME) -- Industrial and office workers of the MPR central power grids at their pre-election meeting have unanimously nominated Jambyn Batmonh general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural for elections to the MPR Great People's Hural for the Ulaanbaatar Electorial District No 46.

The nomination proposal for the Deputy of J Batmonh Mongolia's party and state figure, consistent fighter for peace, socialism, friendship among nations, and for unity and cohesion of international communist and workers' movement has also been unanimously supported at the party meeting of the Ulaanbaatar Thermopower Station No 3 and at the workers meeting of the 5th Residential Area of Workers' District.

Pre-election meetings to nominate the deputees to the supreme organ of the state power the MPR Great People's Hural are underway throughout the country. Names of the MPR Prime Minister D. Sodnom, secretary and Politburo member of the MPRP Central Committee, Ts. Namsray and B. Dejid, Politburo member and chairman of the party control of the MPRP CC are also among the deputees.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES OUTLINED

OW122311 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1711 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 12 (MONTSAME) -- The draft guidelines for the MPR's economic and social development for the period 1986-1990 submitted for nationwide discussion note that capital construction plays an important role in accelerating the country's socio-economic development. According to the development guidelines the main task of this branch is the concentration of the workforce and means on projects intended for solving the priority economic and social targets, the increase of the efficiency of work.

In the current five years -- 1986-1990 -- the capital investments [illegible]nt in the national economy are to increase by 24-26 percent, the volume of contractual [illegible]rk by 26-29 percent and the volume of work fulfilled by Mongolian building organizations by 42-44 percent.

It is also planned to widely introduce advanced forms and methods of work, develop birgade contract, improve the organization of construction - assembly work, expand the independence of ministries and departments and raise their responsibility for the final work results.

INFORMATION, CULTURE DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR USSR

BK210510 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 May (SPK) -- Two delegations of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the PRK, one led by Minister Chheng Phon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee, and the other by Kong Bunchhoeun, deputy chief of the Motion Pictures Department, left on 19 May for the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture.

The will attend the international cinema festival, which will be held in Tashkent, the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan, from 20 to 30 May.

Another delegation of the PRK ministry led by Pich Tumkravoel, chief of the Art Department, left Phnom Penh the same day for a study trip to the USSR.

DECISION ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL PRAISED

BK211300 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 21 May 86

["Posture" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 21 -- The joint decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to pull out another contingent of the Vietnam Volunteer Army, the fifth partial withdrawal since 1982, testifies to Kampuchea's growing strength in all fields and demonstrates another gesture of good will of the two governments to contribute to the promotion of dentente in Southeast Asia.

This decision shows the two countries' unshakable solidarity, perfect mutual understanding and their complete unity of action, and their genuine concern for each other's interests.

The long-standing tradition of militant solidarity between the Armed Forces of Kampuchea and Vietnam began with the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930 and has developed through the struggle against common enemies. Vietnam came to [as received] the third time, army volunteers from Vietnam responded in time to the urgent call of the Kampuchean people, flew to the rescue of the latter and saved them from the grips of the Pol Pot clique, henchmen of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

These great services will be remembered forever with profound gratitude by all Kampuchean patriots.

Over the past seven years the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces consisting of the regular and regional forces, the militia and guerrillas, have grown steadily in strength and have effectively cooperated with Vietnamese volunteers in ensuring the defence of the country. The victories of the 1984-85 dry season, the most resounding ever, resulted in the obliteration of a series of enemy hideouts along the northwestern border. They thoroughly upset all enemy strategic plans and threw enemy forces into utter disarray while greatly enhancing the poosture of the Kampuchean revolution.

The growth of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and their important exploits have enabled Kampuchea to make rapid progress in other fields of national defence and construction. The existence of a secure, happy, progressive society in reborn Kampuchea has been widely acclaimed abroad. It is food for thought to many people on the enemy side and, in fact, has won for the revolution the allegiance of many such people.

The enemy, however, has not given up its designs on Kampuchea. The expansionists in Beijing, the U.S. imperialists, the ultra-rightists in Thailand and other reactionary forces remain as thick as thieves in their common efforts to overthrow the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. Beijing has not changed the least in its intention of restoring the rule the genocidal Pol Pot clique. With Chinese arms and money and with U.S. "humanitarian aid," Khmer reactionaries are still maintained in sanctuaries in Thailand for sabotage activities against Kampuchea. At the same time, mouthpieces in Beijing and some other capitals have played up imaginary military "victories" of the Khmer reactionaries, "victories" which are discounted by any sane people and which are taken with a serious dose of skepticism by even the most biased observers. Most recently another propaganda ploy was staged in the Chinese capital in the form of an "eight-point proposal" for the consumption of the credulous. The mere fact that the proposals were made under the aegis of the Chinese authorities was proof enough that their sole purpose is to restore the Pol Pot clique to power despite universal condemnation and to the detriment even of Pol Pot's associates.

So this partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces should be construed in the spirit of the communique of the 12th conference of the foreign ministers, in which the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos clearly state that they "ardently desire peace and an early end to the undeclared war against the Kampuchean people so as to soon reach a political solution to the question of Kampuchea and to that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

It should be seen with a clear distinction of the internal and international aspects of a political solution to the Kampuchean question. The international aspects of a political solution to the Kampuchean question. The communique of the 12th Indochinese foreign ministerial conference also points out: "The settlement of the international aspect of the Kampuchean question would imply an agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces along with the cessation of all material and military aid to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer forces of the utilization by the latter of Thai territory as sanctuary, of all intervention from outside in the internal affairs of Kampuchea as well as of military hostilities by foreign countries against the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

People who intentionally misinterpret this gesture of good will for their dirty purposes will be frustrated by the high vigilance and firm militant solidarity of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples.

GRENADE ATTACK ON BANGKOK AIRPORT REPORTED

AFP Report

BK220413 Hong Kong AFP in English 0407 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Bangkok, May 22 (AFP) -- At least one person was wounded in a grenade attack at Bangkok airport Thursday, sources at the airport said.

First reports of the attack were conflicting. Airport officials said one security guard was wounded when an unspecified number of men threw an M-19 grenade from a limousine driven into a parking lot facing a passenger exit at the airport terminal at 5:00 a.m.

But other sources said three people were wounded when a man wearing military fatigues threw a grenade into a second-floor departure area, wounding two security guards and a Thai official.

The sources said the lone attacker fled to the first floor arrival area and got into a waiting sedan car.

Airport officials said the attack, which followed two explosions last month, was not immediately claimed.

On April 8, a bomb went off at a Bangkok hotel one hour before U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was to arrive for a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Three people were injured. On April 22, a bomb was thrown at the U.S. Consulate in Songkhla in Southern Thailand. There were no injuries. There were also several bomb scares in the capital in April.

Bangkok Radio Report

BK220556 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] At about 0500 today an explosion occurred at Bangkok airport near the departure lounge on the second floor. An explosive was thrown from a taxi while it was passing the area. A security guard was wounded, some windows were broken, and some vehicles nearby were damaged.

Athit Comment

BK220820 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 May 86 p 1

[Text] An unidentified person in combat fatigue tossed a hand grenade at the information desk in front of the departure terminal of Don Muang Airport early this morning, shattering the glass wall and wounding three security guards, official sources said. The wounded guards were rushed to Phumphon Hospital for treatment and later released.

Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek told reporters at Sanam Luang while attending Wisakabucha ceremony that the grenade thrower was the kind of person who did not care for the country but only his own interest.

"Laws should be enacted to mete out severe punishment to people penetrating such selfish and self-serving action damaging to the national interest as a whole," he stressed.

When asked whether he knew the person or group of persons behind the bombing, Gen Athit said he did not know and he could not say whether such action was aimed to instigate. He said that he received an initial report that there was an explosion in front of the departure terminal of the Don Muang Airport at about 5 a.m. He said three persons including two War Veteran Organisation guards and one Airport Authority of Thailand guard were hit by the shrapnels. Gen Athit said that the suspect, who was wearing combat fatigue fled in the taxi he arrived in after throwing an M19 A1 hand grenade. He said he had ordered Colonel Montri Thipawat, Deputy Commander of the First Army Division to conduct an investigation jointly with other agencies concerned.

At about 7:00 a.m., Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon and Metropolitan Police Commissioner Lt Gen Sawaeng Thirasawat together with other high-ranking police officers and police bomb experts arrived at the scene.

Pol Gen Narong said he still did not know who did the job but it was clear to him that the perpetrator wanted to create a situation with some sinister objective in mind. However, he said, it looked as if he did not intend to hurt or kill anyone or damage the properties. "I believe it was only an instigator's job.

Airport Authority of Thailand [AAT] Air Marshal [AM] Bandit Susinwon said investigation must first be conducted before any conclusion can be reached. Asked if there has been a bombing threat against the AAT, AM Bandit said there was none this month, however there had been four bomb threats in April. "Security at the airport is already tight as always, any more stringent measures will impose more inconvenience on the passengers. However, it may have to be done," AM Bandit said.

After an inspection of the site, a pit 4-5 inches across and one inch deep was found in front of the information desk while the ceiling and a Thai Airways limousine were pockmarked by the shrapnels.

The AAT officials said most passengers and their wellwishers did not know what happened because the officers would not tell them, and flight schedule was not affected.

PREM INTERVENES AFTER MINISTERS LEAVE SAP

BK210417 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 May 86 pp 1, 2

[By Rangsan Rattananit; Adisak Limprungphattanakit; Sompong Tan]

[Text] The official resignation from the Social Action Party (SAP) by Agriculture Minister Narong Wongwan and his deputy Barom Tanthian triggered off a heated debate in yesterday's Cabinet meeting. Premier Prem Tinsulanon had to intervene to conclude that the two ministers can remain in the caretaker Cabinet, informed sources told THE NATION.

Meanwhile, PM's Office Minister Sawat Khamprakop confirmed with the United Democratic Party (UDP) that he will resign from SAP and the Cabinet this week. Sawat is expected to tender his resignation tomorrow and hold a news conference Friday to explain his defection to UDP which is headed by SAP defector Buntheng Thongsawat.

Informed sources said that Narong's and Barom's resignation was raised during the Cabinet meeting in which SAP leader and Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi Sawetsila suggested that as a matter of political etiquette, the ministers should step down because they were appointed to the Cabinet under the SAP quota.

The contention, however, was countered by several other Cabinet members and Gen Prem decided by saying that if they moved from one coalition partner to another, there was not need for them to resign because all the coalition partners were in the same government. Moreover, the Cabinet was only a caretaker, Prem said.

The premier was quoted as saying that if a Cabinet member defected to opposition parties, such as Chat Thai or United Democratic Party, he should resign to show his political spirit.

During the Cabinet meeting, Sitthi also raised objection to Narong's order to replace the director general of the Irrigational Department with his deputy. The director general was appointed C-11 engineer. Sitthi said that Nrong should have his approval as party leader before issuing the order. But Deputy Prime Minister Parachuat Suntrangkun counter-argued that Narong had the authority to reshuffle the bureaucrats in his ministry.

Narong resigned from SAP to head a new political party which will include former Deputy House Speaker Piyanat Watcharaphon while Barom resigned to join the Democrat Party.

SAP member Thawi Kraikhup told THE NATION that Narong cleared the matter in a talk with deputy leader Phong Sarasin.

"Khun Phong understands well that Khun Narong resigned to follow his colleagues and that the new party will have a policy very similar to that of SAP. They will be twin political parties. Everybody understands that probably with the exception of the party leader who may harbour some doubts," Thawi said.

He said that SAP would be ready to welcome Narong back if his party garnered fewer than 20 House seats. The Constitution requires that a political party must dissolve itself in that case.

Thawi added that acting Pracha Thai leader Somsazk Rattanasak yesterday afternoon submitted an application with the Interior Ministry, asking to rename the party Ruam Thai. Narong will head the party.

Informed sources told THE NATION that Thawi phoned up Phong yesterday morning and promised that he would return to SAP if his party captured fewer than 20 House seats. The sources said Phong had no objection to his departure.

Narong huddled with Ruam Thai co-founders at his residence last night. He reportedly cleared up the confusion over his resignation at the meeting which was supposed to elect members on the executive committee. Narong will give a news conference at the Agriculture Ministry this morning.

In a related development, UDP sources said that Sawat will submit his resignation from SAP and the Cabinet Thursday or before. He will lead a team of five Nakhon Sawan former MPs out of SAP into UDP. The team will include former assistant police director general Pol Gen Krit Patchimsawat. The UDP meeting at UDP founder Col Phon Roengprasoetwit's residence yesterday almost finalized the list of its candidates to stand in the July 27 general election. The meeting agreed that Sawat and his team will run in Nakhon Sawan.

The sources said that Sawat was irked when Sitthi half-jokingly urged him to give a definite reply whether he would stay on in SAP. "Are you going to stay on or go? Do you want to resign or have the party sack you?" the source quoted Sitthi as telling Sawat. Sawat occasionally showed up at the UDP head office while his brother, Prathuang Khamprakop, also a former Nakhon Sawan MP, attended all the UDP meetings, according to the party sources.

Sawat yesterday conveyed a message to UDP secretary general Tamchai-Khamphato through Pol Gen Krit Tamchai confirmed he had received the message but declined to elaborate. Earlier, former SAP MP from Udon Thani Surachat Chamansil told reporters that Narong and Barom entrusted him to tender their resignation letters at the party head office. The party received the letters at about 1.30 pm.

Surachat said Narong, a former Prae MP, and Barom, an ex-Phang-nga MP, cited in the resignation letters "political reasons" for their decision to leave the party.

An informed source, meanwhile, said Barom would become a full-fledge Democrat Party member on conditions that the party successfully persuade Chulin Laksanawisit to opt out of the coming polls in Phang-nga and that the Democrat executive committee adopt a resolution admitting Barom's application.

Chulin has been tipped to represent the Democrats in the election in Phang-nga where only one parliamentary seat is available. Chulin, a cartoonist, was narrowly defeated by Barom during the last general election in 1983 and was regarded a strong contender in the Phang-nga contest. The source said Chulin may lose the election as he had failed to visit Phang-nga constituents frequently whereas Barom who campaigns in the province almost every weekend. The source added that negotiations were under way to convince Chlin to help campaign for Barom so as to prepare himself for the 1990's general election in which Phang-nga will have two representatives.

In a related development, two-time Ranong MP Yongyut Nopphaket yesterday submitted a resignation from SAP and defected to the Democrat Party. "What's the point to stay in a house with no roof and walls," the former lawmaker said of SAP, referring to the current internal conflicts that led to the departure from the party of many members.

With the persuasion of Democrat secretary general Wira Musigaphong and former Progressive member Anan Chaisaeng, Yongyut said he had already applied for membership with the Democrat Party. "In addition, I have sounded out opinions of Ranong constituents who urged me to run in the upcoming polls under the Democrat banner," he said.

JOINT OPERATION AGAINST CPM GUERRILLAS LAUNCHED

BK210335 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 86 p 1

[Text] The Fourth Army yesterday launched a three-pronged attack on guerrillas of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] while Malaysian forces mounted a suppression drive on the other side of the border. The coordinated operation, codenamed Taksin 292 by the Thai side, was concentrated in Betong, Yaha and Thanto districts of Yala Province where the guerrillas are reported to be active.

Reports from Betong said that infantry troops from the Second Battalion of the 15th Regiment based in Nakhon Si Thammarat and from the Songkhla-based Fourth Battalion of the Fifth Regiment spearheaded the attack on a suspected stronghold of the CPM's 12th Regiment in the Betong salient yesterday morning. The infantrymen were supported by an Army L19 plane and helicopter gunships which conducted bombing and strafing runs on the suspected redoubt.

Meanwhile, a combined force of Yala-based rangers and infantry troops launched an operation against communist targets in Ban Khok Chang, Thanto District.

A third force of combined rangers and infantrymen staged an attack in Yaha District. No details were available on clashes between government forces and the communists.

A similar blitz was launched against the guerrillas in Betong District in February. But the campaign failed to capture any major communist camp and several troops were killed or wounded by land mines.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

BK211023 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Thai Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin, leading a team of senior officials, has left for an official visit to China from 20 to 28 May. The group is scheduled to arrive in Beijing at 1745 today. Officials in the team include Deputy Ministry Permanent Secretary Tet Bunnak, Ambassador attached to the Ministry Chawat Atthayuk, as well as a number of other officials.

During the group's visit, Thai Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin and the other officials will call on Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing on 22 May to exchange views on matters of common interest and bilateral relations. The Thai permanent secretary and his party will return to Thailand on 28 May.

SITTHI ON SOCIAL ACTION PARTY PROBLEMS

BK210253 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 86 p 4

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister and Social Action Party leader Sitthi Sawetsila by correspondents Banyat Thatsaniyawet and Phichai Chunsuksawatdi on 19 May; -- place not given]

[Text] Among the major political parties contesting in this year's general election, the Social Action Party (SAP) -- which commanded 101 seats before dissolution of Parliament -- has had its share of internal problems and setbacks.

Since M.R. Khukrit Pramot gave up his post -- which has been taken up by Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila -- the party has been wracked by dissension: a split which many political analysts have said may mean the end of the party as a significant political force.

The party's internal setbacks started with the departure of former Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat, who took with him a number of the party's northern MPs, following the SAP reshuffle as a result of M.R. Khukrit's departure.

Mr Buntheng later played a key role in defeating the government bill which led to the dissolution of Parliament on May 1, in which many party MPs switched sides despite a party meeting agreeing that it would back the government.

Many MPs lost their political seat within the Government when the party took action, and in the flurry of horse-trading and re-alignments, the party has lost more key MPs and election heavyweights, leaving only about 50 of the original 101 MPs.

Deputy Prime Minister ACM Sitthi has been at the centre of these problems and for the past several months, along with other senior party members, has been trying to grapple with each wave of trouble.

The timing of these problems has placed a very heavy burden on the shoulders of ACM Sitthi, a first term MP: a relative greenhorn in the political arena.

Some analysts have said that by deciding to run in Bangkok Constituency Two -- the same constituency in which Democrat Health Minister Marut Bunnak will be running, ACM Sitthi will be fighting for his political survival.

In an interview with the Bangkok POST on Monday, ACM Sitthi said, however, that for the first time in months, he is now able to "think clearly."

The party has just completed its "house sweeping" -- a reorganisation -- and now he is ready to enter what is assuredly the toughest challenge of his political career.

Although those remaining in the party have spent a "majority of their time" reorganising the party for the election, the SAP leader makes no secret of the fact that the party is "handicapped" as a result of the internal conflicts.

"Because of this (internal problem) we are at a handicap. Time is not on our side because we have to clear our internal affairs," he said.

The minister said, however, that for the remaining MPs and the newcomers which the party will field on July 27, "a new solidarity exists!"

Commenting on the party's internal problems, ACM Sitthi said that like society, a political party has its principles, rules and regulations which party members and MPs should follow.

Party decisions are made by the executive committee and once a decision is taken, they should be followed.

The fact that there were conflicts within the party is an "ordinary matter," the minister said and added that dissidents left the party because their principles and beliefs no longer coincided with those of the SAP.

"Their principles are no longer the same as that of the party so they have to leave the party and find a new place, to build a new place which suits their principles and kind of thinking.

"This is an ordinary affair. I do not criticise these people because the needs of individuals will differ: some may have their own principles, others may want fame and honour for themselves or their families, and yet others may want prestige and position.

"Now it is clear who those people are; take a close look and study to see what each one of them are doing.

"We should not look back into the past. We have confidence now and will continue on. We are ready," ACM Sitthi said.

Another senior SAP MP said the split within the SAP "is better" than in other political parties. "At least the split is like separating water from oil. Now we know who is whom. Other parties have many splinter groups and factions which, in fact, pose a more serious matter than ours," he said.

When asked to comment on former SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot and his words and actions during the party's internal problems, ACM Sitthi said:

"He is the first party leader and still a member of the party. But he does not want to be the leader; he has gained the respect of SAP members.

"For me personally, I can say I respect Achan Khukrit. He has left the leadership but is still a member of the party. Whatever he says is his business. I have always respected him as I respect my elders and will continue to do so, especially for those to whom I am grateful.

"All my actions are based on the decision of the remaining executive committee, and this is not my own decision nor have I acted from my own personal power. They will draft for me the following decisions saying that this is a decision of the committee.

"I am not a dictator. I am not a short-tempered person and I don't want to criticise anyone," he said.

ACM Sitthi admits that the party had lost a number of potentially good people who wanted to join their ranks for the election as a result of the internal split and allegations that the party was one of big-monied financiers.

"This stopped many good people from joining the party in this election. There were good people who approached me, or were about to approach me, but they stopped when they read news about the split and financiers."

The SAP leader said that he himself was not rich and had entered government service from the dawn of his career; and he is proud of his achievements.

He denied that the SAP was a party of big money financiers, saying that those who owned businesses did not put their funds into the party, while others with money had already left. The fact is, he said, all political parties have their financial backers.

The SAP leader said that with the 50-old remaining MPs, the party has undergone a reorganisation, adding that a team had been set up to monitor the party's campaign in various stages.

"We have set up a system to assess how we are doing during the campaign so that we can correct our mistakes as we go along," ACM Sitthi said.

And whatever the election's outcome, the party will continue with this new system of monitoring the needs of the people, to see if what the party promised during their campaign is being followed up.

"The party hopes to use its branch offices around the country, or set up certain places in areas where we do not have branch offices, so that people can submit their complaints. "We will screen these complaints and select those which represent the real needs of the people and then respond to them," the SAP leader said.

Commenting further on the party's election preparation, the SAP leader said that the party has tried to select candidates who will truly sacrifice themselves to serve the people. "I want to see the roots of democracy buried deep in this country and see some new people, some new blood, coming in to serve the country," he said.

Qualifications which the party has set up in selecting this new breed to make up the 180 candidates the party will field nationwide on July 27 are that they must know what the problems of the country are; they must know the problems in their respective areas; they must have at least spoken out about these problems and must be persons accepted by the people in their areas.

Another area in which ACM Sitthi said the party has done some reorganization, is that of party funds. Like other parties, he said, the SAP has its financial backers -- usually prominent personalities who are businessmen and MPs at the same time, such as Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukro. He said that the party wants to see all its MPs contribute money to a central fund and eliminate block backing by the few.

If money comes into the party from just a handful of persons, this could lead to the formation of factions. This system would only cause problems, he said. "I have now set up a new system, whereby those who have money are asked to make a sacrifice," he said.

The minister declined to go into further detail of the party's "new system" but said that personally he was ready for the elections.

Despite advice to the contrary by close aides, the minister has decided to run in Bangkok Constituency Two.

Arguments have been put to ACM Sitthi that as the party leader, it would be politically wise to avoid hotly contested seats in favour of seeking certain re-election in solid SAP provinces. But the minister, known as a principled and straight-forward person, has refused to do so.

Perhaps the best person to comment on the SAP leader's reason for running in Bangkok despite the odds, in ACM Sitthi himself: "I will tell you now, I will run where I was 'born'" -- in Phra Hakhon, Samphanthawong and Bang Rak, Pomprap, Pathumwan.

"I am not a good speaker but I will speak on main issues, and will speak to the point, so that people can understand. "And if I die (politically), I will die with my boots on."

Although ACM Sitthi did not say how many seats the party hopes to gain on July 27, party sources said they are hopeful that the SAP will gain about 70 seats in the next Parliament.

Asked whether the SAP was prepared to form a united front with other parties, particularly the Democrats, the Deputy Premier said that each party hopes to gain a majority to set up a government. "This (the issue of forming a front) is a matter for the future and when the time comes, it will be decided in Parliament. "We can join with any party which has the same principles as we do, that is, to sacrifice and act for the benefit of the country."

Asked whether the SAP would support Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon or Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as the next prime minister, ACM Sitthi said: "I think the SAP will not gain a majority (in Parliament) and therefore, would not have the right (to decide) on this issue.

"But no matter who it is, the Constitution does not prevent a person who is not elected from becoming prime minister.

"If there are many parties elected to Parliament and an agreement cannot be reached as to who should be prime minister, the SAP is not against a neutral person becoming prime minister -- if that person is willing to make sacrifices for the sake of the country," ACM Sitthi concluded.

COMMUNIQUE ON WITHDRAWAL FROM PRK REPORTED

OW210929 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- The Vietnamese Defence Ministry released here today a communique on the upcoming partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea. The communique says:

"In implementation of the statement of the Indochinese summit held in Vientiane in February 1983, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have agreed on the withdrawal of part of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea.

The contingent to be repatriated consists of the group of Divisions 98 including Infantry Division 8, Infantry Brigade 95, Infantry Regiment 37 and their auxiliary units.

The group of Divisions 98 has successfully fulfilled its internationalist obligation in Kampuchea's southwestern border area."

DETAILS OF SRV TROOP PULLOUT REPORTED

BK210908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0851 GMT 21 May 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, May 21 (AFP) -- Vietnam announced Wednesday that it would withdraw some of its estimated 150,000 troops from Cambodia, the fifth partial pullout since Hanoi's forces invaded the neighbouring state in late 1978. The Vietnamese Defense Ministry did not say when the partial withdrawal would take place or how many soldiers would be repatriated. A Defense Ministry statement said the troops to be withdrawn were from "divisionary group 98, composed of the 8th infantry division, the 95th infantry brigade of the 37th infantry regiment and dependent units." Reliable sources in the Vietnamese capital said that those units total about 12,000 soldiers. The sources added that the troops will probably be withdrawn at the end of next week.

(In Bangkok, analysts noted that Cambodian resistance groups and Western experts have denounced the yearly withdrawals as nothing more than troops rotations which do not affect the total number of Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia.)

The ministry statement said that the troops being repatriated were from the "southwestern border region of Cambodia." (A Cambodian news agency report monitored in Bangkok quoted the Cambodian Defense Ministry as saying that "divisionary group 98 acquitted itself brilliantly in its mission of internationalism in the border regions of southwest Cambodia.")

Sources in Hanoi said that some of the troops to be withdrawn were based south of the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh, and that they would be sent to southern Vietnam. Some of the soldiers will be brought out by boat, down the Mekong River, the sources added.

Vietnam has carried out four partial troop withdrawals since 1982, in keeping with a pledge by Hanoi to remove all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by 1990. No mention of that promise was made in Wednesday's statement, observers noted.

The ministry said the upcoming partial withdrawal was in keeping with a decision made at the February 1983 Indochinese summit held in Laos. At the summit, the leaders of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam decided on yearly withdrawals of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

The 1990 final withdrawal date was set by Indochinese foreign ministers at an August 1985 meeting.

There are an estimated 150,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia, according to Cambodian resistance sources and Western military experts. Hanoi has declined to reveal how many troops it maintains in Cambodia.

In April 1985, following the reported withdrawal of some 15,000 troops, Vietnam said that one-third of its forces have been repatriated since 1978, a claim dismissed by the Cambodian resistance led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Western military experts.

(In Bangkok, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said there was "no reason to believe this withdrawal will be any different (than those of the past) but we hope it is genuine."

(A Western source in the Thai capital said he was "fairly confident it's the same as rotations in the past, rather than a withdrawal."

(Observers in Bangkok noted that the upcoming withdrawal follows a November-to-May dry season that was marked for the first time by an absence of large-scale Vietnamese military operations against the estimated 50,000 Cambodian resistance bases along the Thai border, the observers said.

(The Vietnamese Army, aided by a small number of Cambodian government forces and several hundred thousand enlisted civilians, are engaged in massive land-clearing operations as part of efforts to seal the border.)

HO CHI MINH BIRTHDAY OBSERVED ABROAD

OW211011 HAnoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- A meeting was held at the "Friendship" house in Moscow on May 19 to mark the 96th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh (May 19). The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society (SVFA).

In his address, G.S. Titov, president of the SVFA Central Committee, described President Ho Chi Minh's life as a brilliant example of devotion to the interests of the party and the people of Vietnam and to the noble ideal of communism. He affirmed that the Soviet people always side with the Vietnamese people and spare no efforts to consolidate the unshakable friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The same day, at the Ho Chi Minh Square (Moscow) where a statue of President Ho Chi Minh is to be erected, took place a wreath-laying ceremony in honour of his 96th birth anniversary.

A talk on President Ho Chi Minh's life and revolutionary cause was given at the office of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association (KVFA) in Phnom Penh on May 17 in honour of his 96th birth anniversary.

Speaking at the talk, Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council and president of the KVFA, praised the great revolutionary cause of President Ho Chi Minh who, he stressed, first brought Marxism-Leninism and the light of the socialist October Revolution to the Indochinese countries. On this occasion, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and Education published a document titled "President Ho Chi Minh."

In Laos, a series of functions have been organized in celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday, including a symposium on "President Ho Chi Minh With Press Work" under the join sponsorship of the Lao Journalists' Association and the Committee of Information, Newspapers, Radio and Television, and talks on his life and great revolutionary cause.

In an article on May 19, the Lao national daily PASASON wrote that President Ho Chi Minh set a typical example of new virtues to humankind. The Lao people are striving to learn from his revolutionary virtues."

In New York, a meeting was arranged on May 18 by the U.S. Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and 39 other mass organizations throughout the United States, to commemorate the 96th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh. Hundreds of participants warmly responded to a call of the organizing committee to donate money as aid to Vietnam. The participants also expressed their deep respect for Ho Chi Minh, a great and immortal leader of the Vietnamese people.

COMMENTARY ON HO CHI MINH'S REVOLUTIONARY ETHICS

OW211001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 May 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 May editorial: "Uncle Ho, an Example of Revolutionary Ethics of Extreme Brightness and Purity"]

[Text] We are commemorating the 96th birthday of the venerated and beloved Uncle Ho at a time when our party, people, and Army are intensively holding congresses at all echelons in preparation for the sixth national party congress.

Uncle Ho was a genial leader, the great teacher of the Vietnamese revolution, the man who founded and forged our party, who led our entire party, people, and Army in carrying out successfully the people's great revolutionary undertaking and in totally liberating the country, achieving national reunification, and taking the entire country to socialism. Uncle Ho also built Vietnamese revolutionary ethics, and was its most glorious symbol. He bequeathed to his offspring and to future generations a supreme example of being a revolutionary and Communist. His examples and teachings have always manifested an important truth: Ethics are the most important part of a revolutionary. Indeed, the cadre, the communist party member must have qualities and talents. However, of foremost significance for a revolutionary is his boundless faith in the revolutionary cause, his stalwart revolutionary will, his spirit of sacrifice for the party and the people.

Uncle Ho taught: Revolutionary ethics consist of diligence, thrift, integrity, uprightness, justice, and impartiality. That eight-word teaching is nearly all-inclusive, and great and enduring efforts are required for its implementation.

Without virtues and qualities, one cannot be a genuine revolutionary cadre, a genuine party member, no matter what talents one has, no matter how many thousands of books he had read. So many of our cadres and party members, when embarking on revolutionary undertakings, had only limited knowledge. However, owing to their revolutionary fervor, their fighting will, their association with revolutionary movements, their closeness to reality, their endeavor to learn from work, they unceasingly enhanced their work capability and improved the fulfillment of their tasks.

Revolutionary ethics are the basis, the foundation, an important condition for raising and developing talents. Moreover, revolutionary ethics are inseparable from the capacity to work. Talented cadres and party members must be active people who delve into realities, who are in touch with the masses, who are trusted, loved, and supported by the masses, who can induce the masses to carry out revolutionary acts and implement policy lines, positions, and policies of the party and the state.

How can one expect to have those talents if one is not imbued with revolutionary ethics? Training in revolutionary ethics is a long arduous struggle. To read all books on revolutionary ethics and learn by heart commandments and theories on how to behave in society does not suffice. It is important to practice revolutionary ethics in life. Revolutionary ethics must be practised everywhere, at all times, in work, in combat, in life, in collective and individual life, in bug undertakings such as in selfless fighting in defense of the fatherland and in labor for nation-building, and in common daily work. Uncle Ho is the paragon of those genuine revolutionary ethics.

The deeds of virtuous revolutionaries match their words. They themselves perform exemplary acts in whatever they teach the masses. The revolutionary, the Communist must consider hypocrisy and sham virtue a vice. Hypocrites, who are wont to deceive people, cannot persuade anyone, and are alienated from and despised by the masses.

Weighty revolutionary undertakings require that the party increase its strength in all respects, that it truly take the lead on positions, policy lines, policies, and leadership measures. It must be truly strong, stable, and clean, and must be trusted and loved by the broad masses. The party must be strong from top to bottom, strong in each basic unit, in every party member. Each party member must be a healthy cell in a robust body, which is the party. Party members must uphold their role as exemplars; they must be able to induce the masses to enthusiastically carry out revolutionary acts.

Nothing is more harmful to the revolution than the existence within the party of a segment of party members -- especially those who are in positions of power -- who are degenerate and deviant, are guilty of individualism, and violate party and state discipline. They discredit the party's prestige and cause the public's loss of confidence.

In view of the situation and iammediate tasks, every cadre and party member must firmly hold on to his role as a vanguard, hold aloft the revolutionary combat flag by upholding self-criticism and criticism, weeding out individualism, enhancing their virtues and talents, and striving to contribute to changes for the better in the present situation and revolutionary tasks.

Through his entire life of persistent struggle, studded with sacrifices and ordeals for the sake of his country and his people, Uncle Ho set for us an example of ethics of extreme brightness and purity, which are the crystallization of the quintessence of Vietnam and of the times.

Let us all respectfully mirror ourselves in Uncle Ho's revolutionary ethics in order to perceive clearly what is right, wrong, good, or bad in ourselves and in our comrades and to unceasingly enhance our revolutionary ethics, to contribute to building our party and making it really stable, strong, and clean as Uncle Ho taught, and to enable our country tide over all challenges in its steady advance.

PUBLIC SECURITY YOUTHS REVIEW EMULATION DRIVE

OW211015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Young members of the Public Security Forces in Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Haiphong, and Quang Nam-Danang met in Hanoi on 19 May to review the work they had done in 2 years of pledged emulation to study and act in accordance with Uncle Ho's six teachings for the People's Republic Security Force, in order to draw experience, make positive contributions to conducting self-criticism drives, and build their units and make them strong and stable in all respects.

Attending the review session were comrades Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of interior; Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; and Le Tganh dao, second secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union;, representatives of the Public Security Forces and Youth Union chapters in the four above municipalities; and over 300 outstanding young cadres and combatants of the Public Security Forces.

The summing-up report points out: In their strict discharge of concrete tasks in their respective units and localities, the young members of the Public Security Forces in the four big municipalities have considered the training in ethics and qualities and in enhancing their units and making them clean, strong, and stable. Their efforts have contributed to maintaining public order and security and decreasing crime.

However, shortcomings and weaknesses in the implementation of the movement are: lack of regularity in guidance and control; superficiality; low education efficiency leading to degeneration of qualities of part of their public security forces and to law infractions; manifestations of work avoidance remaining numerous; lack of the sense of responsibility in work; shunning study; manipulations for self-interests and insignificant decreases in discipline infringements by youth union members in the past 2 years.

In order to accelerate the movement to carry out revolutionary acts in accordance with Uncle Ho's six teachings, the youths of the four big municipalities have signed emulation agreements to serve as the core for the revolutionary movement to act in accordance with Uncle Ho's six teachings sn order to build their units and make them comprehensively strong and stable.

CPV DEPARTMENT DISCUSSES EMULATION EFFORTS

BK210504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Emulation Department of the party Central Committee held a conference in Hanoi on 15 May to appraise the implementation of emulation pledges made by Hanoi, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh City in 1985 and to sign new pledges for 1986 to record achievements in honor of the sixth national party congress.

Representatives of the three cities exchanged experiences in organizing and broadening the production of consumer and export goods; actively procuring supples and raw materials for their own production activities; producing new kinds of goods; increasing the output of high-quality merchandise; arranging employment for working people; working out measures to overcome difficulties in the workers' lives; and maintaining public order and security and social safety more satisfactorily. The experience of Ho Chi Minh City in organizing the development of family-operated industrial production, that of Hanoi in setting up additonal production sectors and improving the quality of goods, and that of Haiphong in making the fullest use of supples to turn out more consumer and export goods were cited as valuable lessons.

To fulfill their emulation targets for 1986, the three cities will concentrate on promoting industrial, small-industry, and handicraft development; bringing into full play the basic units' right to autonomy in production and business; rearranging production; revising economic-technical norms; mobilizing at a higher level the capacity of labor, equipment, and supply; and promoting innovations and applying scientific and technological advances to produce large quantities of consumer and export goods. The three cities will compete with one another in promoting intensive cultivation and multicropping and in stabilizing the production of vegetables and other foodstuffs. They will attach importance to transforming private trade, consolidatiing the state-operated trade sector, and enabling the latter to control the market, thereby contributing to stabilizing prices and the living standards of cadres, workers, civil servants, and the people.

LIBYAN SPECIAL ENVOY TO VISIT IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

OW212040 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liason and special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious January 9 revolution, of the Socialist People's Arab al-Jamahiriyah of Libya, will pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam in the near future. This statement came from a communique relased here today by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

SOVIET AMITY GROUPS PRESENT AUDIO-VISUAL GIFTS

OW211025 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society presented a quantity of gifts to Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province, east of the city. The gifts to Ho Chi Minh City included audio-visual aids to equip a 20-seat language lab. Bien Hoa town of Dong Nai Province received equipment in service of mass cultural activities and audio-visual aids for learning Russian.

PRC ARMY CHIEF'S VISIT TO U.S., JAPAN VIEWED

BK210518 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA Yang Dezhi has been on a 3-day visit to Japan. Yang left Hawaii Island last weekend on the last leg of his 16-day visit to the United States.

In the United States, Yang discussed with American officials bilateral military cooperation, especially the U.S. arms sales to China, joint Sino-U.S. exercises, and port calls to China by U.S. warships.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY said Yang's visit will bring to a new development the military ties between Beijing, Washington, and Tokyo to the detriment of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

U.S.-THAI MILITARY EXERCISE CONDEMNED

OW211019 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against the current U.S.-Thai military exercise codenamed "Logex 29" at Sattahif Naval Base, south of Bangkok, billing it as a dangerous provocative act against the Indochinese countries and a serious threat to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

That four-day exercise, the paper says, involving more than 800 Thai officers and 20 U.S. military advisers, is being conducted in execution of Reagan's Asia-Pacific doctrine, a reactionary strategy aimed at maintaining the imperialists' interests, expanding their hegemonism, and opposing the revolutionary and progressive movements in the the region.

"That joint U.S.-Thai move is aimed at opposing the national revival of the Kampuchean people, the three Indochinese nations as a whole, and the forces struggling for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress in Southeast Asia."

The paper notes that the Pentagon and Bangkok are stepping up their preparations for a major military exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold" to be undertaken in southern Thailand this June with the participation of 9,500 U.S. and 3,500 Thai soldiers equipped with modern war means including F-16 warplanes.

Moreover, the paper says, the Pentagon plans to set up reserve ammunition depots in Thailand in an attempt to bring back U.S. forces there.

"The U.S.-Thai alliance, like the U.S.-Chinese collusion will never be able to check the development of the three Indochinese peoples and other peoples in the region," the paper says in conclusion.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

OW211041 Hanoi VNA in English 0814 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- NHAN DAN in a commentary today energetically condemns the South African authorities for sending their troops and aircraft to attack the capital cities of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana where are located bases of the African National Congress (ANC) causing heavy losses in lives and property to the local people.

THe paper says:

"By taking these new barbarous acts of aggression, the Pretoria administration has violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries, trampled upon the elementary principles of international laws and seriously threatened peace and stability in the southern region of Africa.

"The Pretoria authorities' piratical attacks took place while the situation at home and in the world is not in their favour. In South Africa, for almost a year now, under the leadership of the South African Communist Party, The African National Congress and the United Democratic Front (UDF), the struggle of more than 23 million Africans for the abolition of apartheid has developed to a new stage. The reactionary racist regime is threatened with disintegration."

The paper goes on:

"The South African reactionaries carried out their insolent invasion with the U.S. imperialists' complicity and assistance.

"Everyone knows that the apartheid regime relying on the protection of U.S.-led Western reactionary forces has been existing in South Africa for many years now, has time and again attacked the Front-Line Countries, occupied Namibia and caused instability in the region. Washington has many times vetoed resolutions put forth at the UN Security Council on condemnation and punishment of South Africa, and signed an agreement with Pretoria on its building commitment; The South African authorities' acts of aggression are premeditated ones in a series of state terrorist activities planned by U.S.-led imperialist and reactionary forces.

"Pretoria's acts of aggression took place right after the visit to Africa by the incumbent president of the Non-Aligned Movement, Rajiv Gandhi, in preparation for the 8th summit of the movement to be convened in Harare this autumn. Bombing Harare, the South African authorities have shown their fury and anxiety and their scheme of using force to threaten the people and Government of Zimbabwe, the host country of the summit.

"This is an insolent challenge to the African countries and the Non-Aligned movement and a crude encroachment upon international laws and the UN charter."

"Together with all progressive people throughout the world, the Vietnamese people indignantly condemn the criminal attacks of the South African racists and fully support the just and invincible struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African people," the paper stresses.

AUSTRALIA

INTELLIGENCE ACCOUNTABILITY BILL INTRODUCED

BK220758 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government has introduced into parliament legislation to make Australia's security and intelligence services more accountable. The legislation is a result of recommendations made last year by the Hope Royal Commission. In the bill introduced today by the attorney general Mr Bowen, provision is made for the setting up of an Office of Inspector General of Intelligence and Security. The inspector general, who may be a judge, will not be chosen until the prime minister consults the opposition leader, Mr Howard, about the appointment.

Mr. Bown told Parliament the inspector general will assist the government in overseeing the security services by making sure they comply with the law. The inspector general will present an annual report to the prime minister, an edited version of which will be tabled in Parliament.

The domestic intelligence service -- ASIO [Australian Security Intelligence Organization] -- will also be reviewed by a joint parliamentary committee.

COOK ISLANDS

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE TO LEAVE ISLANDS DEFENSELESS

BK220650 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Australia's stand for a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific has come in for more criticism from the region. The Cook Islands Government is the latest to express serious concern about the defense of the region if a treaty establishing the zone comes into force. Sir Thomas Davis, the prime minister of the Cook Islands and chairman of the South Pacific forum, has indicated that his country may have to break its ties with New Zealand and declare itself neutral. Sir Thomas was speaking in Suva to Radio Australia correspondent Trevor Watson, who is covering the current South Pacific trip being made by Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden.

Our correspoondent says that Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and now the Cook Islands have all expressed reservations about the treaty proposed by Australian Prime Minister Mr Hawke at the Forum meeting in Ratrotonga last year. Both Tonga and the Cook Islands are concerned about the effect the treaty will have on U.S. military operations in the South Pacific. Sir Thomas Davis says that restricted American access to the region would destroy the ANZUS defense alliance and leave his country defenseless. ANZUS, the defense treaty linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, has become virtually inoperative since New Zealand ignored American protests and banned port visits by nuclear-armed or -powered ships.

AL-QADHDHAFI ENVOY SEEKS SUPPORT FOR CONFERENCE

Speaks With Sudharmono

BK211300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Jakarta, May 21 (AFP) -- A special envoy of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi paid a courtesy call Wednesday on the secretary general of Indonesia's Foreign Affairs Department, but Indonesian security officials declined to allow journalists to speak to him. Muhammad Ahmad al-Sharif, secretary general of the Libyan-sponsored international Islamic call society, was received at the Foreign Office by Secretary General Sudharmono, a department spokesman said. He declined to give further details. Security officials at the hotel where Mr Sharif and members of his delegation are staying told reporters who telephoned that "journalists are not permitted to speak to any member of the delegation... Try tomorrow."

Diplomats said that although Indonesia strongly condemned the U.S. attack on Libya last month, the government appeared to be anxious to keep the visit low key because of its own concern over Moslem extremist groups in the country. Well informed sources close to the government said that Mr. al-Sharif denied in his talks with Mr Sudharmono that Libya was responsible for sponsoring international terrorism, and indirectly suggested that Indonesia could help in counteracting Tripoli's increasingly negative image. The possible opening of a Libyan embassy in Jakarta was not a priority in the talks, the sources said.

Non-aligned Indonesia strongly criticized last month's U.S. raid on Tripoli, but has consistently spoken out against terrorism. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who left for Nigeria before Mr. al-Sharif arrived in Jakarta Tuesday, told journalists during the visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan that Indonesia could agree to international action against terrorism, but only after full consultation with all parties concerned.

Meets Suharto

BK221243 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Libya has asked Indonesia to support its proposal to hold a UN-sponsored conferene on terrorism in an effort to seek a definition of terrorism. The request was made by a Libyan delegation headed by Muhammad Ahmad al-Sharif when the delegation was received by President Suharto at the Cendana Road residence in Jakarta last night. President Suharto said that Indonesia had made a proposal calling for negotiations and consultations to end all conflicts.

The conference on terrorism has been initiated by Libya, which is lobbying for support because Indonesia is a member of the United Nations, Islamic Conference Organization, and the Nonaligned Movement.

MOKHTAR VISITS NIGERIA

For reportage on the visit to Nigeria of Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, including his talks with Minister of External Affairs Bolaji Akinyemi, see the Nigeria section of the 22 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESIDENT SIGNS AGREEMENT AGAINST USE OF TORTURE

HK211029 Hong Kong AFP in English 0932 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 21 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino has signed a U.N.-sponsored international agreement against the use of torture by governments, the Foreign Ministry said here Wednesday. A delegation of the human rights group Amnesty International last week urged Manila to sign the convention but Mrs Aquino actually signed an "instrument of accession" to the pact last month, ministry spokesman George Gamboa said.

Deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, whose regime was accused of systematic use of torture against dissidents, did not sign the convention adopted by the United Nations in December 1984. It covers torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The document signed by Mrs Aquino declares that "the Philippines now wishes to reaffirm to the international community its commitment and support for the promotion and protection of human rights," Mr Gamboa said.

Mrs Aquino, who came to power in February following a military revolt which toppled Mr Marcos, told Amnesty International officials who called on her last week that she would never condone the use of torture. The London-based group said here it had received unconfirmed reports that human rights violations were still being committed in areas where the military is battling communist New People's Army guerrillas.

AQUINO ANNOUNCES FUEL PRICE CUT, JOB PROGRAM

HK220325 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The government yesterday ordered another round of fuel prices rollback effective at midnight last night. The rollback of fuel prices is the third since January this year. It is expected to be followed by reductions in passenger rages and in electric and water rates. The average price cut is from 25 centavos per liter of premium and regular gasoline to 67 centavos per liter of (?bunker) oil. Diesel, which is still used in passenger vehicles, was cut down by 67 centavos per liter.

In regard to the price cut, President Aquino had this to say: [Begin recording] A very good news for all of us and that is reduction in oil prices and perhaps I better read the significant reductions we have made. For kerosene and LPG, we have given a price reduction of 50 centavos, so kerosene will now be sold at 4.81 per liter, whil ean 11 kilogram LPG cylinder will now cost 81.95, compared to 91.83 this week. And premium and regular gasoline which received the largest price cut last January now costs 25 centavos less, retailing at 6.90 and 6.53 per liter respectively.

[Following passage in Tagalog] So, I think our countrymen will surely be delighted to know that oil product prices have gone down again. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the president also announced plans for an emergency program to provide temporary jobs for thousands of jobseekers including those laid off from government service. The president said the program could cost 10 billion pesos. She said each cabinet minister has been asked to submit proposals forthe program implementation. She also said the government could encourage the shift from the rice and corn to non-traditional crops.

She added the shift is necessary because self sufficiency in rice and corn has been achieved and farmers have encountered difficulty in selling them. She cited prawn culture as one area where private investors could be encouraged to go into, considering the favorable market in Japan where the Philippines suppies only 5 percent of the demand.

NO OFFICE TENURE LIMIT IN 'FREEDOM CONSTITUTION'

HK211021 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The new Freedom Constitution does not set a limit on the tenure of office of President Cory Aquino and her vice president, but this need not cause concern, because neither official intends to remain in office indefinitely. This was revealed by presidential advisor Joaquin Bernas, who stressed that the new constitution to be drafted should have an iron-clad rule on the presidential tenure of office so as to avoid having another Marcos who might want to remain in power for life. However, Bernas said President Aquino wants a limit set for her term of office as soon as possible. He said this is why she prefers to have an appointive constitutional convention, so as not to delay the drafting of the new constitution.

MINISTRIES URGE PEACE BETWEEN LABOR, MANAGEMENT

Foreign Investors Addressed

HK220547 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 May 86 pp 1, 6

[By Sandra de Jesus]

[Text] The trade and labor ministries issued yesterday a joint declaration spelling out a common basis on which both ministries will formulate policies to enhance the climate of confidence for domestic and foreign investors. It stressed that the alleviation of poverty and the equitable distribution of economic benefits are dependent on national efforts towards achieving economic recovery and long-run growth, which they said can best be achieved in a climate of industrial peace.

Ministers Jose S. Concepcion and Augusto Sanchez called on labor and management to work for industrial peace founded on, among other things, the principle that "labor and capital are partners towards a common goal," subscribing to the view that capital cannot do without labor, nor labor without capital.

Speaking before a joint meeting of foreign chambers of commerce in the Philippines at the Manila Garden Hotel, the officials assured foreign investors of "fair treatment." The business groups included the American, European, Australian, New Zealand and Japanese Chambers of Commerce of the Philippines, and the Philippine Association of Multinational Companies Regional Headquarters Inc.

Sanchez Unveils Programs

HK220516 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 May 86 p 2

[Text] Minister of Labor and Employment Augusto S. Sanchez unveiled yesterday a package of employment programs that would be initiated by his ministry to help resolve the unemployment and underemployment problems of the country.

The employment programs are only awaiting approval of President Aquino before being implemented, Sanchez said in a speech before the joint meeting of the foreign chambers of commerce and industry. He noted, however, that the success of the programs "partly lies in private initiative." Sanchez invited the audience of foreign investors to help the ministry undertake the employment programs, which he outlined as follows:

Movement for People's Livelihood and Welfare (MPL). This is essentially an "emergency employment generation strategy" which seeks to answer the problems of employment and underemployment in the rural areas. "Through the MPL, we hope to bridge the periods of unemployment in agriculture by providing livelihood opportunities and alternate sources of income to the rural marginalized population," Sanchez said. Focus of this program are the landless rural workers in the top 10 crop-producing areas.

Public Employes Service Option (PESO) Sanchez said this is an integrated approach to "employment marked facilitation" which aims to assist job seekers and employers looking for the best-qualified workers. PESO will facilitate the matching of jobs with people to reduce "frictionalized employment" and optimize utilizatin of the labor force.

People Power for National Reconstruction (PPNR) will develop strategies designed to harness "people power" for active and meaningful participation in rebuilding the nation, Sanchez said. Mechanism for the translation [as published] of "people power" will be put up, including a system for "obtaining, consolidating and translating" ideas and feedback from people especially on employment efforts, Sanchez said.

Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Development (SEED) aims to integrate returning overseas workers by providing them with employment options.

"These are just short-term programs which will never suffice to completely resolve the problems of poverty, employment and underemployment," Sanchez said. In view of this, Sanchez proposed the creation of an inter-ministry National Employment council to study deeply the causes of unemployment and recommended approaches and solutions to the government.

Meanwhile, Sanchez also said that out of the 198 strikes declared from the day he assumed office, March 10 up to May 15, some 119 strikes were settled by the ministry. There have been few cases of violence in strike-bound major industries, force has not been used and there was no graft, he added. "Strike prevention actually forms the centerpiece of our strategy for industrial peace" Sanchez said. Before the unions' strike, the government intends to strike first at labor's "burning grievances" with the aim of resolving or minimizing the grievances, he said.

Concepcion Defends Labor Policy

HK220357 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 May 86 p 2

[By Julie C. Del Castillo]

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. yesterday said the economy badly needs foreign investments because of the acute lack of domestic capital even as he defended Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez's "pro-labor" stance.

Addressing a multichamber meeting of foreign businessmen yesterday, Concepcion said the Ministry of Trade and Industry [MTI] is re-orienting its approaches and programs to make its investment and trade policies "more responsive" to the needs of the private sector.

Concepcion implied that Sanchez's, and later President Corazon C. Aquino's, apparent bias toward labor in their recent policy pronouncements merely reflects the pressing need to uplift the masses in the face of the huge problem of national poverty and unemployment.

He said the Philippines would need all the help it could get from all sectors to tide over its economic and social problems, warning that the next two years would yet mark the "most difficult times in the entire history of this country."

Concepcion said about 3 million Filipino workers are unemployed and about 8 million more are underemployed. He added that more than 800,000 Filipinos join the ranks of the labor force annually. With massive poverty and unemployment being the government's foremost concerns at present, Concepcion said high-priority areas for investments have been identified to be those that are labor-intensive, and agro- and region-based projects.

Investments in these areas would help spread out the benefits of employment in the rural areas where the bulk of the population reside and of equitable distribution of income nationwide.

Concepcion, however, stressed that foreign investors would be allowed to come into the country only to "supplement" and not to "supplant" local investors.

But he assured that the government will be "flexible" in determining the percentage of ownership it will allow for foreign investors in local operations subject to legal and constitutional requirements. "We believe that the wealth of the nation should be in the hands of the citizens, but domestic capital is difficult so we will allow foreign investments in certain identified areas," Concepcion said.

He said the MTI and the Board of Investments [BOI] have drawn up certain measures and guidelines to make it easier than in the past for foreign businessmen to engage in local operations.

Among the general guidelines set by the MTI and BOI in considering the entry of foreign investments are: Private sector participation and consultation in drawing up new investment policies; the reduction of government bureaucracy; less government involvement in private business; and government commitment to integrity in the management of its affairs.

Specifically, however, the MTI and BOI are currently instituting changes in existing policies to make investment rules and procedures more "responsive to private sector needs." "Existing rules and procedures are being simplified (while) existing incentives will continue to be enjoyed by BOI-registered companies. However, the incentives structure for future investors will have to be evaluated in line with our move to effect the climate of investments rather than specific incentives," Concepcion said.

Concepcion also said that aside from the projects already identified under the BOI's annual Investments Priorities Plan, the MTI is looking into the possibility of tapping foreign investors to infuse capital in government corporations, the project in which the National Development Co. will be unloading, and in assets recently sequestered by the government.

Like-wise, he said the BOI will be allowed to undertake more promotional activities aside from its regulatory functions by revitalizing its investment assistance center. The center will function as a sort of a one-step shop that will service all the requirements of prospective investors.

He added that aside from foreign investors, the MTI and BOI are also tapping investments from Filipinos residing abroad. In particular, he said overseas Filipinos may be allowed to infuse capital into the government's nonperforming assets as well as in NDC companies.

Concepcion said the MTI and BOI are doing their utmost to provide a satisfactory investments climate. For example, local trade senior officers and Philippine embassies abroad have been mobilized to help in export promotion.

He said these are expected to aid foreign investors in local export production because the trade country desks (which will be manned by the local trade senior officers) and the Philippine embassies abroad are now empowered to undertake investment promotions activities.

Such activities include the setting up of export targets that would make the trade senior officers and the Philippine embassy personnel in other countries "accountable" for their respective trade performance.

In taking the cudgels for Sanchez's "pro-labor" stand, Concepcion said he would have raised the same points as Sanchez had with respect to labor policies. However, he appealed to the "understanding" of the foreign business community of the country's present problems, stressing that labor and management "must be partners" in solving the problem of poverty in the country. "We don't want unbridled capitalism. What we want is responsible capitalism," he said.

SUPREME COURT PETITIONED ON PCGG SEQUESTRATION

HK220529 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 21 May 86 p 22

[Gerry No. Zaragoza]

[Text] The government's lawyers yesterday said the Supreme Court should refrain from taking up issues related to efforts to recover wealth allegedly acquied illegally during the Marcos regime, on grounds that the questions involved are political in nature.

Contending for the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG], the lawyers led by Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordonez asked the Supreme Court to dismiss petitions of Tourist Deputy-Free Shops, Inc. (TDFS) against the sequestration of its shops and warehouses and former Government Service Insurance System [GSIS] president Roman Cruz Jr. against a freeze order on his bank deposits and a six-month order that prohibits him from leaving the country.

The high court's decision on the two petitions will determine the limits of powers of the PCGG and the Aquino government itself in trying to recover assets allegedly looted by Marcos. As of late last week, the PCGG's sequestration orders affected 190 corporations and establishments, each worth millions of pesos.

Political questions are to be decided by the people in their sovereign capacity or are left to the full discretionary authority of the legislature or the executive branch of government, Ordonez said.

The petitions of both TDFS, controlled by the Tantoco family, and Cruz question the validity of the PCGG's orders.

Both petitions question the validity of the sequestration orders issued, saying they were issued without determining first if the orders were warranted. They also argued that the orders to produce records related to alleged ill-gotten wealth would violate the right of the suspects against self-incrimination if the records were later used as evidence against them.

Ordonez said in two separate comments filed with the court that the PCGG was created to assist President Corazon C. Aquino in investigating and recovering the wealth accumulated by deposed president Marcos, his relatives, subordinates and close associates when he was in office.

He said Mrs. Aquino created the PCGG and defined its powers through Executive Order Nos. 1 and 2 to carry out a specific mandate from the people to recover the ill-gotten wealth and to protect their interests through sequestration or freezing of those assets.

Ordonez said a direct mandate of the people gives Mrs Aquino the discretion to adopt measures to ensure the recovery of the ill-gotten wealth of the Marcos regime, and the high court has no such mandate to interfere with Mrs. Aquino's exercise of that discretion. He said the mandate given to Mrs. Aquino is provided for in the "Freedom Constitution."

A mandate is also vested in Mrs. Aquino to enhance the protection of individual rights and liberties against arbitrary government encroachment, Ordonez said.

In a 44-page comment on TDFS's petition, the solicitor general claimed company's assets were sequestered because of "reasonable belief" that the firm itself belonged to the Marcoses and that it was "a fruit of corruption."

Ordonez said TDFS belonged to the Marcoses, either alone or in partnership with Gliceria Tantoco, as shown by documents in the possession of the PCGG. He pointed out that in exchange for tax-free importation, TDFS paid the government only a franchise tax of 7 percent of its net sales. Of this, 2 percent went to the government coffers and 5 percent to Mrs. Imelda Marcos's petty cash, he said.

The PCGG had to sequester the company because its ownership might change hands or its movable assets might be transferred, Ordonez said.

In a separate 19-page comment on Cruz's petition, the solicitor general pointed out that the PCGG has not sequestered or taken possession of Cruz's assets nor has it searched his residence or office. The solicitor general said so far Cruz had made no disclosures on the following allegations:

-- That he had benefited from apparent gross overpricing in the construction of the new GSIS building, costing more than P1.8 billion of government employes' retirement funds;

-- That he received a fat commission for the purchase by Philippine Airlines of three unneeded Airbuses worth P150 million;

-- That he cheated the government in the purchase of a P10-million property in Stockton, California, that had been appraised at only $6 million;

-- That he had held the GSIS, Commercial bank of Manila, the Manila Hotel and other government enterprises of millions of pesos through scandalous fees and allowances.

FURTHER ENRILE COMMENTS ON SAN MIGUEL STOCK FREEZE

BK210511 Manila PNA in English 0334 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 21 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has questioned the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) for ordering the sequestration of 33.1 million shares of stocks in the San Miguel Corp. [SMC] owned by coconut farmers.

By what right and what laws can anybody in this country impede the private transaction like that, Enrile said.

The PCGG has sequestered the 33.1 million shares in SMC because the stocks were allegedly owned by former Ambassador Eduard Cojuangco Jr., a Marcos crony. SMC bought the stocks from the United Coconut Planters Bank of which Enrile is the chairman.

I am the chairman and in a way maybe I am biased, but we are trustees of the 33 million shares of that we sold, Enrile said. Enrile said the shares belonged to coconut farmers and not to Cojuangco as claimed by the PCGG.

He said: They're going to stop the sale of these shares. Then, we will ask them who's going to pay for the damages that the coconut farmers will suffer? Why should they (PCGG) seize those properties that do not belong to Cojuangco. I should know, I am the chairman of the bank and we are the trustees, Enrile added.

The defense chief also asked why should the PCGG seize the stocks owned by private individuals. Have we reach the point were we have to seize the property of private citizen, especially poor farmers? he asked. He cautioned the PCGG against exercising such prerogative in the sequestration of private properties.

He said the commission should consider the impact of its decision, particularly the impression of the people of the world about the Philippines. Secondly, Enrile said, the PCGG should also consider the interest of the people who may be innocently prejudiced by the actions of the commission.

On its sequestration order, PCGG Commissioner Ramon Diaz said that recent evidence uncovered by the commission showed that the shares belong to Cojuangco.

FIRST RECOVERY OF MARCOS ASSETS ANNOUNCED

BK220510 Manila PNA in English 0349 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 22 (PNA) -- The government has announced the first successful negotiated settlement in the government's recovery of the ill-gotten wealth of deposed President Marcos.

Palace spokesperson Alice Valladolid said President Aquino accepted two checks amounting to 63 million pesos (3.1 million U.S. dollars) from the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] representing the sequestered dividends of the Philippine Overseas Telecommunication Corp.

Good work, the president said when she accepted the two checks handed over to her by PCGG Commissioner Mary Concepcion Bautista.

Villadolid said the dividends, intended for the Mid-Pasig Development and the Independent Reality Corporations, were surrendered to the PCGG by Jose Yao Campos, said to be a frontman of deposed President Marcos.

Mrs Villadolid quoted the president as saying the government is not averse to negotiated settlement. The checks will now go to the coffers of the government.

MARCOS LOYALIST MARCHERS REACH ILOCOS SUR

HK2320643 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Baguio City -- Some 2,500 members of the National Civilian Marcos Loyalists (CML) left Vigan Monday morning for a 32-kilometer march to Narvacan, Ilocos Sur, to dramatize their demand to allow the return to the country of deposed President Marcos.

Laoag City Mayor Rodolfo Farinas led the mrchers, who are mostly members of the Kabataang Barangay in the province.

The Constabulary Highway Patrol Group (CHPG) in Ilocos has received reports that the marchers are determined to reach Manila in time for the third month anniversary of President Aquino's government.

The loyalists started their long march in Laoag City on May 16 and so far have covered a distance of about 80 kilometers. The marchers' number is increasing rapidly as they passed through the coastal towns of Ilocis Sur. Earlier, Ilocos Sur Gov. Chavit Singson expressed optimism that the marchers will be supported by 15,000 sympathizers as they leave Ilocos Sur for La Union.

During the rally held in Batac, Ilocos Norte, CML leader lawyer Anthony Santos said their objectives are to push the Aquino government to return the rule of law and let Marcos go back and defend himself in courts on the charges filed against him.

CHPG officials said that no untoward incident has been reported since they started their 15-day trek to Malacanang three days ago.

Meanwhile, leaders of the KBL rally held Sunday morning here are consolidating their forces to meet the marchers when they reach San Fernando, La Union.

Unidentifed persons nearly succeeded in their attempt to sabotage Sunday's rally here of some 6,000 Marcos loyalists former Baquio Mayor Luis Lardizabal said Monday. He disclosed that certain groups of persons cut all electric power lines within the Malcolm Square here as early as 5 am Sunday, prompting the rallyists to tap for another power line from a nearby building.

"They cut the electric supply line of the Benguet Electric Cooperative (Beneco) at the square. The wires, cut into eight equal parts, were left at the stage. This resulted in the delayed holding of the rally," he said.

Meanwhile, the Ako'y Pilipino Movement," a conglomeration of all Marcos protesters, is set to hold more rallies in the whole country and to participate in the Batac-to-Manila march of Marcos loyalists on a voluntary basis.

CEBU PC-INP OFFICIAL OPPOSES ABOLITION OF CHDF

HK220341 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0000 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] In Cebu City, Colonel Edgardo Avelina, Philippine Constabulary-integrated National Police [PC-INP] (second commander), expressed opposition to a proposal to abolish the paramilitary units, saying that he knows personally that the units are very helpful in the government's counterinsurgency campaign.

Avelina made this remark in response to reported plans by the Cebu provincial government to ask President Cory Aquino to disband the Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] because of numerous human rights violations and other abuses. Avelina said that instead of abolishing them, the paramilitary units should be reorganized to make them more effective.

ARTICLE VIEWS BAYAN'S ELECTION BOYCOTT, PROSPECTS

HK201118 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 13-19 May p 13

[By Romy P. Marinas]

[Text] The question everybody asks is did Bayan (Bagong Alyansang Makabayan) [New People's Alliance] err when it boycotted the February snap polls?

The answer is that you really can't tell because nobody wants to give a straight answer. The most you'll get is a personal opinion that amounts to, well, a no-comment. For an organization that prides itself in criticism and self-criticism, the evasion is certainly disconcerting.

Not to worry. A Marty Villalobos, apparently a pen name, had taken the cudgels for Bayan. Villalobos asserts that boycott was a major political error and chides the Philippine Left for not having seized the initiative in its propeople struggle against the evilisms beginning 1983.

Some ranking Bayan leaders, however, are on the verge of taking the cue from Villalobos. Loretta Ann Rosales, director of Bayan's popular struggles commission, for instance, told WE FORUM that they suffered some setbacks because of the boycott position. She reasoned that they are in a process of consolidation so coming out clean will have to wait. Local chapters, meanwhile, are allowed the liberty of independent action, a move that does not at all fit Bayan's supposedly non-compartmentalized decision-making.

The wholistic approach further got lost when Rosales maintained that boycott was correct within the strictly political framework. In the same breath, however, she conceded that lessons can be learned from mistakes.

Lesser mistakes hound Bayan. One critic, Jordan Dy of Makati, disputed electoral struggles director J.V. Bautista's head count of three million members, accusing Bayan of inflating its membership figures from the start. Official count, according to Bayan, is 500,000, including almost all of Bataan's tricycle drivers, North Harbour dockworkers, and some 2,000 Cebu cocheros [horse rig drivers].

Whatever, Rosales believes that Bayan is one big organization that President Corazon Aquino has to reckon with, saying that the chief executive's best chance of developing her political base is developing links with people's organizations.

Rebuilding its political base, eroded before and after the Aquino era, is one of Bayan's urgent tasks. Apparently, this got off to a good start May Day two weeks ago when Bayan mobilized a rainbow coalition, reportedly numbering half-a-million at the Rizal Park's Quirino grandstand. Overseas, it is seeking ties with solidarity groups in the Middle East, Africa, and Eastern Europe on a people-to-people basis, according to Rita Baua, Bayan's regional liaison officer and member of its international relations commission.

Philippine watchers belive that the interest on Eastern Europe, previously no-man's-land for cause-oriented groups, is an indication that Bayan is on the mend in as far as alliance-building is concerned. The move should sit well with the apparent objective of shedding off the hard-line posturings that have alienated Bayan's local and foreign friends.

The demerit of such people-to-people links lies, of course, in many a critic's seeing red. Bayan can dismiss the thought for the moment. Last May Day, it pulled off a casting coup: President Aquino sat with so-called leftists, self-proclaimed military reformists, confetti revolutionaries, and bread-and-butter labor leaders. Rainbows, however pretty they are, are only the prelude to the next downpour. When the rain comes, Bayan cannot anymore afford to dismiss it as water under the bridge.

SISON WARNS OF MARCOS LOYALISTS IN MILITARY

HK220857 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 20 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Roy S. de Guzman]

[Text] Former Communist Party of the Philippines chairman Jose Ma. Sison has revealed a split in the military's ranks, with one camp beholden to the new adminstration, and the other, to deposed president Ferdinand Marcos. He told a lecture-discussion series at the University of the Philippines [UP], that the pre-Marcos military group has banded together into an organization called IROG.

The acronym stands for "Integrees and Reservists' Group", a non-PMA [Philippine Military Academy] organization of military officers and enlisted men said to be loyalist followers of Mr. Marcos and his reliable ousted chief of staff, Fabian Ver. Sison, quoting reliable sources, said IROG is radically opposed to the RAM, or the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, whose leaders spearheaded the four-day civilian-backed military revolt that led to the downfall of the Marcos regime.

The news of the alleged military "split" came even as reports of soldiers spearheading Aquino-hate campaigns within the ranks of the 250,000-strong military forces and during weekly pro-Marcos rallies in Manila, continue to reach media offices.

Brig. Gen. Salvador Mison, deputy chief of staff, admitted there are officers and soldiers who may still be loyal to Marcos but stressed these are mostly splintered groups and the disgruntled ones. He said the military now is more united under Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

Meanwhile, a source within the military intelligence community disclosed to the INQUIRER what he described as "disturbing" reports about the situation in Fort Bonifacio. The source said that as of presstime, 67 tanks are still missing and 40,000 soldiers remain on AWOL (absence without official leave).

The source would not say whether the soldiers and the tanks are with the loyalists' bloc, but said that the military is looking into the possibility that they may be used for an "urban destabilization plan" allegedly being directed from Hawaii by Marcos' only son, ex-Ilocos Norte Gov. Ferdinand D. Marcos.

Mison, however, said all armored vehicles have been accounted for shortly after the February revolution. On the soldiers still on AWOL, he explained that only 300 have not reported to headquarters for new assignments. Some of them, he added, have applied to dependency discharge, which means they want out due to low pay.

Sison, in his speech, cited the conflict stemming out from the RAM's dominance over other groups of military men. "IROG wants to neutralize, even end, the RAM's hold on important positions under the new military set up," he claimed. "But the RAM, fortunately, is for the professionalism of the military, IROG wants the new image out, and logically, its old image, back," Sison told an audience composed mostly of UP students.

However, he brushed off fears that IROG and other like-minded organizations can lead to a loss of confidence in the Aquino administration, believing that they are ill-equipped and ill-advised to stage a government takeover.

RAMOS SENDS ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO BICOL REGION

HK161511 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 May 86 p 14

[By Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] Camp Ibalon, Legaspi City -- New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos ordered yesterday the deployment of an Army Scout Ranger battalion to boost military forces in the Bicol region which has lately become volatile partly due to the controversial designation of officers-in-charge in various towns in Bicol. Ramos issued this order during a command briefing at the Regional Unified Command [RUC] 5 headquarters.

RUC 5 officer-in-charge Col Eduarto Taduran informed Ramoms that the New People's Army in the region has not shown any indication of laying down its arms and of heeding the call of President Corazin C. Aquino for a ceasefire.

Taduran said that reconciliation with the Bicol insurgents seemed "considerably dim" as the NPA continued to pursue a policy of "strategic stalemate" in its protracted people's war with government forces. "Bicol is currently bearing the brunt of an intensified thrust of violent and non-violent activities by the CPP/NPA," he said. "The rebels' objective is quite clear: to maintain their hold on the masses in the region."

Taduran added that the rebels are taking advantage of the controversial designation of officers-in-charge in the different towns in the region. "The acts of many of these OICs while in office aren't any help," Taduran noted. He warned that if left unchecked these OICs could only hamper the present reconciliation thrust of the new government and eventually benefit the CPP/NPA.

Ramos agreed with Taduran's observation and said the same problem has been cropping up in almost all the regions in the coutnry which he has visited during the past three weeks.

Yesterday's regional briefing was the second this week by the NAFP chief of staff. Last Wednesday, Ramos also held a command conference in RUC 2 in Cagayan Valley and reminded local officials that their job is to take care of the needs of their people and not to engage in military operations against rebels.

Meanwhile, leftist militants asked President Aquino to pull out government troops in the Cagayan Valley.

At the Camp Ibalon briefing, Ramos explained he was fielding, an additional scout ranger battalion in the Bicol area in response to a request by Gov Roy Padilla of Camarines Sur to beef up the Armed Forces' presence in the region in the light of escalating operations by the CPP/NPA. Ramos, however, admonished the RUC 5 commanders, not to rely solely on a "military solution" to the insurgency problem in the region.

"The key here is to emphasize civilian-military dialogs even at the lowest level of the communities you are stationed in," Ramos said. "Work with your civilian counterparts in the local governments as these very people will serve as your early warning signals in the future to prevent ambuscades and raids by the enemy."

The chief of staff also asked the different RUC 5 field commanders to be "a little more patient" with regards to much needed logistics for military operations. "We are doing everything to push logistics to the field but as you know, our new government is still having difficulty making ends meet and consequently, these things will take some more time," he said.

28 REBELS OUT OF FORCE OF 150 KILLED IN SAMAR

HK210409 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Government troops successfully turned back some 150 NPA rebels who attacked the town of Maydolong in eastern Samar. According to Lieutenant Colonel (Nemerando Pescano) of the Army's 34th infantry Battalion, 28 rebels and 5 civilians were killed in the 2-hour encounter. There was no reported casualty on the government side. The soldiers were armed with highly sophisticated weapons including two M-16 machineguns. According to (Pescano), the rebels first searched the houses of soldiers, police and members of the Civilian Home Defense Force. Then they attacked the municipal hall of Maydolong where the fighting took place.

3 MNLF MEMBERS KILLED IN PALAWAN CLASH

HK200719 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 May 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] Puerto Princesa City -- Three suspected members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) were killed yesterday in a clash with government troopers in Barangay Marangas, in Bataraza, a coastal town of Palawan in the west.

A gun battle between the MNLF and the military was still raging in that town as of press time yesterday, the Palawan PC command said.

The clash was reported to the Palawan Peace and Order Council (PPOC) chaired by acting Gov Victoriano Rodriguez which convened yesterday to an emergency meeting called by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Agriculture Minister Ramon P. Mitra Jr and Commodore Serapio Taccat, commander of the Western Command (Wescom). The meeting was to discuss efforts to check the growing threat of the secessionist movement here.

In the PPOC meeting, Col Ernesto K. Maristela, Palawan PC-INP commander, reported that a seven-man reconnaissance and combat foot patrol team led by Pol/Lt Sergio Dimandal clashed with a band of 30 heavily armed rebels under Commander Bato Lakit. A 15-man PC-police reinforcement team led by M/Sgt Teofilo Abenes was sent to Bataraza on board two Huey combat helicopters to assist the embattled troops of Lt Dimandal, Col Maristela said. Sgt Abenes joined forces with Lt Dimandal group in the battle site. The soldiers found three M-16 armalite rifles in an abandoned hut, and captured a machine gun.

Minister Enrile told Gov Rodriguez and other civilian and military officials that armed operations against the Moro National Liberation Front and subversive forces are allowed by the defense ministry since a ceasefire with the rebels was not yet in place.

BUSINESS WORRIED BY SEQUESTRATION, INSURGENCY

HK200859 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 May 86 p 10

[By Rey M. Lagonsin]

[Text] The continuing sequestration process by the Aquino government and the "deteriorating" insurgency situation in the countryside were pointed to recently by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry as "unsettling" to the business community.

In a visit by PCCI officers to Presdident Aquino in Malacanang the other day, PCCI president Aurelio Periquet Jr. also said that the growing "climate of hatred and confrontation" in the area of industrial relations makes the business community equally concerned, even as he stressed their support to President Aquino's "initiative in calling for a tripartite conference."

On the sequestration issue, Periquet said that businessmen are "disturbed by its impact on the business community," since it is like a "sword of Damocles" hanging over the head of any firm which could be suspected of fronting for the deposed president, or of being owned by a crony. Such uncertainty "could be unsettling, not only to the suspect, but to the whole (business) community, as well," he said.

Periquet said that the deteriorating peace and order situation in the countryside "has serious implications" for rural development, "where the main thrust of economic activities will take place." He noted, moreover, in bringing this problem into the open, that "casualty figures resulting from clashes in the countryside appear bigger this year than last year."

Periquet also said that trust and consensus, rather than hatred and confrontation, should prevail in achieving the improvement of the workers' pay and benefits.

In an interview, Periquet said that sectoral representatives to the national tripartite conference "should tackle the issues with reason and restraint," in their pursuit of industrial peace and harmony.

The conference, he said, could only be successful if "it is able to clear up the uncertainties generated by pronouncements on labor policies, which the business community fear may not be conducive to the desired economic climate." "For more Filipino capital to surface and more foreign investments to come in, it is imperative that we have stable labor-management relations," he added.

It is in such an environment, he said, that "capital can be harnessed to expand existing industries and establish new enterprises," thus generating more jobs and increasing the workers' purchasing power. The employers, on their part, can contribute to the country's economic recovery by helping improve the atmosphere of industrial relations, Periquet said.

PAYMENTS ON NUCLEAR PLANT RESTRUCTURED

HK220514 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 May 86 p 2

[Text] Some P1.52 billion in principal payments due this year for the $2.1 billion Bataan nuclear plant project have been restructured, informed government sources said.

Instead, the National Power Corp. [NPC] will only pay interest of P374 million this year, to be held by the Central Bank through a blocked peso account in favor of foreign creditors led by the U.S. Export-Import Bank, the sources added.

The restructured portion of the loan will cover those extended by the Paris Club of creditors falling due next month and those extended by commercial banks which fall due by December.

Not-withstanding the restructuring, a government official said the National Power Corp.'s financial burdens this year will continue to be staggering. This year, NPC also has an operating debt service budget of P2.129 billion aside from P2.2 billion to pay debt incurred in power projects still under construction. Last year, NPC spent P1.155 billion and P1.1 billion for operating and construction debt service, respectively.

The power firm's problems are compounded by mounting receivables from delinquent accounts, notably from the Manila Electric Co. and electric cooperatives. An NPC official said that from 1980 to 1985 alone, receivables from delinquent customers grew by about P3.2 billion. Last year, the firm's outstanding receivables increased by 71 percent to P3.89 billion from 1984's P2.25 billion.

A source said the nuclear plant payments constitute about 70 percent of NPC's financial "headache."

He said that unless NPC's problems are resolved this year, the pressure to increase power rates will be strong. Studies being drawn indicate a 3.4 percent rate increase annually beginning from the firm's average selling rate of P1.037 per kilowatt hour last year.

From 1980 to 1985, NPC's average selling price rose by 221 percent. This rate increase was mainly due to the $270 million short fall in payments for foreign financing, of which $220 million represented the nuclear plant's interest costs.

In addition to financial problems, a source said that unless a decision to build an alternative power plant (to replace the mothballed nuclear plant) is made this year by the government, NPC expects brownouts to recur by 1989.

AGREEMENT WITH IMF DELAYED BY BUDGET DEFICIT

HK220510 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 May 86 p 17

[By Samuel Senoren]

[Text] Attempts by the Philippine government to conclude early agreement with the International Monetary Fund [IMF] on new standby facility have been set back by two to three months as monetary and fiscal authorities grapple with a huge budget deficit problem.

Informed sources told Business Bulletin that negotiations with the IMF are not due to resume until July and that no meeting have been scheduled with the foreign banks.

Monetary officials had hoped to sign a new standby arrangement with the IMF by next month after receiving sympathetic response from Fund officials following the overthrow of the Marcos government in February.

But sources who had dealt with the IMF said that it would be improbable for the IMF to negotiate a new agreement with the Philippines unless government officials could present a realistic budget.

The government, based on the 1986 budget previously drawn up by the Marcos administration, is faced with a deficit estimated at between P30 to P35 billion.

Monetary officials hope to cut this down to about P20 to P22 billion by using expected bilateral assistance from the US and Japan to finance and deficit in the budget.

Sources explained that financing the budget deficit was the most important reason why the Philippines needed bilateral assistance from friendly countries, notably the U.S. and Japan.

If the Philippines also wanted to negotiate a new standby arrangement that would run through 1987, there was also a need to present the national budget for 1987.

The U.S. and Japan have committed to provide concessional loans to the Philippines as a sign of support to the government of President Aquino but so far, the funds have yet to be released. Only the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank came up with a total loan package of $169 million since Mrs. Aquino assumed power.

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UPPER HOUSE PASSES DIET SEAT REDISTRIBUTION BILL

OW221333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- The upper house approved a Diet seat redistribution bill in an unusual late night vote Thursday, clearing a hurdle for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to call a double election, possibly in early July. The House of Councillors action completed the legislative process, and Emperor Hirohito is expected to sign the bill into law Friday following cabinet endorsement.

The Liberal-Democratic Party, along with opposition Komeito voted for the bill, following the same pattern as the lower house vote Wednesday. The upper house vote, which came shortly after 10 p.m., took place literally minutes before the Diet closed its 150-day ordinary session. The unusual late night vote marked a desperate opposition attempt to frustrate Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's attempt to call a snap lower house election simultaneously with a scheduled poll for the upper house.

The bill, based on a formula recommended by Lower House Speaker Michita Sakata, transfers seven seats from rural to urban constituencies while adding a new city seat to the 511-member lower house. The legislation also changed the boundaries in three constituencies in a shuffle aimed at meeting a supreme court ruling that the discrepancy in Diet representation must not exceed three times between the least and the most populated districts.

Before the shuffle, it took voters in Chiba No. 4 district 5, 11 times as many ballots to elect a lower house member than those in rural Hyogo No. 5 -- the greatest discrepancy among the 130 electoral districts in Japan. This adjustment approved by the Diet reduces the gap to a ratio of 1 to 2.99 -- just below the 1-to-3 tolerance declared by the Supreme Court in its landmark ruling last July.

In seeking Diet approval of the bill, the LDP has pledged to make more drastic measures to correct the representation when final results of the latest national census taken in October last year are released this fall. Opposition parties are also seeking a complete revision of the representation, as the bill enacted Thursday contains the creation of a six-member constituency, in Hokkaido, and leaving four constituencies with only two Diet seats each. The opposition camp is unhappy with the bill primarily on grounds that the new two-seat constituencies mark a departure from the traditional mediuim-sized three-to-five seat constituencies adopted in Japan. Behind this argument is a fear, particularly among the smaller parties, that the LDP, possibly together with the top opposition Socialist Party, could monopolize Diet representation if smaller two-seat constituencies become the standard sometime in the future. The Diet bill will come into force 30 days after proclamation -- a requirement written into the Sakata formula reportedly at the insistence of the opposition camp.

The notification requirement became the focus of debate after the Sakata plan was revealed early this month as it effectively scuttled Nakasone's bid to call a double election on June 22. Nakasone is now believed to be eyeing a double election for July 6, by summmoning the Diet back into an extraordinary session in early June and then disbanding the lower house for the election.

Apart from the oppsition camp, resistance to a double election is also strong within the LDP because critics fear a major victory in the polls may give Nakasone a chance to remain in office after his second two-year term ends in October. The front runners in the LDP contest for Nakasone's job are Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and LDP Executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa.

OPPOSITION CRITICIZES NAKASONE, DUAL ELECTIONS

OW221025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- The opposition camp Thursday unleashed a bitter attack on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a last-ditch to frustrate a double election which Nakasone's allies are touting for early July. However, prospects of the general election picked up more steam Thursday as a group of Liberal-Democratic Party legislators presented a petition to the party calling for the poll.

In a strongly-worded statement released Thursday, the leaders of four opposition parties chastized Nakasone for "trampling" on constitutional and parliamentary rules by threatening to disband the lower house and call a general election. The statement -- signed by leaders of the top opposition Socialist Party, Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party and United Democratic Socialist Party -- reflected the increasing frustration of the opposition as the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party plunged into a series of behind-the-scenes maneuvers on whether to endorse a general election.

Despite their objection, opposition parties appeared to be resigned to the prospects of a double election. In a caucus meeting Thursday, Socialist Party Secretary General Makoto Tanabe said a general election is now "accepted by and large" among politicians.

The balloting date that has been widely suggested for a double election of both houses of the Diet is July 6.

Proponents of a double election, notably LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru, argue that the LDP needs the poll in order to bolster its strength in the Diet. The LDP now controls 250 seats in the 511-member lower house, and relies for its majority on the eight-member support of the New Liberal Club, its coalition partner.

Nakasone's critics within the LDP, however, object to a double election, claiming that a victory at the polls would encourage Nakasone to hang on in office after his second two-year term ends in October. Nakasone, who alone is empowered to dissolve the Diet and call an early general election, has withheld any public comment on the subject. However, he has made it abundantly clear through his close associates that he wants a "double election" even though his original plan to go the people in June was frustrated by the seat-redistribution bill.

KANEMARU MEETS LDP LEADERS ON ELECTION PLAN

OW230601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone came under fire from elder leaders of his Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Friday for wanting to call a double election of both houses of the Diet, party sources said. LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru, making a round of calls to former Prime Ministers Takeo Fukuda, Takeo Miki, Nobusuke Kishi and Zenko Suzuki, had asked them to agree to the plan.

Fukuda urged Kanemaru to win party consensus and to find just reason before convening an extra Diet session to dissolve the lower house, the sources said.

Miki, denouncing Nakasone for adopting an authoritarian style of leadership, opposed the idea of twin elections this summer and called for party unity and for government action to save small businesses hard-hit by the rise in the yen's exchange value. Kishi also asked Kanemaru to strengthen party solidarity, the sources said.

Six top officers of the ruling party will meet Monday to decide whether to endorse Nakasone's plan to call a twin election this summer, party officials said. On Thursday, Nakasone cleared one of the hurdles to calling a double election when the Diet enacted a lower house seat redistribution bill. The cabinet promulgated the law after gaining sanction from Emperor Hirohito Thursday, government officials said.

The law sets a 30-day notification period and would be applicable to a general election campaign beginning on June 21 or later. Nakasone is reportedly considering convening an extra Diet session June 2 and dissolving the House of Representatives the same day. A general election is likely to be called July 6 to coincide with a regular election of half the 252 members of the House of Councillors.

ABE, WATANABE OPPOSE U.S. OMNIBUS TRADE BILL

OW230739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO -- Japan Friday asked the Reagan Administration to make every effort to prevent Senate approval of the U.S. House Omnibus Trade Bill, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said. The request was made through the Japanese embassy in Washington.

Abe made the disclosure in commenting on reports that the Democratic-controlled U.S. House of Representatives overwhelmingly approved a trade reform bill Thursday which Japan fears will set of a trade war. Abe and Michio Watanabe minister of international trade and industry, also said that the highly protectionist bill would be detrimental to the free trade system. Abe, Watanabe and Megumu Sato, minister of posts and telecommunications, expressed their deep concern over the growing trade protectionist trends in the U.S. They made comments in their separate press conferences after the cabinet meeting.

Foreign Minister Abe noted with concern that an unexpectedly large number of Republicans joined the Democrats in voting for the bill. The number of those supporting the bill is enough to override a possible presidential veto, he said, adding that this would spur the protectionist movement. The foreign minister also said the Japanese Government would step up its approaches to U.S. congressional and related quarters through the Japanese Embassy in Washington to block Senate passage of the bill.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a statement issued that the Japanese Government would continue its efforts for improved market access, domestic demand expansion and economic restructuring in order to check protectionism and sustain the free trade system. Sato also issued a statemen expressing his wish for a fair evaluation by the US. Congress of the measures so far taken by the Japanese Government to open its market wider to foreign products.

SOUTH AFRICAN 'AGGRESSIVE ACTS' DENOUNCED

SK221045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON Thursday denounces the South African racists' brutal armed attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana as an open infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those countries and a heinous crime disturbing peace and security in the region. The paper says: The Korean people bitterly condemn the brutal armed attack by the South African racists and express full support and firm solidarity for the peoples and liberation movements in the region in their struggle to defend the country's sovereignty and national dignity.

The armed attacks on the capitals of Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia were an offspring of the crisis of the South African racists who feel uneasiness and fear of the developments in this region. With their aggressive acts against the frontline states of Africa, the South African racist clique intends to check the people's struggle for the complete liberation of Southern Africa and save themselves from the tight corner But this is a mistake. The reckless armed attacks going against the trend of times will land the South African racists in worse straits.

SOUTH HOLDS SIMULATED NORTHWARD INVASION EXERCISE

SK230432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique on May 20 held a provocative river-crossing operation exercise in a simulated attack on the north called "joint river-crossing support exercise", according to a radio report from Seoul. The exercise reminiscent of actual fighting was participated in by the Second U.S. Infantry Division occupying South Korea and a unit of the puppet army and various types of combat equipment, said the report.

That day the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army kicked up a military racket to pave the way for northward invasion, clamouring about "reconstruction of a destroyed bridge" and "building of a makeshift bridge."

'SAVAGED ACT' BY U.S. TROOPS IN SOUTH ASSAILED

SK222318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 21 May 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "The Savage Act of the U.S. Imperialist Beasts Cannot Be Tolerated"]

[Text] Recently, a great social stir has been created in South Korea, because the U.S. imperialist troops' violence on South Korean women committed during the criminal "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise has been disclosed. THe act of collective rape, in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors attacked South Korean women and satisfied their dirty lust, is now arousing among the South Korean youths, students, and people burning curses, animosity, and national indignation against the U.S. savages. The act of collective rape disclosed recently has revealed the bestial nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, thus, has shown to the world their moral debauchery.

Through the experiences in their daily life, the South Korean youths, students, people are fully aware of the wretchedness of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops. It is a well-known fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, while acting as masters in South Korea, are shooting people to death, crushing them with vehicles, stabbing them to death with bayonets, burning them to death, raping women, and strangling people to death.

When South Korean women didn't agree with them, the wretches cut their hair and painted the lower half of their bodies and drove them out on the street. They committed this kind of atrocity as a daily routine.

In December of last year, too, [name indistinct], a member of the U.S. Marine Corps unit based in Okinawa, who was rampaging in a war exercise, shot a South Korean woman passerby to death.

They are the descendants of the American cannibals, so they do whatever they want. As for the U.S. imperialist beasts, they are morally corrupt wretches and, thus, seek pleasure in doing dirty things that can be seen only in the animal world.

At present, the South Korean youths, students, and people are filled with indignation over the intolerable atrocities of the U.S. imperialists. Thus, they are exposing and condemning the wretches' criminal acts through leaflets and publications. Dismayed by this, the U.S. imperialists, in a so-called statement issued by the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, nonsensically said that the incident of collective rape was a political fabrication, thus flatly denying the incident. This is only a foolish trick to conceal the intolerable atrocity. Thus, it is an unbearable mockery of the South Korean youths and students, and an insult to those who have disclosed a fact. At the same time, this is intended for the purpose of dampening the growing anti-U.S. spirit for independence of the South Korean youths, students, and people. However, no one will be deceived by this.

Considering the fact that many of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been infected by AIDS, a disease known as modern-day leprosy, consequences of the collective rape are worrisome. It is a well-known fact that AIDS, which is spreading like a pestilence in South Korea, has been brought in by the debauchees of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The shameless beasts' dirty acts are attributable to their bestial nature and to the fact that they are treating the South Korean people as colonial slaves. Worse still, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, pro-U.S. traitors, while talking about so-called friendship, offer South Korean women as playthings for the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

However, when the South Korean youths and students protested the incident of collective rape, the clique said that a joint investigation with the U.S. military authorities disclosed that there was no such incident. It is actively trying to cover up the atrocities of the U.S. imperialists. Through the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treacheries, the savage acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' acts of humiliating and insulting the South Korean people are being further intensified with each passing day.

Under these circumstances, those youths and students who are filled with ardent patriotism and who allow no injustice cananot sit idle before the insulting reality. The South Korean youths, students, and people will never tolerate the U.S. imperialist beasts who trample underfoot the chastity of Korean women. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must acknowledge their criminal acts, must apologize, and must withdraw from South Korea without delay and return to their dens in accordance with the demand of the youths, students, and people.

VNS BRANDS PRESENT SOUTH CONSTITUTION 'EVIL LAW'

SK220243 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 20 May 86

[Talk by station commentator Kim Chol-min in the "Hour for the Overseas Compatriots" feature program: "The Present Constitution Should Be Abolished"]

[Text] In the fatherland, a struggle of the opposition party, off-stage personages, and the masses of all walks of life, staged in support of the campaign of collecting 10 million signatures for constitutional revision, is now rapidly expanding and surging forward on a pan-national scope. As you may know, the struggle for constitutional revision is now being carried out with its local chapters established in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, Chongju, and Masan. Disconcerted very much by this, the Chon Tu-hwan group is harshly suppressing the struggle for constitutional revision by employing all forms of suppressive means.

It is, as a matter of course, a just and righteous act for our masses to rise up in a struggle in order to have the fascist constitution abolished and to oppose fascist dictatorship. It is because the present Constitution is not for the masses, but is for a handful of people of a privileged class and because it is a fascist evil law guaranteeing the Chon Tu-hwan group's one-man dictatorship as well as its permanent stay in power.

First of all, the truth about the present Constitution being a fascist evil law is well manifested by the fact that it completely tramples underfoot and obliterates the people's fundamental freedom and their democratic rights such as freedom of speech, freedom of publication, freedom of assembly, freedom of organization, and freedom of demonstration. The present Constitution stipulates that all people are provided with freedom of speech and freedom of publication and that individual's honor and rights as well as public morality and social ethics are inviolable. This is nothing but an excuse to arbitrarily suppress the press whenever it is found to be invidious to their taste with various charges, including libels. The present Constitution also makes it clear that freedom of assembly and freedom of demonstration are guaranteed. In reality, however, not only is it ignored, but also those who do such things are harsly punished after being branded as leftist-leaning, reactionary elements who serve the cause of the enemy.

The act of suppressing the campaign of collecting 10 million signatures for constitutional revision is the case in point. Articles in the present Constitution dealing with the presidential election make it clear how antinational and antimass the present Constitution is. Article 39 in the Constitution stipulates that the president is elected by the electoral college by secret ballot. Although the voters are supposed to elect the president by secret ballot, they have to write out the names of the presidential candidates in the ballots. Therefore, it is nothing but a formal act like an ostrich burying its head in the sand, because the voters who blackballed can be easily detected by tracing their handwriting.

Simply put, electing the president by the electoral college means using the electoral college as a rubber-stamp to elect a single designated candidate as president, taking no notice of public will and without allowing anybody else to compete. How can this be called an election based on democratic principles? This means that Chon Tu-hwan elects himself president through the use of the electoral college for the presdential election. This, in fact, is no different from the National Council for Unification which former dictator Pak Chong-hui fabricated after the fabrication of the Yusin constitution for his permanent stay in power to have the electoral college elect the president.

Also, Article 76 of the present Constitution says that legislation is in the hands of the National Assembly. Although this makes it appear that the three branches of the government are separated, by stating in Article 57 in the present Constitution that the president is vested with the right to dissolve the National Assembly, Chon Tu-hwan is now free to spur his horse called National Assembly as he pleases. The same is true of the judiciary branch. Article 102 of the present Constitution says that the judicial power shall be vested in courts composed of judges. And Article 104 says that the judges shall judge independently according to their conscience and in conformity with the Constitution and law. Nevertheless, since the constitution stipulates that the Supreme Court and judges of this Supreme Court are to be appointed by the president, all the judges are followers of the president and the so-called independence of the judicial branch exists in name only. This, as it makes it possible for Chon Tu-hwan to wield a fascist sword called the judicial rights as he pleases, legally justifies his one-man dictatorship.

Also, the Constitution stipulates that the president cannot serve two presidential terms in succession. This is nothing but a trick aimed at deceiving the people. Whenever a presidential election was held, former dictator Pak Chong-hui pledged that he would run for presidency for only that time. However, he dreamed of being a president for life by revising the Constitution twice and met his downfall. There is no guarantee that Chon Tu-hwan would not try to reduce the clause prohibiting two presidential terms to a worthless waste.

Apart from such articles, a closer inspection of all the other articles in the Constitution reveals that the Constitution was written to favor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term office and is replete with such urges that the people must unconditionally obey the present fascist military dictatorship.

In conclusion, Chon Tu-hwan's fascist constitution is, from start to finish, a constitution written for one-man dictatorship and one-party domination of the politics against public will, as well as an antinational and treacherous constitution aimed at dividing the nation. Herein lies the reason as to why our masses are now struggling calling for an abolition of the Constitution and its revision.

Overseas compatriots: We unquestionably believe that you will extend support and solidarity to the struggle of the masses in the fatherland who are now determined to establish new democratic system after abolishing the fascist constitution and will eventually join in their struggle.

DJE INTERIM REPORT ON INCHON 'PROPAGANDA'

SK222300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 20 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 21 May commentary: "Fabricated Propaganda That Cannot Pass"]

[Text] On 19 May, the Chon Tu-hwan ring had the Security Department of the puppet Prosecutor General's Office announce the so-called interim result of the investigation into the riot incident in Inchon. They babbled that in the riot incident in Inchon on 3 May, the Committee for the Anti-imperialist and Antifascist Struggle for the Nation and Democratization [Minmintu], a radical left-leaning organization of students, and the United Movement of the Masses for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyon], an organization of off-stage forces, conspired beforehand and attempted to provoke a popular uprising after paralyzing public order by waging a fierce violent demonstration with the Inchon rally as an opportunity.

The interim result of the investigation, which portrayed the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle by the youths, students, and citizens in Inchon as a violent class revolution and as a riot of a leftist nature modeled after the content of the North's propaganda and agitation against the South, is a fabrication of the DJP intended to suppress the righteous mass movement of students. The interim result, which was announced with no circumstantial facts and logic, is nothing but a repetition of the fabricated propaganda that the puppets employed in suppressing students.

As is known, on 15 May the NKDP said that it was the present government's carefully planned hindering maneuver that ruptured the rally in Inchon held to inaugurate a local chapter for the campaign to collect signatures for constitutional revision. This was stated in a report made public by the party's special committee to investigate the true picture of the Inchon incident, citing as evidence the fact that some 2,000 people disguised as students and citizens appeared at the site of the rally 2 hours before the rally, and systematically hindered the rally until it ended.

The puppets, who had said, until a few days ago, that they would make public the result of an investigation into the Inchon demonstration in early June at the earliest, held a press conference with the so-called interin report fabricated in a hurry, since the announcement of the NKDP report had not only exposed the tru picture of the Inchon riot incident, but also gave rise to a public uproar. Such a press conference usually attracts a great number of reporters. However, the press conference held on this day was attended by a few reporters. The interim result of an investigation brought about by the puppets, which failed to attract any attention, is a prelude to further intensified suppression of students.

In the so-called result of an investigation, the puppets babbled that the students' leaflets contained something akin to the content of the North's propaganda and agitation against the South or that the perception of the liberated area and the masses shouted by students contained the strategic meaning of a violent class revolution aimed at overthrowing the current system. This is nothing but a revelation of the puppets' intentions to punish students on sedition charges. By branding students as having attempted to establish a government of the masses and by attempting to punish them on sedition charges, the puppets have laid bare their own antipopular stand.

As for the students who they branded as riot-inciting elements, they are the patriots who have come out into the strets aspiring after national dignity and democracy against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference in the internal affairs of their country and against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's dictatorial rule. Struggling against the oppressors within and without is an expression of consciousness of independence that anyone who values national dignity, sovereignty, human rights, and civil rights can have no choice but to cherish.

They had no way of expressing their just will except to come out into the streets and appeal. Is their righteous resistance a riot? It was none other than the lackeys of the DJP who, by slinking into the ranks of the demonstrators, provoked riots. It was none other than the lackeys of the DJP who slunk into the Inchon Citizens' Hall, which was selected as the site for the inauguration of the Inchon chapter of the NKDP's campaign to collect signatures for constitutional revision, and hindered the rally by kicking up dust in a way that drove the people to cancel the meeting. It was also none other than the members of the DJP mobile unit who disguised themselves as students that kicked up dust by shouting such slogans as those calling for the creation of a liberated district or class revolution.

They even went so far as to announce that a policeman who had died in a hospital from no apparent cause was a victim of the students' riot. They needed such a fabrication to justify their suppression of the students.

The interim result of an investigation into the Inchon riot incidetn announced by the puppet Prosecutor General's Office has been fabricated with a view to intensifying the suppression of students and to dividing and undermining the rank of the youths, students, and people of all walks of life who joined in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle.

The South Korean people, however, will not allow themselves to be deceived by the puppets' fabricated propaganda to the effect that the students kicked up rackets and caused riots in pursuit of a violent revolution, creation of a liberated district, and line of a class revolution. Such a fabrication will only result in more clearly laying bare the puppets' own dirty and ignominious nature.

The South Korean people are watching with vigilance the injudicious maneuvers of the puppets, which are becoming more reckless with each passing day.

Instead of fabricating deceptive tricks, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop suppressing the students immediately and set free the patriotic youths and students whom they have unjustly arrested and imprisoned. Also it should not stand in the way of the mass movement. This is the only way to bring under control the social and political unrest and chaos, which are becoming more acute.

NORTH, SOUTH TO RUN AS TEAMMATES IN WORLD RACE

SK221256 Seoul YONHAP in English 1226 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP) -- The Asian Amateur Athletic Association (AAAA) Thursday decided to include two runners -- a male and a female -- each from South Korea and North Korea among the Asian selection to compete in the first world challenge road race, scheduled for November in Hiroshima, Japan. The decision was made in the 24th executive directors' meeting of the AAAA here presided by AAAA Chairman Seiko Yasuda. It will be the first time for South and North Korean athletes to run as teammates in a single event.

Participating in the 42.195 kilometer marathon, founded by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, will be 12 squads, each from both sexes. The Asian Zone will be represented by the Japanese team and the Asian selection.

The Asian female team comprises Xiao Hongyan from China, Yuko Gordon from Hong Kong, Choe Un-chu from South Korea, Asha Agarwal from India. W. Sombay from Indonesia and an unnamed North Korean, while the male squad involves China's Zing Zhenglang, South Korea's Kim Chong-yun, India's Vinod Kumar, Malaysia's G. Krishnan and an unnamed North Korean.

The AAAA also decided to open the seventh Asian Championship in July 1987 in Singapore and the first Asian Junior Championship in December of this year in Jakarta. The association chose a male high jumper Zhu Jian Hua of China and a female sprinter P.T. Usha of India as Asia's most valuable players.

NORTH ADMITTED TO INTERNATIONAL MARITIME BODY

SK230021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 86 p 1

[Text] London (YONHAP) -- North Korea was admitted to the London-based International Maritime Organization, a U.N. agency, as of April 16. According to officials Wednesday, North Korea became the 129th member of the body obtaining a two-thirds majority of a mail vote conducted according to a decision made by the general assembly last November.

The membership entitles north Korea to have a permanent resident mission in Britain which has not so far permitted entry to North Koreans. A source at the Korean Embassy fears that the North Koreans will maneuver to use the mission as a base for their political operations in Britain.

LOCAL AUTONOMY COMMITTEE TO VISIT FOREIGN NATIONS

SK230036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 86 p 1

[Text] The research committee on the local autonomy system is going to send factfinding delegations to foreign countries before holding public hearings on a draft plan. A ranking government official told reporters yesterday that the research committee under the office of the prime minister will send delegations to the United States, Japan and West Germany early next month. Each delegation, to be composed of three to four members of the research committee and government officials, will conduct research for two weeks in each country.

The committee was established in March last year. The government had planned to hold public hearings early next month but will postpone them to late June or early July, the official said. The government will finalize the draft of the local autonomy system before August, after considering opinions presented in the public hearings, before the fall regular session of the National Assembly.

During the overseas tour, members of the committee will compare options for the local self-rule with practices in foreign countries, the official said. He said that the government panel has had consultations with its counterpart of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. But he did not reveal the contents of its tentative plan.

Asked if there were any particular reasons for sending the committee members abroad, the official said, "The government thinks it necessary to be careful in finalizing the draft, as the local autonomy system is to be enforced next year after a 25-year hiatus." The government plans to implement the local autonomy system in five "special" cities and nine provinces from the first half of next year.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS U.S. DEFENSE OFFICIAL

SK221235 Seoul YONHAP in English 1057 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP) -- Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek Thursday received Will H. Tankersley, military executive of the Reserve Forces Policy Board at the office of the U.S. Defense Secretary. In the meeting, Yi said that tension in Northeast Asia has been increasing because of the Soviet Union's recent sudden reinforcement of its far eastern military strength and North Korea's belligerent military maneuvers. He said Tankersley's visit here will give him a good opportunity to understand Korea's security reality. Tankersley is scheduled to leave Korea on Saturday.

SECURITY INCREASED AT JAPANESE, U.S. OFFICES

OW230305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 23 KYODO -- Seoul City police decided Friday to enforce tighter security at Japanese and U.S. facilities to guard against their seizure by radical students. The instruction to police officers throughout the capital follows the occupation of the U.S. cultural center in the southern port city of Pusan Wednesday by a group of 21 students chanting anti-U.S. slogans. Students may take similar action against Japanese and U.S. facilities in Seoul, according to police.

A Seoul National University student set fire to himself and jumped to his death from the student hall on the school campus earlier this week in protest against "U.S. imperialism." Students are also campaigning against compulsory training at military camps and areas close to the border with North Korea.

ATTACK ON U.S. CULTURAL CENTER 'Disturbing'

SK230109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Alarming Student Radicalism"]

[Text] It is indeed disturbing to learn that a group of radical students made yet another assault on an American facility Wednesday -- this time, forcibly occupying, though briefly, the U.S. cultural center in the southern port city of Pusan, which had suffered an arson raid by collegians four years ago. Also disheartening was an incident one day earlier in which a Seoul university student set fire to himself during a massive antigovernment rally staged by fellow collegians -- the third student to resort to this horrible means of protest and the second to die as a result in about three weeks. In addition, a few workers have committed self-immolation as a means of expressing their grievances, and there have been police officers who either lost their lives or were severely injured at the scene of violent student rallies.

In the case of the latest raid on the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, the situation was brought under control in about an hour by Korean police units -- fortunately, without casualties. Nonetheless, the incident -- the seventh involving an American government or commercial establishment since 1980 -- was alarming as it took place amid a growing tendency of outright anti-Americanism among students. One notable aspect of the assault was that all of the 21 students involved were from Seoul, whereas previous instances in provincial cities had been committed in the main by local students. This might be seen as a sign of fragmentation in the ranks of student activism or hesitation on the part of provincial students to join forces with the excessive radicalism, spearheaded largely by Seoul activists.

Whatever the actual situation may be, the worsening student radicalism, highlighted by naked anti-Americanism and successive acts of self-immolation, is creating acute concern and anxiety among the people at large. In this context, we cannot but repeat calls upon students -- even if they may fall on deaf ears for the moment -- to realize the plain truth that extreme radicalism or violence is most detrimental to paving the way for democratization, which is supposedly their ultimate goal. Furthermore, it must be noted that committing suicide, however noble the professed cause may be, is an act universally disapproved of in terms of social morality and ethics, as well as by religions. Especially with regard to young people, resorting to killing oneself should by all means be abandoned, because they are the ones who will shoulder the responsibility of the nation tomorrow, not today.

Such a violatile and lamentable situation as the one prevailing in our society nowadays clearly underlines the pressing need for political actors of rival parties to act resolutely in quest of an early settlement of outstanding national issues through compromise, leaving little room for students to behave in an extreme manner.

21 STUDENTS 'FORMALLY' ARRESTED FOR USIS ATTACK

SK230102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 86 p 8

[Text] Pusan (YONHAP) -- All 21 students who stormed into the U.S. Cultural Center here Wednesday were formally arrested last night. Pusan police announced last night that their arrest warrants were issued by Prosecutor Chong Hon-tae of Pusan District Prosecution. The students, all from Seoul, were charged with violating the Law on the Punishment of Violent Acts, interfering special official duties of government officials and damaging properties. None of the students, including seven coeds, were charged with violating the National Security Law.

Police announced that the students' seizure of the U.S. facilities was master-minded by four leading radical students who are now wanted by police on suspicion of having agitated various campus demonstrations. In particular, Yi Myong-chae, chairman of the "Chamintu," a militant student action body, is being sought by police with regard to the riot in Inchon on May 3. Yi is a senior of Seoul National University.

The students from SNU and korea University stormed into the U.S,, facility after overpowering down two Korean policemen on guard. Their seizure of the U.S. building lasted only for an hour as they were driven out by police forces, who came to the scene upon the request of U.S. authorities.

The four students plotted to attack the U.S. facility in a meeting in Seoul on May 1 before the Inchon incident took place. They rallied colleagues, members of the Chamintu, and the students huddled together more than nine times as well as making advance visits to the facility to draw up a detailed action program, police said. The students plotted to attack the U.S. facility in an attempt to propoganda their anti-American lien by attracting the social concern, police said. Earlier, they had planned simulteneous attacks on the U.S. cultural centers in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju. But, they finally chose Pusan facility since it is well known both at home and abroad for an arson case in 1982.

Police also said that the students travelled here aboard on express bus Tuesday and prepared attacking materals with goods they bought at the Kukche market. The fund for the attack was supplied by Mun Ki-tong, a junior of SNU. He offered 230,000 won, which was key money for his rental house.

PAPER BIPARTISAN APPROACH TOWARD JSP VISIT URGED

SK230033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Bipartisan Diplomacy"]

[Text] Quite a ripple has been caused by the proposed visit of the head of the Japan Socialist Party. He was slated to come here at the invitation of the New Korea Democratic Party later this month. The government is refusing to grant a visa to the Japanese persona non grata.

The Japanese Socialist leader, Masashi Ishibashi, is known for his stand against the Seoul government and in favor of North Korea. He is largely responsible for the continued policy of rejecting Seoul and favoring Pyongyang despite the new line of the JSP veering away from the old and rigid persuasion of Marxism-Leninism.

We were particularly annoyed by his meddlesome and arrogant posture expressed in his earlier remarks to the effect that he would pay a visit to Korea on the assumption that it would help in the democratization and unification of Korea.

The subservient character of his party was laid bare last year when his secretary general said upon returning from a trip to North Korea that the JSP would start an exchange with South Korea "With the consent of Kim Il-song," the North Korean dictator.

The fervor and clamor with which the opposition NKDP was to bring the Japanese Socialist leader here seems to represent not so much its interest in promoting an open-door policy as its desire for advancing its propaganda campaign and partisan cause of embarrassing the Seoul government.

We do not see much wisdom in having the Japanese opposition politician visit us at this time with few positive indications of a significant policy shift by the JSP in favor of Seoul. It is unfitting that the NKDP should embroil our political parties in a futile squabble over the visit of an unfriendly foreign politician.

At the root of the rather indecent controversy is the painful lack of a bipartisan approach to foreign policy on the part of our political parties. So far our parties have worked together very smoothly as far as matters of vital national scurity and trade were concerned.

The New Korea Democrats could and should have displayed a similarly cooperative and affirmative attitude in planning the invitation of Ishibashi. Prior consultation with the government party and the Foreign Minitsry could have produced a workable accord on the specific procedures and timing of such a diplomatic affair. It is an open secret that political parties of Japan cooperate with each other closely, irrespective of their differing ideological and party lines on domestic issues, if and when their national interests are at stake in relations with other countries. This bipartisan approach is to be desired most in a divided nation like Korea, faced with manifold internal and external challenges. Our political parties ought to join hands with an open mind to forge a consensus and bipartisan strategy in addressing foreign policy issues to promote shared national interests.

UNIVERSITY TRYS TO SAVE STUDENTS FACING DRAFT

SK230030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 86 p 8

[Text] Korea University yesterday initiated consultations with conscription authorities over the way to save 343 sophomores who boycotted the mandatory week-long training at military camps from being drafted to the Armed Forces. Under law, students who do not receive the training will be denied privileges accorded to students and will immediately be drafted to the military.

A Ministry of Education official said the university is making contacts with conscription officials to seek special considerations for the students who refused to enter tLe camps as the deadline fell Tuesday. They are part of the 3,392 male sophomores of the university who were supposed to undergo the training from last Monday. The other students responded to the call and attended the camps. The ministry official said the special considerations may include the offering of another chance to the students to enter the camps.

The students boycotted the training as part of their current antigovernment rallies and demonstrations. "We hope the students will be allowed to enter the camps during the summer vacation period," the official observed. He added that at least 150 students now are willing to go to the camps.

NKDP CONDEMNS POLICE ACTION AGAINST MUN IK-HWAN

SK220950 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 May 86 p 7

[Text] On 22 May, the NKDP issued a statement calling for the immediate release of Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Masses Movement for Democratization and Unification [Mintongnyon]. In the statement, the NKDP said: The attempt by police to take Reverend Mun, chairman of the Mintongnyon, into custody is not only a plot to liquidate the Mintongnyon, but also an unambiguous act of suppression against all the conscientious force in the country that aspire for democratization.

NKDP URGES GOVERNMENT TO END 'MCCARTHYISTIC PLOT'

SK221220 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 May 86 p 1

[Text] A plenary meeting of the NKDP held on 22 May adopted a letter of resolution in connection with the recent self-immolation of students and workers. In the letter of resolution, the NKDP said: We call on the present regime to immediately bring to an end its McCarthyisitc plot to brand all students, workers, religious personages, intellectuals, and other democratic forces calling for democratization as leftist pro-communist elements and, instead, open its eyes to the reality that its own undemocratic nature is largely responsible for their radical ideology and clearly accept our call for democratization and constitutional revision.

In the letter of resolution, the NKDP also said: We regard today's circumstances, in which the number of people committing suicide by setting themselves on fire in protest against the present regime's ruthless suppression is rising, as the biggest crisis facing the nation since the establishment of the Republic.

The plenary meeting also decided to dissociate itself from the Korean-Japanese parliamentarian association would the government refuse to issue a visa for JSP Chairman Ishibashi's visit to Korea, as decided by the Cabinet.

In the letter of resolution, the NKDP plenary meeting asserted: The government's act of refusing to issue a visa,, something that will provoke derision in the international arena, will eventually undermine national dignity and is not in the interest of the nation. Its refusal to issue a via lays bare the deceptive nature of the government's touting about open diplomacy and bipartisan diplomacy. We urge the present regime, which is bent on prolonging its stay in power through monopolized diplomacy, to stop cheating the people and democratize diplomacy.

The NKDP also pledged that it will struggle in order to have Chairman Ishibashi's scheduled visit to Korea realized by making every possible effort and using all possible means.

KIM TAE-CHUNG FACTION SEEKS PROGRESSIVE POLICY

SK230055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 86 p 1

[Text] Lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party following Kim Tae-chung seek to revise the party platform and policies based on conservatism in bid to add "progressive ideologies." They demanded the revision in a caucus yesterday, claiming that the party "should build a foundation to accommodate progressive ideologies as a party of the people."

Their plan is interpreted as an attempt to embrace dissident forces and students with which the NDP is now at odds following their wild demonstrations critical of the government, the NDP, and the United States. Rep. Sin Ki-ha demanded in the caucus that the party should positively reflect opinions of the students chanting anti-NDP slogans on party policies. He also called for a sweeping reform in the administrative system of the party, which he claimed is inefficient.

Kim's faction is one of the two largest intra-party groups in the NDP rivaling the group led by Kim Yong-sam and party president Yi Min-u.

Sin further asked party leaders to hold caucuses twice a month regularly, apparently showing his group's attempt to make the lawmakers' conference the primary forum to formulate party policies. "Policies should be made in an upward movement from the caucus to the Executive Council," he said.

Rep. Kim Tok-su blamed party leaders for no clear result of the past one year's struggle to solve the amnesty issue involving Kim Tae-chung and others, and labor problems.

Before the caucus, the followers of Kim Tae-chung, called the Tonggyo-dong faction," held a strategic meeting in the presence of their leader. In the meeting, they resolved that the NDP should not agree to convening a special National Assembly in June unless the amnesty for Kim and others is granted and political prisoners are released. Kim told his followers, "The NDP fought well for the general principle of democratization, but its struggle for practical matters such as the amnesty of democratic figures and the problem of students and workers was not up to the mark." "The NDP has to accomodate the claims of students and workers with concern and compassion" he said.

YI MIN-U VOICES HOPES FOR EARLY MEETING WITH CHON

SK230112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" Column]

[Text] Los Angeles (YONHAP) -- New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u returns to Seoul today after a 12-day U.S. tour which he used as an opportunity to reaffirm the opposition resolution to revise the Constitution for a direct presidential election system. Meeting with reporters at the Hyatt Hotel here Wednesday, Yi said that he expected he could hold talks with President Chon Tu-hwan shortly after he returns home. "I think a meeting with President Chon will be made soon, as he suggested to do so in a Chongwadae conference of the heads of three major political parties. I hope the meeting will hear frank discussion on the overall political situation in the country," Yi said.

He went on that he would not give up dialogue with the ruling camp concerning the constitutional revision and the local autonomy system. "We will figure out the true intention of the ruling party through the dialogue and will work out our policy according to what we find," he said.

Asked to comment on the reported possibility of his running for the presidency, Yi flatly said that he had never spoken or dreamed of becoming a presidential candidate.

NKDP DEFECTORS TO MEET ON FOUNDING NEW PARTY

SK230057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 86 p 1

[Text] The "New Conservative Club [NCC]," composed of 12 defectors from the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party will hold a meeting today to initiate the founding of the political party. An NCC spokesman said yesterday that the projected party will be named "People's Democratic Party" (Minjung-minju-Dang). The inaugural convention is scheduled to be held on May 30 at the Ambassador Hotel. The NCC members had left the major opposition party late last year, denouncing leaders of the NDP. It favors constitutional amendment to provide for a Cabinet system.

NGUON NHEL ATTENDS PHNOM PENH MEETING

BK210912 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 May at the Olympic stadium, the Phnom Penh Party Committee and People's Revolutionary Committee organized a solemn ceremony to welcome back workers of the fifth phase who were returning from worksites along the Cambodian-Thai border after successfully finishing their work.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, highly appreciated the brilliant achievements of the workers who enthusiastically carried out their national defense tasks on worksites along the Cambodian-Thai border. The comrade added that in the position of winners and as tireless combatants braving all difficulties, the Phnom Penh workers have increased their right to be masters and volunteered to carry out duties and brave all kinds of difficulties, even death, and have fulfilled 100 percent of the party's requests. The comrade called on the meeting to unite as one, particularly foster unity among workers and people in the municipality, and strengthen and expand the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos solidarity bonds to contribute to defending Phnom Penh and to every task set by the party's fifth congress to build a prosperous Cambodian fatherland.

OFFICIALS ATTEND EMULATION MEETING IN KRATIE

BK210806 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] On the morning of 17 May, at the theater hall in Kratie Province, a meeting was held to sum up emulation achievements of the fourth region in 1985 and sign a pledge to emulate in 1986. Attending the meeting were Comrade Sar Not, deputy minister of the office of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Emulaion Movement; Comrade Nhem Heng, secretary of the Kratie Provisional party committee; delegates from the fourth region, which includes Kratie, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, and Mondolkiri Provinces; and cadres and personnel from the provincial authorities.

For a whole day, members of the meeting attentively listened to addresses by various provincial delegates and reports summing up achievements of the fourth region outlining efforts of cadres, personnel, Armed Forces, and people in the five provinces of the fourth region, who have advanced the emulation movement on 1985 and achieved fine results in every field. Through the implementation of the emulation movement, Kratie Province was awarded the winner's banner of the Council of Ministers for progress in every field and production. Five vanguard districts and 17 communes were outstanding in the fourth region.

Closing the meeting, Comrade Sar Not highly appreciated the achievements and exploits of all the provinces in 1985. He also pointed out a number of good experiences for the benefit of the meeting. The comrade called on members of the meeting to pay attention to vigorously advancing the three strategic goals and at the same time striving to increase rainy-season production and score high results in the economic front, in particular in reafforestation. Futhermore, whe should strive to build real revolutionary forces in every field and ensure both quality and quanity from the provincial level down to solidarity production groups.

PAPER HAILS DECISION TO WITHDRAW MORE SRV TROOPS

BK221428 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 May 86

[Kangtoap PADEVOAT editorial: "A Decision Based on the Stand of Victory and Strength of the Cambodian Revolution"]

[Text] In the very near future, implementing the agreement between the governments of the PRK and SRV, another contingent of the Vietnam volunteer army will be pulled out of Cambodia. This troop withdrawal is the fifth annual troop withdrawal called for by the all-round development achieved by our Cambodian people in the past more than 7 years. The decision to continue partial withdrawal of the Vietnam Volunteer Army from Cambodia this year is certainly a most correct decision based on the stand of victory and strength of our Cambodian revolution. Over the past more than 7 years, thanks to the correct and talented leadership of the KPRP, the Cambodian people have advanced from one victory to another, steadily consolidating and expanding our Cambodian revoulutionary forces. The enemies have suffered increasingly serious setbacks and are heading toward total collapse.

As a result of the strategic defeat of the enemies in the 1984-85 dry season, their ranks have been broken up, their forces deteriorated, and their men demoralized; they have been rendered unable to rear their head again. All 16 major positions along the Cambodian-Thai border lost last year are firmly controlled and occupied by our Revolutionary Army in cooperation with the friendly Vietnmam Volunteer Army. Moreover, our people throughout the country who nurture a simmering hatred for the criminal Pol Pot gang and its accomplices have enthusiastically participated in the campaign to build up the border defense line, performing a most wonderful feat in the national defense labor movement. This has enabled us to be in full control of the entire stretch of the Cambodian-Thai border, erecting a great obstacle to block all enemy attempts to infiltrate across the border from Thailand for sabotage and destructive activites against the peaceful life of our people.

As for the enemy remnants who survived the punishment of our forces and who are striving painstakingly to survive in the interior of our country, they have been hunted down and destroyed little by little by our Armed Forces and militiamen who are gradually strengthening themselves and cooperating closely with the local people. Those who escaped punishment have experienced many difficulties because of shortage of food and medicine and illnesses contracted form their existence in the jungles. They are demoralized and their ranks are torn by infighting. Thier factions are hostile to each other and each faction experiences power struggles and quarrels. The number of the awakened persons who broke rank with the enemy and returned to the fold has also increased steadily. Our villages and communes have received the close attention of the party and have been gradually built up and consolidated. The revolutionary movement of the people throughout the country has gained geat momentum and has spread far and wide in the field of production and in national defense as well as in the efforts to build the true revolutionary forces.

This partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops has once again displayed our goodwill in the search for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. This gesture reelects the correct observance of the bilateral agreement between the Cambodian and Vietnamese Governments regarding the annual partial withdrawals of the Vietnam Volunteer Army until the withdrawal is completed in 1990.

We take this opportunity to recall that if these troop withdrawals are exploited for the purpose of undermining peace and security in Cambodia, the Governments of the PRK and SRV will consult with each other in order to work out appropriate measures.

Soon, a contingent of Vietnamese volunteers who are all the great benefactors of the Cambodian people and revolution will go home and leave the land of Angkor where they and their comrades-in-arms have shed sweat and blood to save Cambodia from the destruction meted out by the genocidal Pol Pot regime. We will say goodbye to these rare friends with the heaviest of hearts and untold gratitude. Your achievements, examples of heroism, and generous deeds will be stamped forever in the hearts of our people. We clearly understand that this feeling will help to further strengthen the bonds of special friendship and solidarity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese nations.

Our Cambodian Army and people as a whole pledge to continue militant cooperation and solidarity with the remaining friendly army contingents that continue to fulfill their internationalist duty in our country against the common enemies. At the same time, we pledge to further heighten the determination to help ourselves, advancing on our own feet in ensuring the cause of national defense and reconstruction. We express sincere best wishes to the departing best sons of Uncle Ho's fatherland who have just concluded their efficacious proletarian internationalist mission on the land of Angkor. May you and your families enjoy happiness, prosperity, good health, and success in all your new duties entrusted by the party and people.

Cambodia and Vietnam will coexist forever in an immortal solidarity and will assist each other to bring the correct struggle of the two peoples toward final victory.

REBEL RADIO QUESTIONS SRV TROOP PULLOUT PROMISE

BK210246 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 May 86

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Deceptive Propaganda About Their Total Troop Withdrawal From Cambodia by 1990 Was Laid Bare"]

[Text] On 16 May, Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Tran Guynh told the press in Stockholm during his visit to Sweden that if need be Vietnamese troops would continue to stay in Cambodia beyond 1990. Lately, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been sweet-talking about their so-called troop withdrawal from Cambodia by 1990 almost constantly. They have given assurances that, even without a political solution to the Cambodian problem, the plan to withdraw Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by 1990 remains unchanged. On 21 August 1985, at a press conference in Jakarta, Indonesia, Hanoi's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, again reiterated that assurance.

This move of the Hanoi authorities is intended to fool the world into believing that Vietnam will certainly withdraw its aggressive forces by 1990 so that the world community will stop bringing pressure to bear on Vietnam and stop demanding that it withdraw its aggressive troops from Cambodia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations.

Now, Tran Quynh's remarks in Stockholm as quoted above have automatically exposed the truth that Hanoi has no sincere desire to withdraw troops from Cambodia either by 1990 or by any year. The Hanoi authorities' genuine and lasting intention is to occupy Cambodia forever. This is the ultimate truth. Hanoi's signing of a military cooperation pact with the Soviet Union on 3 November 1978 and its subsequent sending of hundreds of thousands of its troops to invade and occupy Democratic Kampuchea -- an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state and a full-fledged member of the United Nations -- at the end of 1978, most arrogantly and brutally violating the principles of international law and practice and the UN Charter, were aimed at swallowing up Cambodia and turning it into part of Vietnam according to the Indochinese federation strategy.

This objective has been alive for years -- that is since the birth of the late Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese Communist Party. Therefore, without the all-round pressure -- military, economic, political, and diplomatic -- to bring unbearable difficulties on it, Vietnam will never withdraw from Cambodia; it will annex Cambodia forever, just as it swallowed Kampuchea Kraom and the Champa Kingdom in the 17th century.

Moreover, the fact that Hanoi has once and again rejected various proposals for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, particularly the 8-point proposal recently advanced by the CGDK, has clearly emphasized the above-mentioned expansionist and aggressive stand of the Vietnamese enemy. The world, therefore, clearly sees that it cannot remain idle and wait for Vietnam to withdraw troops from Cambodia by 1990. The world should deem it necessary to continue even more vigorously to bring all-round pressure to bear on the Hanoi authorities and to continue even more enthusiastically to provide support and assistance to the Cambodian people and the CGDK, enabling them to fight the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield with greater vigor until the Hanoi authorities can no longer bear the difficulties and are forced to give up their aggressive ambition and to withdraw all their aggressive troops unconditionally from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in accordance with the successive UN resolutions.

DK SPOKESMAN REPORTS SRV REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE

BK230127 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 May 86

[21 May statement by DK National Defense Spokesman]

[Text] In early May, the Vietnamese successively sent in 80 trucks of reinforcement troops, 40 trucks at a time, and tanks and artillery from Tay Ninh along Route 22 to Krek [Kompong Cham Province] to deploy them from (? Srok Poun) and along Route 73 in Chhuk to Kroch Chhma District seat. Another part of this reinforcement was deployed along Route 75 from Preah Theat, (? Slap Te), Kompong Reang, and Chhlong District seat. Along with this, 600 Vietnamese families were sent to settle along the Mekong River bank in Chhlong District [Kratie Province] and Kroch Chhma District [Kompong Cham Province].

Also in early May, the Vietnamese dispatched 50 trucks of reinforcement troops, together with tanks and artillery, from Song Be along Route 13 to Snuol to be deployed in Kratie provincial seat and along the Mekong River bank down to Chhlong District. Hundreds of Vietnamese families have settled along the Mekong River in Kratie Province.

This lays bare the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors' lie on the so-called troop withdrawal. This is just a farce to deceive and dupe the world once more. The world has been well aware of the deceitful and tricky nature of the Vietnamese aggressors on the Cambodian issue for the past more than 7 years. The world is sick and tired of the same lies by the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors and is increasing its opposition and condemnation and vigorously demanding that the Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia as prescribed by resolutions of the past 7 sessions of the UN General Assembly to end the Cambodian people's great suffering and destruction caused by the Le Duan Vietnamese aggression. If the Le Duan Vietnamese really want to resolve the Cambodian issue and build the Vietnamese economy, they should pull out their aggressor forces from Cambodia.

[Dated] 21 May 1986.

GEN ATHIT ON BENEFITS OF U.S.-THAI EXERCISE

BK210924 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 May 86

[Undated Statement by Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek on the Joint U.S.-THAI Military Exercise at Sattahip Naval Base in Chon Buri Province -- recorded]

[Text] The current exercise is codenamed "Logex 29" and is a joint logistics supply exercise between Thailand and the United States. As you know, an efficient logistics system depends on good coordination. We have a large number of logistics officials coming from various departments of the three armed services. Training is therefore needed to get them familiar with each other's work. Also, for the first time, we have introduced officials from the state enterprises. State enterprise officials play an important role in logistics for the armed forces as well. The joint training will enable them to become familiar with military operations and logistics using the resources we have in our country. Moreover, the joint exercise with the United States will also enable Thai officials to become familiar with the general practice concerning logistics supply. As we are receiving assistance from the United States, we will have to follow certain procedures regarding logistics supply, including filling out forms as well as adopting methods of transportation. The exercise will enable Thai officials to be familiar with the procedures to follow.

MILITARY OFFICIAL ON LULL IN CAMBODIAN FIGHTING

BK211245 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The situation in areas bordering neighboring countries turned out to be contrary to what had been expected during this dry season, especially the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border where only a small number of incidents were reported. Unlike in previous years, the situation this year was less violent both at the Thai-Cambodian border areas and in fighting inside Cambodia. From the beginning of the dry season until the beginning of the rainy season in May, no major military operations were launched by Vietnam, unlike previous years.

Concerning this, Maj Gen Sihadet Bunnak, deputy director of the Supreme Command Information Office, attributed it to the fact that forces of Democratic Kampuchea carried out attacks and inflicted heavy losses on Vietnam in areas deep inside Cambodia, forcing Vietnam to pull its forces from the border to reinforce the interior of the country. Moreover, the guerrilla tactic adopted by DK forces made it impossible for Vietnam to wipe them out using large-scale operations. Vietnam also needs its regular forces to control Cambodian settlers sent to new economic areas.

PARTY LEADER WELCOMES REMARKS ON PREMIER SELECTION

BK210357 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 May 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Chat Thai Leader Maj Gen Praman Adireksan yesterday welcomed Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun's statement that the leader of a political party which emerges the biggest from the general election should be made prime minister. But he said it is now still premature to negotiate an alliance among parties and rather it is now the time of stiff competition.

Praman told THE NATION that the proposal was in fact initiated by him. He said he floated the idea a while ago in talks with Phichai. Phichai said then that he would consider the proposal, according to Praman. The Democrat leader said over the weekend that the political party which sweeps more than half of the House seats or 174 should have its leader made prime minister. In case that none manages to capture the majority House seats, two largest parties should form a coalition government and let the leader of the larger to take over as prime minister if their combined MPs exceed 174, according to Phichai. Praman said it was unlikely that a single party would capture the majority seats.

Praman's son, former Sara Buri MP Pongphon Adireksan, commented that Phichai made the statement when it appeared that the party would emerge the biggest from the upcoming nationwide polls, rightly or wrongly. However, he said he agreed with the principles. He also said that Pichai may feel that if Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon ran in the general election in the South under the banner of the Democrat Party, it could affect the chances of the party's candidates in the capital. Prem's candidacy in the South, probably in Songkhla, is believed to be a boost to the southern-based Democrats. The party has high hopes that it will sweep the House seats for the capital in the July 27's general election, though.

CONCERN OVER 'COURTESY CALLS' ON PREM VOICED

BK211156 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 May 86 p 5

[Editorial: "The Fashion of Marching To See the Boss"]

[Text] Following the dissolution of Parliament, and with uncertainty still prevailing, the people must pay more attention to current developments beyond the upcoming general election scheduled for 27 July, the day on which the people will have the opportunity to exercise their voting right to elect the right kind of representatives....

To call on the country's "big shot" has now become the daily fashion, and has drawn much public attention. The local press reports almost every day on army officers from various units marching to pay respect to their big boss. However, it should be noted that not even one air force or navy officer has ever participated in such an acitivity. Generally speaking, subordinates will always respect a boss that they admire, but it is very unusual and suspicious if they come in big groups to pay courtesy calls on their superior.

A sense of gratitude is understandable and should not trigger any suspicion. In particular, nobody should cast any doubt over the frequent calls on Prime Minister General Prem by army officers. Gen Prem served in the Army for a long time and is admired by the people in military circles. However, we cannot figure out why the permanent secretary of the Interior Ministry has to get involved in the affair. It is reported that he will soon lead the governors of the 73 provinces to pay a courtesy call on Gen Prem. This issue is getting out of control. The Interior Ministry is the most important agency in the country's politics because it is in charge of organizing the elections. Officials of this ministry must be neutral and should refrain from any action which could either benefit or harm the candidates who will run in the upcoming poll. To call on the prime minister at this moment could easily lead to unfavorable consequence should a political party exploit it.

We therefore appeal to the Interior Ministry's officials to think carefully before doing such a thing. Why don't the provincial governors call on the prime minister after the general election since everybody will still be alive?

SITTHI DEFENDS SOCIAL ACTION PARTY RECORD

BK210319 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 86 p 4

[Text] Although the Social Action Party's image has been marred by the rice price debacle, SAP Leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila thinks that the party's overall performance in Government has been a good and broad one. The rice issue, he said, has been the focus of public attention, but the party had made other achievemrnts in the fields of agriculture, commerce and foreign affairs. "In fact, SAP has many achievements," ACM Sitthi said.

The tambon council funds is one area in which the SAP has contributed to the growth of democracy, he said. "This is to set the roots of democracy for the people whereby they can choose for themselves for the benefit of society. The benefit is to create jobs for the people," ACM Sitthi said. In the economic field, there are many areas where the SAP has helped solve problems, particularly with regard to the export of Thai products, he said.

Through the Foreign Ministry, the SAP has been able to get the Japanese Government to reduce import taxes on boneless chicken from 18 to 14 per cent, he said. For tapioca, South Korea has agreed to drop its import tax from 20 to seven per cent.

SAP ministers have also combined to help resolve the U.S. textile embargo issue which threatened to jeopardise tens of thousands of jobs. The Japanese, he said, have agreed to consider buying Thai maize, the Chinese Government now wants to buy one million tons of maize this year and the South Koreans have increased their purchase from 80,000 to 200,000 tons. Also, China has purchased 200,000 tons of rice from Thailand this year. A chinese delegation, he said, is also scheduled to arrive to buy more rice. Sugar and tapioca exports are also increasing, he said. ACM Sitthi said that Thailand should not forget what the SAP has achieved through Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Chaisiri Ruangkanchanaset, who had devoted time and money in boosting Tahi sports as evidenced by the results of the SEA [Southeast Asia] Games.

"We are putting together a booklet showing what achievements the party has made. All of you in the Press have been focussing on the rice issue" vis-a-vis the party, which is "our weakest point," he said. The Foreign Minister said that the SAP hopes to give tourism a bigger boost and has already started this by getting Malaysia to waive its 500 baht land travel tax.

AL-QADHDHAFI ENVOY MET BY NGUYEN CO THACH

BK221530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and Foreign minister and special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious 9 January revolution, of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Hanoi on the afternoon of 22 May for an official friendship visit to our country.

Welcoming special envoy lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur and some accompanying officers of the Libyan Army were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; assistant to the Foreign Minister, Nhuyen Duy Lien; Major General Vu Xuan Vinh; the chief of the Foreign Liaison Department of the Defense Ministry, and some high-ranking cadres of the Foreign Ministry. Secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Vietnam Abd al-Salim, Ali Arabi Munir was on hand to welcome the spcial envoy. On the evening of 22 May, Foriegn Minister Nguyen Co Thach hosted a cordial reception for special envoy Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur and his suite.

UN ENVOY ON CAMBODIAN HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION

OW220852 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22 -- Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat, acting head of the Vietnamese permanent Mission to the United Nations, described a report on "human rights in Kampuchea" made by the UN Commission on Human Rights at a recent debate as a gross distortion of the present realities in Kampuchea. He firmly rejected any resolutions of the United Nations' Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) about the "situation of human rights in Kampuchea".

Speaking as an observer at a May 19 debate of the ECOSOC, Bui Xuan Nhat said it is necessary to strongly condemn the terrorist acts of the Pretoria regime against its neighbouring countries, the aggressive moves of the Israeli expansionists against Arab nations, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and the recent attacks against Libya. He denounced the U.S. as using the human rights issue for the political purpose of causing instability in the countries inobedient ot its orders.

USSR'S RYABOV RECEIVES TRAN QUYNH 19 MAY

OW201815 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20 -- Y. P. Ryabov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, received in Moscow Monday Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam. The two sides discussed several questions relation to economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SFRY LEADERS ON ELECTION

OW201810 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh and Chairman of the National Assembly Nhuyen Huu Tho today sent separate messages of congratulations to Sinan Hasani and Ivo Vrandencic on their elections respectively as president of the collective Presidency and president of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Also today, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong extended his warm congratulations to Branko Mikulic on his appointment as president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. In their congratulatory messages, the Vietnamese leaders wished the friendship between Vietnam and Yugoslavia further development and Yugoslavia's new leaders successes in their noble missions. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a congratulatory message to his Yugoslav counterpart, Raif Dizdarevic, on his re-appointment as minister of foreign affairs.

U.S.-ASEAN TROUBLED RELATIONS DISCUSSED

BK201038 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 19 May 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Many contradictions have recently emerged in the relations between the ASEAN countries and the United States. First of all, the ASEAN countries do not share the United States' view as to the threat to peace, stability, and cooperation in this region. The United States has played the trump card of a Soviet and Vietnamese threat to press ASEAN to engage in an arms race, to implement a policy of confrontation against socialist countries and to continually cause tension in this region. However, ASEAN expresses its concern over the continued use of military bases in the Philippines by the United States and over the plan to establish a strategic arms stockpile in Thailand to intensify the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia, and considers them as obstacles to the implementation of the Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality program and the move toward establishing a nuclear weapon-free zone.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, while the United States has concentrated its attention on Vietnam and the Soviet Union, ASEAN is profoundly concerned with Chinese intentions. U.S. Southeast Asian experts admit that some ASEAN countries do not agree with the arming of China by the United States. They consider China as a latent threat to ASEAN security. Malaysia has warned that the equipment and military technology provided by the United States to China might be used to cause instability in the region. Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja clearly pointed out: There is no threat from Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Indonesia does not agree with Thailand in viewing Vietnam as a threat.

ASEAN's great interest in economic development has not been taken into consideration by the United States. The economic situation in this group of countries during 1985 and the first few months of 1986 has not been bright, even though they have adopted economic austerity policies, cancelled some projects, and reduced budgets. All countries are faced with declining production in many sectors, slumping exports, inflation, and increased unemployment, while the foreign debt of each country accounts for approximately 22 percent of export revenues.

These problems have become even more acute at a time when the prices of raw materials and oil are declining rapidly. The U.S. Farm Act has greatly affected Thai agricultural exports and may cost Bangkok a loss of at least 1.5 million kilos in rice sales, more than one quarter of the world rice market. Malaysia has complained that the United States has focused too much on oil exploration and made little investment in non-mineral oils or (?oil export technology). The Singapore prime minister clearly pointed out that the United States has belittled its economic relations with ASEAN, has dumped its tin on the world market decreasing the price of this metal, and has threatened to give preferential trading to some developing countries and to insist on the renegotiation of the textile agreement with ASEAN on stricter conditions.

Consequently, following the Bali conference, the ASEAN countries have become all the more disappointed that both Reagan and Shultz have not been supporting nor understood how the decrease in oil prices has impacted on the economy and political stability of ASEAN countries. Indonesia requested the United States alleviate its trade restrictions. Manila expected the United States to take action to accelerate trade with the Philippines and expand the market for that country's exports. The Malaysian delegate said: The United States should have a policy to help ASEAN's economy rather than providing weapons and increasing military aid.

Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan warned that the U.S.-ASEAN relations might be deadlocked if the United States broadly carried out its protectionist measures. ASEAN countries are also reluctant to cooperate with the United States regarding the so-called fight against international terrorism. After listening to the explanation by Reagan and Shultz of the U.S. attack on Libya, Mokhtar said: Indonesia opposing a country is a different story. Communism has never come to our countries on big ships. Large bases and big warships are the symbol of expansionism.

NHAN DAN MARKS CAMBODIA 'DAY OF NATIONAL HATRED'

OW201734 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20 -- The genocidal Pol Pot clique which brought the land of Angkors to the brink of extermination could not e considered by any sober-minded man the representative of Kampuchean people, says the daily NHAN DAN marking Kampuchea's Day of National Hatred for the Genocidal Pol Pot Regime (May 20).

By backing and dolling up this criminal group, the paper continues, the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces, have overtly intervened in the Kampuchean internal affairs and become the enemy of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. However, the Kampuchea people are determined to follow the way they have chosen, resolutely saying "no" to the comeback of the Pol Pot clique and translating their hatred for the Pol Potists and their masters into actions to firmly defend their revolutionary gains.

Praising the wonderful revival of Kammpuchea, the paper notes that over the past seven years since the collapse of the Pol Pot regime in 1979, the revolutionary administrations from the central to grassroots levels have been established and strengthened. The resounding military victory in the 1984-85 dry season has proved the rapid growth of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, increasing the position and prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The success of the fifth congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea demonstrated the Kampuchean people's determination to rally around the glorious PRPK, gaining more achievements in all fields, gradually managing the work of National defence and construction, and further strengthening the Indochinese strategic alliance.

The great and comprehensive achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people, remarks the paper, reaffirm that the situation in Kampuchea has become more and more stable, and irreversible.

The development of the Kampuchean revolution and the tireless and constructive efforts made by the PRK together with Laos and Vietnam, in seeking a solution to the outstanding problems in Southeast Asia, have made positive contributions to the common struggle of the people in the region for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, underlines the paper.

FLOODING, WATERLOGGING HITS LANG SON PROVINCE

BK180359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Heavy rains hit many areas in Lang Son Province on 11 and 12 May, with the amount of rainfall reaching 148-160 mm. Because of the large amount of water accumulated since late April and because of heavy deforestation, heavy rains generated a rush of water downstream, causing flooding and waterlogging of a number of localities.

The three districts of Bac Son, Trang Dingh, and Binh Cia were hit by a flash flood unprecedented in 20 years. According to incomplete statistics, the area of rice, tobacco, and soybeans affected by floods and waterlogging amounts to 20-30 percent of the total sown 5th-month spring crop area. The flash flood has also caused erosion of dozens of hectares of floating rice fields along rivers and streams. More than 800 hectares of rice and corn in Bac Son have been flooded or waterlogged and 200 hectares of the That Khe rice fields have been submerged by floodwaters.

The three districts of Bac Son, Trang Dinh, and Binh Gia have sent cadres down to various villages to motivate the people to quickly clear fallen trees, clean rice, soybean, and corn plants, and apply more fertilizer to rice and subsidiary food crop areas once the floodwaters recede. Bac Son has decided to issue an additional 200 metric tons of fertilizer to various villages to fertilize their rice and subsidiary food crops.

The Lang Son provincial agricultural sector has, in coordination with the three districts affected by flash floods and waterlogging, sent cadres down to each village to determine the flash flood and waterlogging situation, recheck the amount of supplies, seed, fertilizer, and insecticide still in stock, and map out distribution plans. This is to help those cooperatives affected by floods and waterlogging restore production. As for those cooperatives that had large rice and subsidiary food crop areas completely destroyed, the agricultural sector has directed them to make necessary preparations for the summer-fall and 10th-month crop production.

The agricultural sector has also directed the vegetation protection sub-departments and the crop-plant service corporations of these districts to assign cadres to monitor the situation in each cooperative and each crop area in order to be well informed of the development of harmful insects and to quickly prevent and eradicate harmful insects if rice, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops are to be protected.

AQUINO QUERIED ON NPA, MARCOS, ECONOMY

NC212114 Paris AFP in English 2111 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 21 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino said Wednesday the communist insurgency in the Philippines was under control but ruled out a military solution to the rebellion, saying this will be solved with economic recovery.

In an interview aired on state-run television and radio stations here, Mrs. Aquino shrugged off rumors that her cabinet was plagued with rifts, saying she wanted them to be "outspoken" and attributed lapses to their "inexperience."

She dismissed diehard supporters of her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos who have been staging protests "just a minority" who are "usually paid" and who "don't have the same commitment" as the rest of the Filipinos who swept her to power.

She rejected requests by politicians that the 50 framers of a new constitution which she will appoint be allowed to run for public office, saying there were "enough Filipinos" whose "only concern is their country's interest." She said she and her cabinet had narrowed down the list of 1,000 nominees submitted by the people to just 250. The panel is to convene on June 2 and are expected to finish its work three months later, after which an election is scheduled.

On the 17-year communist rebellion, Mrs. Aquino said Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos assured her earlier Wednesday that the military "have the situation under control," adding that she was satisifed with the troops' performance.

The chief executive ruled out a military solution to the 16,000 strong New People's Army (NPA) threat, saying: "we will have to solve the economic problems first and this will contribute to the early restoration of peace and order."

Communists continued to appeal to the poor because of economic problems and "people are really suffering from not enough income," she said.

She said her government's current thrust was on agriculture and industries with low capitalization to promote self-sufficiency and more jobs, and that her cabinet was mulling a 10-billion-peso (487 million-dollar) fund for emergency employment. Some 12.6 percent of the country's 21 million-strong labor force are unemployed, according to government statistics, but independent estimates place the figure at 15-17 percent.

On the Marcos loyalists, Mrs. Aquino said "they still have far to go" and that "until they can come out with a central figure whom they could rally behind, then we should not worry too much about them."

She denied suggestions that the presidential Commission of Good Government, tasked with the recovery of the alleged ill-gotten wealth of the Marcos family and their associates, was vindictive and indiscriminate. The panel, which has gone on a worldwide hunt for the Marcos fortune, has also sequestered the assets of 180 private firms here, fuelling controversy and speculation that this was scaring away much-needed foreign and local investments. "We are very concerned that business will not panic...everybody will be given a fair break," Mrs. Aquino said, adding the panel was now doing its work "in a very orderly manner so as not to unduly alarm our people.

Mrs. Aquino put a unique flavor to the interview by inviting four women -- a laundrywoman, a vegetable vendor, a social worker and a shellcraft manufacturer -- in front of the camera to share their problems and insights with her. The women brought up the lack of jobs, the demolition of squatter shanties, lack of medical and housing facilities in urban areas, and stringent government regulations on exports.

Mrs. Aquino said she would visit the insurgency-torn city of Davao in the south and hold office there on Friday to fulfil her campaign pledge to "bring the government closer to the people." She said she was not surprised that even her staunchest supporters were now demanding "results" from her three-month-old administration, saying: "one thing people cannot accuse me of is I did not promise miracles.

AQUINO ARRIVES IN DAVAO, STRESSES DIALOGUE

HK230601 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today stressed the importance of consultation with the people in order to know their problems and thereby help the government outline its major policies. The president made this statement on arrival at the Davao airport this morning. She is scheduled to hold discussions with eight groups representing different sectors of the province on separate meeting. [Aquino recording indistinct]

Aquino's visit to Davao is her first trip outside Manila since assuming the presidency in February. The president has said that she intends to fulfill her campaign promise to put an end to government indifference to rural areas. She is expected to discuss the insurgency problems with local government and military officials.

Tomorrow, the president proceeds to Cebu City where she will address a huge rally. It will be recalled that the president was in Cebu when the civilian revolt aided by the military toppled the Marcos regime.

LAUREL 'NOT AFRAID' OF A NEW ELECTION CALL

HK221327 Hong Kong AFP in English 1312 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 22 (AFP) -- Vice President Salvador Laurel said Thursday he was ready to stake is current post in a new presidential elevtion if a panel which will convene next month to draft a new Philippine Constitution calls for a new poll. "If that is what the Constitutional Commission will come out with and that is what the people will ratify, we will follow the Constitution," Mr Laurel told reporters when asked if he was willing to run in a new election. "We are not afraid to run again," he added.

(Meanwhile, in the southern city of Davao, Arturo Tolentino, Mr Laurel's opponent in the February 7 presidential poll, called the assumption of office of President Corazon Aquino and Mr. Laurel "the greatest political robber of all time."

(Mr. Tolentino said he and former President Ferdinand Marcos were the true winners of the poll. Mr. Marcos was toppled following the controversial election by a civilian-military revolt.)

Mrs. Aquino is due to announce the final 50 members of the Constitutional Commission on Sunday. Members were selected from an initial list of 1,000 people nominated by citizens. The panel will open its session on June 2 and is expected to work for three months.

Mr. Laurel, who is also foreign minister, was also asked if he would run with Mrs. Aquino again if a new presidential election is called. "Whether we will agree to (an Aquino-Laurel ticket) is the least of our problems," he said. "I think that will not be debatable." Mr. Laurel was a leading presidential contender last December when he agreed to stand down from Mrs. Aquino to unify anti-Marcos forces.

(In Davao,Mr. Tolentino warned that if Mrs. Aquino was not careful she would "equal Marcos' mistakes in 20 years" in three months. The situation now was "more unstable" than when she assumed office after Mr. Marcos fled into exile in Hawaii, he added. (One of her mistakes, he said, was the sequestration of the alleged ill-gotten wealth of Mr. Marcos and his close associates, which he described as "essentially confiscation."

(The removal of pro-Marcos local officials, the appointment instead of election of delegates to the Constitutional Commission, and allowing the cabinet to "fight among themselves" were contributing to instability, he warned.)

ENRILE'S MINDANAO TRIP, FUTURE PLANS VIEWED

HK220521 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 21 May 86 pp 6, 9

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] Juan Ponce Enrile, defense minister, took off for six cities, mostly in Mandanao,last Thurdsay morning aboard the spacious, well-kept 20-plus seater Fokker plane Cristina.

With his deputy minister for munitions Wiulson Gamboa, two generals, his "good friend" Homobono Adaza (the MP who lost his seat in parliament), his public affairs man, his own video crew, a retinue of security officers and men, military assistants,and three journalists, he surveyed the peace and order scene in Cagayan de Oro, Davao, Cotabato, Zamboanga. In each place, he gave press conferences, appearing enthusiastic despite having to answer the same questions. He also addressed the press club of Iloilo and professionals and business executives of Palawan.

The four-day trip ended with an unplanned two-hour visit to Bugsuk island off Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Eduando Cojuangco's 6,000-hectare coconut farm. It was a trip the defense minister took "to heal wounds in the countryside and listen to the people." He also spoke to the troops in the field, boosting their morale, assuring them of a simplified process of sending them their needs, and promised them the ministry was looking into their salary increases. The pep talk gave more firm assurances. "You will not be oppressed, harassed... Don't be apprehensive because of the human rights investigation... Should anyone be investigated, you will have the assistance of competent lawyers... I'm willing to defend your rights with my life..." Applause from the soldiers.

But it was also a trip wherein Enrile had to face up to questions and doubts about him, and his avowed commitment to civilian supremacy. In a way, the visit confirmed the presence of suspicion and distrust.

"They say you will make a dash for power..." one reporter in Cagayan de oro said. "There are talks you will create a military junta..." a Davao journalist said as a prelude to his question. Enrile replied, "If there is a mililtary junta, you can be sure the head will be the commander-in-chief, President Aquino."

A Davao citizen attending the peace and order regional council meeting asked about the possibility of a military coup. "Why should I attempt to launch a coup at this late hour?" the defense minister quipped.

Enrile was spared that question in Cotabato and Zamboanga for the concerns were the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and warlord Ali Dimaporo's 1,792 unsurrendered firearms. (Of this number, 714 were directly issued to Dimaporo by the former government; 1,078 were issued to the Civilian Home Defense Forces loyal to him).)

But, in his next stop, Iloilo, the question came up once more. An elderly professional told Enrile in an open forum he "redeemed" himself during the four-day military revolt but there are speculations about his ambitions for the presidency. "I make no apologies to anybody about my 20 years of public service. I don't have to explain to anyone..." Enrile said, after which he stressed the neutral role of the Armed Forces.

The defense minister is beleaguered on several fronts but he says he is not bothered. Many lack or have no confidence in him and instead see him as a threatening figure. He will also be subject to two investigations — by the human rights committee and the Presidential Commission on Good Government for his alleged hidden wealth. He says he will prove he has not done wrong and will require public apology, at the least, from those who have "assaulted my honor."

It is a disconcerting kind of peace with himself, if indeed it is, that makes him unflappable, unmindful of people's perceptions and impression of him. Reading the newspapers one morning aboard the plane, a daily screamed the headline that the President and Enrile were at odds over the role of Amnesty International [AI] in the probe of human rights violations. On another day, a daily carried a front page story saying AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos backs AI, leaving Enrile in an isolated position.

Enrile merely smiled. He says he does not see the negative press reports as a problem. He is asked, "Will you not seek to correct or clarify these reports?

"I am what I am. I will neither be bad if people speak ill of me nor be better if good things are written about me... I'll not waste my time correcting people's opinion of me. I'll do what I have to do. People approve or disapprove. I do not have to prove anything anymore," he says.

Seeing the journalists unsatisfied at his answers, he gives a list of books which he says will reveal his philosophy: Those authored by Floyd Douglas, the "Rubaiyat" by Omar Khayyam, "Eccelsiastes" from the Bible, and "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" by Thomas Gray.

At times during the trip, Enrile would talk of himself, albeit guardedly. He does not readily share his views on current issues. And he says; "People don't know me. The most difficult thing to study is something simple and quite clear and you're finding out complexities."

He refers us to a recent interview he gave the PACIFIC STARS and STRIPES where in he said, "Let people remember me in whatever way they want to..." And, he also said, "There must be a time to dismount a horse, when the dismounting is good."

Still, as things stand, if reaching out to the provinces and making one's effective presence felt where a race among Cabinet members, Enrile would have the edge. For he has the distinct advantage of having his ministry well organized ahead of the others who are still going through or have just undergone transition periods. Or others may lose or be behind by default.

And he leaves the impression that he is the conduit of the national government to countryside, that he can make things move -- and fast. He is asked questions on a whole range of subjects, from the appointment of Officers-in-charge (OICs) and sequestration -- not directly related to defense -- to the pressing issues of the insurgency, ceasefire and the MNLF.

On matters not under his jurisdication, he makes the assurance he will convey them to the President or minister in charge. His assistants are quick to take down the complaints and problems.

One sense this man likes being in power, being able to present solutions to problems, is comfortable with the trappings that power brings, and would love to run the country, see his ideas on counterinsurgency, agriculture, local government, economic recovery adopted and not merely being consulted on policy.

He did say, in his talk in Cagayan de Oro, one does not go to a revolution to retire afterwards. And, in one line, referring to the future, he said, "...others can equally lead, if not better, this land"

What is worrisome to others is that Enrile "may be forced" to take the helm should the "soft approach" towards the insurgency of President Aquino fail. Peace and order reports in Mindanao show membership in the New People's Army has not decreased. There have been fewer offensive but the military is not optimistic about a ceasefire.

Region 10 has an estimated NPA membership of 900 armed regulars, 1,800 Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) members, 2,000 militiamen. Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, Regional Unified Command [RUC] head, says the CPP-NPA is on the defensive now but will intensify party building, stockpiling of firearms and acceleration of armed guerrilla activities to preoccupy the military forces.

In Region 11, the population directly influenced by the NPA has risen, according to RUC commander Col. Romeo Recina; out of 1,651 baragays, 679 or 41.12 percent are influenced.

In Region 12, the NPA has been said to be "relatively quite," according to Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang, RUC commander. While there has been a decrease in offensives, with cadres lying low and observing the new government's reconciliation efforts, "it is unlikely they will heed the reconciliation call." Armed strength of the NPA is estimated at 930, MNLF-Bangsa Moro Army (BMA) at 3,600.

In Zamboanga and the rest of Region 9, NPA armed strength is placed at 1,518 (as of the first quarter of 1986). There have been fewer NPA-Connected "violent incidents," 122 for the year's first quarter, compared to 171 in the last part of 1985; this is attributed to the NPA's wait-and-see stance.

In Region 6, armed confrontation between government troops and the CPP-NPA became less intense and less frequent after the February revolt. These picked up, however, during the last two weeks of May.

RUC commander Brig. Gen. Tan Gatue reported that peace initiatives of the new government "may collapse sooner [sentence as published]. Both military and insurgents continue to lunge at each other to gain [the] upper hand."

If the insurgency situation does not improve, will Enrile find this a reason to toughen up and run the show? Opinion is divided. Some think he is a team player supportive of the new government. Others disagree, adding: "Didn't he say 'one does not go to a revolution only to retire.'?"

PIMENTEL REVAMPS LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRY

HK220929 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 May 86 pp 1, 9

[By C. Valmoria Jr]

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr revamped yesterday the regional offices of the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) and appointed eight new regional directors. He said four veterans in the ministry were retained, while the others were retired or reassigned "for political reasons."

Pimentel said the new setup would streamline field operations to keep them attuned to requirements of local administration under the new government. He also confirmed the 10 Pangasinan officials received fake retention or officer-in-charge [OIC] designation papers which, he said, the ministry has invalidated.

He said the principal suspect, Eduard. Gaabucayan, who is now detained by the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), admitted having delivered fake appointments to Jack Soriano, San Carlos; Jesus Perez; Basista; Romy Marcial, San Fabian; Rodolfo Reyes, Mangatarem; Wilfredo Paquiz, Binmaley; Salvador Perez, San Manuel; Oscar Casis, Bolinao; and Cris Mendoza, Lingayen.

Pimentel said some of the victims paid as much as P10,000 and the others gave firearms to the suspect.

The minister said only two of the 76 provinces and subprovinces do not have OICs but that he expected the two officials to be appointed before the end of this month. He said all but four of the 6 cities and about 1,200 of the 1,523 towns are now under OICs.

Pimentel appealed to the public to give the newly designated officials more time to prove their worth as he vowed to fire those who turn out to be unworthy. He said some of the OICs may not have outstanding successes in their fields and a few failed in their bid to get elected to public office, but "this does not mean they cannot do well as public adminstrators."

"The ministry reorganization was effected smoothly to avoid disruption in delivery of services while pursuing the ministry's objectives for the greater good of the rural folk," Pimentel said. He said the regional directors will be mobilized "to serve as focal points in the processing of nominees for vice mayor and sanggunian OICs in the municipal level."

The regional directors were directed to form multisectoral committees composed of representatives from various political parties and sectoral groups. "We expect them to come up with common lists of nominees who are to be selected as prospective OICs for the local posts of vice mayor and sanggunian bayan members," he said.

Pimentel said the participation of MLG regional offices in screening nominees at the municipal level is aimed at getting interested parties to arrive at a consensus and avoid protests later.

On the alleged forged letter of Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, recommending 16 OICs for various towns in Antique, Pimentel said the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) should look into the forgery. Pimentel said Laurel should find out who among his leaders were responsible in forging his signature on the recommendation.

The new MLG regional directors are: Region V (Bicol) -- Agapito B. Rosales, director, and Orlando Lopez, assistant director; Region VI (Western Visayas) -- Remecio Espiritu and Ramon G. Mosqueda; Region VIII (Eastern Visayas) -- Porfirio Siayngco and Resurrecion Salvatierra; Region IX (Southern Mindanao) -- Abdul Cadiao Ibrahim and Hadji Ahmad Sali.

Promoted to regional director was Jesus I. Ingeniero of Region IV (Southern Tagalog) with Rodolfo Ferraren as assistant director.

Those retained as directors were Tomas Palmarin of Region I (Ilocos), Carlos Baquiran of Region II (Cagayan Valley), Fernando Nazareno of Region III (Central Luzon), and Demosthenes Gumalo of Region VII (Central Visayas).

TRADE MINISTRY RESISTS IMPORT LIBERALIZATION

HK220921 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 21 May 86 p 2

[Text] The government will continue to resist all pressures to totally remove controls on imports because most industries are having extreme difficulties, Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. said.

A delayed and staggered implementation of the import liberalization program is one of the several measures the Ministry of Trade and Industry has taken to encourage investments, he said, noting that it would help shield existing and prospective operations from undue competition from imports.

He told a multi-chamber meeting of foreign businessmen that the government cannot hasten the full implementation of the trade liberalization program because of under utilization of capacity and other problems of local industries. "I will resist all attempts of all sectors to totally allow the liberation of all imports," Concepcion said. "Today many of our industries are operating at 30 percent to 40 percent capacity. They have been bothered by high interest rates in the last three years, and many of them no longer have the capital and are in the intensive care unit."

The country's foreign creditors have expressed impatience over two recent delays in the trade liberalization which had been committed by the Marcos government to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in exchange for financing.

As pledged by the former adminstration, the program would have been fully implemented by the end of last December. However, its completion has been deferred at least twice with the onset of the economic crisis starting in 1983.

The Aquino government is pressing for a staggered implementation of the program because local industries are not ready to absorb the full impact of unbridled importation. "Only after industries are healthy enough that we shall look at complete trade liberalization," Concepcion said.

He said the gradual implementation is also aimed at enabling the government to review all industry sectors and see their potentials for growth in both the short and long terms.

The review would serve as a springboard for the government in preparing its plan to rationalize the tariff structure. The government has conducted a tariff review program in the past but many loopholes remain and lead to overprotection for some industries.

Tariff protection, in turn, has caused some industries to lose their competitiveness in the world market over the years. In many cases, the tariff structure provides high tariff rates on raw materials and low duties on finished products using those raw materials. "Tariffs are a major component in making local industries uncompetitive," Concepcion said, adding that his ministry is studying possible safeguards against dumping and undervaluation of imports to amply protect local products.

The ministry announced the other day a package of measures intended to facilitate investments. Concepcion said the government has identified as high-priority areas for foreign investments labor-intensive and agro- and region-based industries. The main goal is to eliminate mass poverty and generate employment.

ECONOMIC MINISTER STRESSES DEBT SERVICE DECREASE

HK221139 Hong Kong AFP in English 1128 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 22 (AFP) -- The ravaged Philippine economy will not be able to take off in three years' time unless its foreign creditors agree to lessen its heavy debt service burden, Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod said Thursday.

The debt service must be reduced by "at least 20-25 percent" this year if the government's revised economic program is to become viable, Mrs Monsod told the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines. She also complained that the government of President Corazon Aquino was not getting enough new loans from foreign bank sources. "All we're getting is sympathy," she said.

The minister, who advocates a policy of "case-to-case disengagement" of the country's debts incurred during the regime of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, admitted her strong views "brought immediate reaction, panic" among Manila's creditors. However, she said it would be a "stupidity" to pay for foreign-funded projects guaranteed by the former administration of Ferdinand Marcos, some of which she said were overpriced.

The "bottom line" was that "the burden of debt is very heavy for us and we won't be able to recover at all," she added.

She said the Philippines would pay 2.2 billion dollars in loan amortizations alone this year, and another 2.2 billion dollars in interest. Her ministry had drafted an economic recovery plan which reflected her views, and President Aquino and her cabinet were now studying it.

Asked to make a projection of the country's economy, which has suffered two consecutive years of decline, Mrs Monsod said, "If the rural reforms take place...we will be able to recover."

"This country has tremendous potential...the real problem is the overhead burden" of the debt, she added.

Mrs Monsod said: "there's no disagreement in the cabinet that we need to have the debt burden lightened." But she said the more conservative ministers who consider her methods as "confrontational" wanted a "conciliatory" approach.

Asked what she would do if the cabinet rejected her ministry's policy study, she said: "we'll address that problem when it comes to that."

'LEGAL DISENGAGEMENT' SOUGHT FROM NUCLEAR DEAL

HK220657 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, who is currently in the United States, said that he is looking for ways whereby the Philippines can avoid payment of the Westinghouse nuclear power plant deal. At present, the Philippines is paying thousands of dollars daily just in interest alone for the 8 billion dollar contract signed by the previous administration to build a nuclear power plant in Bataan in 1976. The plant has not yet been completed and President Cory Aquyino has promised not to operate the plant. Saguisag is in Washington to speak with lawyers representing the Philippines Government, about legal disengagement from the Westinghouse contract.

ROK FOREIGN MINISTER CONDUCTS 3 DAY VISIT

Comments on Arrival

BK200619 Manila PNA in English 0606 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 20 (PNA) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Tuesday said his government will support the economic recovery program of the Philippines. Yi, a special envoy of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, arrived here at 11:10 a.m today [as received] for a three-day official visit.

I have come here to convey my greetings on behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Korea to a great country of a Filipino people, yi told newsmen.

He said the Philippines has earned the great admiration of Korea for the courage of wisdom of the Filipino people in overcoming national difficulties with patience and in a peaceful way. We know how difficult it is to rebuild a nation. We have that experience. We hope we can be of help whenever it is needed by our Philippine friends, he said.

He said Korea will help the government of President Corazon Aquino in whatever we can within the framework of our capacity and capability.

Yi and his five-man party were met at the airport by Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel and his deputy Jose Ingles.

Yi described the situation in his own country as normal because of further democratization of our country. We have optimistic future in view, he added. He said Korea looks forward to the attainment of Philippine progress, development and prosperity under the leadership of President Corazon Aquino.

Meets With Laurel

HK220435 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 May 86 p 22

[By Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] Vice-President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador H. Laurel asked for South Korean support for the eight-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) for a politiccal settlement of the war in that country.

Laurel who is the current chairman of standing committee of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the so called frontline states to the Indochinese war, conveyed the ASEAN request to visiting South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong.

The war saw Vietnam invading fraternal communist country Kampuchea, overthrowing the Khmer Rouge (Red Khmer) government and installing the Heng Samrin rule. The latest initiative for ending the six year-old war calls for a four-way coalition of the three-party CGDK and the Heng Samrin administration. The CGDK is composed of the Khmer Rouge and two non-communist allies. The initiative is endorsed by the ASEAN.

"They (the South Korean visitors) indicated a positive sign," of response to the ASEAN request, Laurel said.

In his talks with the South Korean delegation at the Executive House yesterday, Laurel also asked for more imports by South Korea to balance a $130-million trade deficit suffered by the Philippines. Laurel said the Philippine and South Korean panels discussed tow or three possible areas in which Seoul "can assist in our economic recovery." For one, the South Koreans promised to buy more Philippine bananas.

Delivers Chon Letter to Aquino

SK201107 Seoul YONHAP in English 1033 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 20 (YONHAP) -- Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Tuesday delivered to Philippine President Corazon Aquino a personal letter from Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, inviting her to visit Korea. Yi, visiting here as Chon's special envoy, delivered the letter when he paid a courtesy call on Aquino at the Malacanang Palace.

Accepting Chon's invitation, Aquino expressed a hope that her visit to Korea will be realized when it will be convenient for both countries.

Yi explained to her the recent developments on the Korean peninsula, the Korean Government's efforts to continue inter-Korean dialogues, and preparations for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both to be held in Seoul. He also expressed a hope that the existing friendly relations between Seoul and Manila will further strengthen.

Korea seeks to solve inter-Korean problems through dialogues, despite North Korea's violent and hazardous lines, such as the terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma in 1983, which killed 17 ranking South korean officials, Yi said.

In reply, Aquino said that she is opposed to using violence to solve any problem and that she hopes the South-North problems will be settled peacefully.

FRENCH SECRETARY OF STATE ON 4 DAY VISIT

HK190420 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The French Government is willing to give economic aid to the Philippines, according to visiting French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Didier Bariani. The French dignitary arrived Friday for 4-day bilateral talks with the Aquino government. He said his visit is to bring France's message of sympathy and friendship to the Aquino government. He said his government cannot give as much as the United States but assured that his country will give in accordance with its capacity.

Pledges Help on Debt

BK210517 Manila PNA in English 0349 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 21 (PNA) -- Visiting French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Didier Bariani Tuesday said his country will work on the possibility of easing the external debt burden of the Philippines.

Bariani, who arrived four days ago, has met with President Aquino, Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and Budget Minister Alberto Romulo.

He informed President Aquino that his government will send here some 2,000 tons of wheat immediately. He said he agreed with Ongpin, Concepcion and Mitra for the sending here of three French experts within the next few weeks.

One expert will be on tropical agriculture, another on commercial marketing, and the third on agricultural credit, he added.

A mission of French businessmen will also come to see where they could help in the country's economic recovery.

France will also welcome a mission of Filipino businessmen, Bariani said.

He said he also discussed with Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Shahani the possibility of increasing the number of Filipino scholars to France. Because of the improved political situation, Bariani said he expects the low volume of Philippine-France trade to increase.

RAMOS WARNS MARCOS LOYALISTS ON DESTABILIZATION

HK220833 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 21 May 86 pp 1, 6

[By Nars Padilla]

[Excerpt] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP chief, yesterday warned Marcos loyalists reportedly training in the hills of Leyte that they face formidable enemies if they insist on their plans to destabilize the government: the New People's Army, the AFP, and the wrath of the people.

Ramos received reports that Marcos loyalists are recruiting young members to be trained, armed and paid an P800 monthly salary. "If the group really exists, three factions will go after them, namely: the NPA's, the AFP, and the people," Ramos said.

Ramos said that although he existence of the group has not been verified yet, the AFP will exhaust all means to apply penal and military laws against them. Ramos was briefed on the presence of loyalist trainees during a meeting with provincial, municipal and military leaders in Regions 7 and 8 at Camp Pitik, Palo, Leyte yesterday.

Ramos underlined the importance of the present policy of reconciliation even as he exhorted the troops to extend a helping hand to the community and more so to the rebels. The policy of attraction, according to Ramos, must be carried out to the rebels "and if they persist on committing atrocities in spite of our invitation for them to come down from the hills, we have no choice but to go after them.

BOARD INVESTIGATES ALLEGED MILITARY ENRICHMENT

HK220913 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 21 May 86 pp 1,6

[By Teddy Africa]

[Text] The AFP Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Board has culled the names of 44 generals and 26 other ranking officers out of the 600 military men denounced for allegedly enriching themselves while in the service.

Board sources said the military men which include members of the armed forces rank and file will be summoned to give their side on the charges that they have amassed unexplained wealth.

Camp Aguinaldo sources said most of the generals had been retired from the service after completing their tour of duty. Others were reported to have "made a financial killing" when they held juicy and "payola-generating' assignments during the past regime. "Most of these millionaire officers were known sycophants of deposed President Marcos," sources said.

Others who are still in the active service has been given either floating assignments or altogether placed in the freezer.

A number of these officers are with the AFP "think tank," a body of 13 committees assigned to desk and paper work to figure out how to increase efficiency of some offices and organiztions in the military establishments, the same source said.

Col. Feliciano Cruz, director general of the Presidental Commission on Good Government turned over the list to Col. Godofredo Carreon (ret.) of the AFP anti-graft board. Brig. Gen. Manuel Flores. (ret.) board chairman, said a background check is being conducted on the generals and the officers facing investigation. Flores withheld their names. Flores and the other members of the board were briefed yesterday by Brig. Gen. Antonio Lukban, AFP logistic chief and Col. Jesus Daclan, AFP comptroller, on how the AFP releases funds for contracts such as bridges, roads and other military infrastructure project. The board was also given a fill-in on the acquisition and purchase of military hardware from other countries.

After the briefing, Flores said, "We know how past anomalies were committed. The board will adopt counter-measures to prevent such irregularities in the future."

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP chief, created the board. He said it will flush out hidden wealth amassed by some generals, ranking colonels, and other officers and even members of the rank and file.

Among the objects to be looked into by the anti-graft board are properties and assets owned by the military obtained through questionable methods such as posh residences in first class villages and subdivisions multimillion peso condominiums, logging concessions, vast fishpens and investments in blue chips corporations. The AFP board will submit its findings to Ramos who in turn will forward them to the good government commission.

NPA MAINTAINS OBJECTIVES, CONSOLIDATES FORCES

HK200821 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 May 86 pp 1, 6

[By Proc Maslog]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro -- Military intelligence said Friday that the New People's Army has not totally abandoned its objective of overthrowing the government through violent means, despite the ouster of former President Marcos.

Instead, the NPA is exploiting the change in leadership and political squabbles to consolidate the movement by fomenting an atmosphere of instability, the military report said.

Brig Gen Mariano Adalem, regional Unified Command 10 chief, in a report to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, said that the insurgents are now intensifying their buildup of its political base. At the same time, the NPA is stockpiling firearms from all possible sources, including the "agaw-armas" [arms-grabbing] drive.

All reports indicate that the insurgents are out to accelerate its guerrilla activities and propaganda warfare to win back the sympathizers it had lost with the change of leadership, Adalem said. The same report said the dissidents are expected to launch more raids and other violent activities, including kidnapping and liquidations.

The report indicated that the NPA has now 900 fully armed regular in Northern Mindanao with the support of 3,800 semi-legal team members. The same report also disclosed that 36 others have been killed and 32 others wounded since January this year, from 231 insurgency-related violent incidents. The report did not, however, disclose how many rebels are killed or wounded during the same period.

LEFTIST FRONT WARNS AQUINO ON DAVAO TALKS

OW221145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Davao, Philippines, May 22 KYODO -- The Mindanao commission of the clandestine leftist National Democratic Front (NDF) warned President Corazon Aquino against holding talks with persons misrepresenting rebel forces in the strife-torn southern Philippine island.

The warning was issued by the NDF-Mindanao, the regional alliance of revolutionary groups including the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA), on the eve of Aquino's visit to Davao Friday. It was contained in a statement given to a local newspaper and obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

The leftist group also warned of "made for the media" surrender of alleged rebels following unconfirmed reports that Aquino will hold talks and accept the surrender of a number of ranking NPA leaders during her two-day visit to Davao.

Davao, the main southern Philippine city, has long been regarded by military authorities as the "urban guerrilla warfare laboratory" of the communist-led NPA. It was dubbed "Murder City" because of the spate of killings allegedly perpetrated by both NPA urban guerrilla units and military "death squads."

When asked during a televised interview Wednesday about the reasons for her first visit to the south since she took power late February, Aquino said "This is part of my campaign pledge that I would bring the government closer to the people."

Aquino is scheduled to arrive in Davao Friday. She will leave Saturday morning for Cebu, central Philippines, where she will attend a public rally and meetings with local businessmen and political leaders. She will return to Manila also on Saturday.

MUSLIM AUTONOMY FRAMEWORK PLAN REPORTED

HK22C735 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 May 86 pp 1, 2

[By Victor Agustin]

[Text] President Aquino is set to announce the framework for autonomy for the Muslim regions of 9 and 12 when she visits Davao and Cebu this coming weekend, the INQUIRER has learned.

Under the plan, consistent with Ms. Aquino's commitment to decentralize decision-making to the respective ministry/regional heads, "national functions like agriculture, health and education will be transferred to the regional governments together with the financial resources (and the taxing powers) needed to perform these devolved functions."

The INQUIRER likewise gathered that the proposed framwork would mean "the national level ministry and officers wil perform federal-wide staff and secretariat functions generally, although it (sic) will continue to be responsible for certain federal functions of defense, foreign affairs, highways, ports, airports, etc."

The proposed framework for regional autonomy is part of the recommendations now being discussed by the Cabinet on how the political structure could best serve the proposed employment-oriented, agriculture-based five-year economic development program.

Malacanang is banking on the autonomy package to lick the festering Muslim rebellion problem inherited by the three-month-old government from the Marcos Regime, the INQUIRER likewise gathered.

"Some criteria suggested in developing programs from national to local governments," according to the Cabinet working papers, include:

— "Programs which require immediate presence, information and response to local needs and conditions (e.g, police and fire protection)."

— "Those requiring integrated inter-service planning and delivery to area-specific 'clients' (e.g., primary health care, nutrition, etc)",

— "Those which produce benefits and entail costs that can be contained within local boundaries (e.g., garbage collections and barangay maintenance)."

"To ensure the efficiency and effectiveness in he performance of delegated functions, national ministries must provide feasible and mutually agreed standars of performance," the proposal warned.

"To extend further local autonomy, the concept of silence of consent be adopted, a principle which states that 'what is not exercised by he center nor denied by it to the local units may be assumed to fall within the purview of local actions'." it added

This same prinicple is now being applied by the military in Cagayan Valley now undertaking offensive actions against the New People's Army — in retaliation for recent NPA attacks even with he Aquino policy of defensive stance for the military, Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo told reporters Tuesday.

The concept of regional autonomy/decentralization is actually being tested now in Metro Manila, Joey Lina, officer-in-charge of the Metro Manila Commission, told reporters Friday,

The 17 Metro Manila towns will now reassume jurisdiction over garbage, public market and health centers in thier respective areas, Lina said.

The 17 mayors, however, agreed to maintain Metro Manila as a geopolitical unit, with a much-reduced Metrol Manila Commission sharging legislative powers with the 17 towns and cities, for a region-wide planning and coordiation, Lina said. Still to be threshed out however, is whether the police will be returned under the control of the mayors.towns

In Metro Manila, the President is "inclined" to such a proposal, Lina said, but subject to the consent of AFP chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, who is also chief of the Integrated Nationl Police.

There is still a "lingering fear" that mayors, especially those in the provinces, would return to using the police as their own private army, Lina admitted. But, with the new tone of morality and professionalism in the government service, mayors are expected to act like government executives and not as small town bosses, Lina said.

POLICE, SQUATTERS CLASH IN MANILA SUBDIVISION

HK221331 Hong Kong AFP in English 1319 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 22 (AFP) -- Hundreds of squatters Thursday battled riot police with sticks and rocks after government demolition teams arrived to demolish their shanties along a subdivision outside Manila, police said. An unknown number of squatters and police were injured in the clash outside Pasig Town, a police spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Police and paramilitary Constabulary troops moved in with truncheons when a few hundred squatters barred demolition teams armed with a court order evicting them from private property, and a clash occurred, he said. The PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said the Constabulary arrested an unknown number of squatters.

COCONUT INTERCROPPING PROJECT LAUNCHED

HK211053 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] In Dumaguete City, the office of the Philippine Coconut Authority [PCA] has launched an intercropping project in coconut plantations in Negros Oriental so as to overcome the crisis faced by the coconut industry in that province. Leoncio Paray, Negros Oriental provincial coconut development officer, said the program is being sponsored by the PCA and the Food and Agriculture Ministry, which grants crop loans to small-scale coconut farmers in the form of fertilizers, chemicals, and seedlings. Paray said some 40 small-scale coconut farmers have not taken advantage of these loans.

LOANS, GRANTS TO DATE TOTAL $1.2 BILLION

HK220847 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 May 86 p 17

[by Jun Concepcion]

[Text] A total of $1.2 billion in loans and grants have been committed to the Aquino government by various donor countries and multilateral agencies during a two-month period from March to April this year, an official of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) said yesterday.

The amount consists of some $900 million in loans and $300 million in grants, the NEDA official said.

The total sums, he said, are mere commitments and have yet to be formalized between the government and the donor governments and agencies.

The bulk of the committed loans was accounted for by the World Bank which committed to extend a $421 million loan to finance various infrastructure projects and the rationalization of the public coporate sector.

The U.S. Agency for International Development committed a total of $245 million in grants and $50 million in loans.

The Asian Development Bank [ADB] promised to give a $259 million loan to finance four different infrastructure and agricultural projects.

The bank extended a $100 million loan to the Philippines a few weeks ago which will be used primarily to enable the government to generate peso counterpart funds to complete the construction of various ADB-financed projects.

Construction of the projects was earlier stopped due to the government's lack of counterpart peso funds.

The Japanese government, according to the NEDA official, committed some $180 million in loans and $32 million in grants.

Australia committed grants amounting to $18 million while West Germany committed $10 million in loans and $5 million in grants.

Denmark committed $11 million in loans and New Zealand $1 million in grants.

U.S. Secretary George Shultz recently pledged to spearhead international efforts to raise some $2 billion in loans to the Philippine government.

It was not immediately clear, however, that the amount which the U.S. will help to raise will include the loans committed by the World Bank.

Government officials earlier said the government prefers to get more aid than loans in efforts to accelerate economic recovery efforts.

MORE U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE SAID NEEDED

HK220647 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalong 0400 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] chairman Jovito Salonga stressed that the Philippines needs economic assistance from the United States and would prefer it in the form of economic aid rather than military assistance. He added that the reported 800 million dollars aid is a low amount.

Meanwhile, Salonga also said that his commission has been able to track down some 5 billion pesos' worth of Marcos' illegal wealth and expects to get an additional 2 billion in the coming months.

Salonga is currently in Washington with another official Rene Saguisag.

GOVERNMENT HOPES TO LIMIT FOREIGN LOAN PAYMENTS

HK220553 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Philippines will try to limit its payment of foreign loans to 1 to 2 billion dollars this year so that the greater part of the country's foreign exchange earnings will not go solely to the payment of foreign loans and may be used to develop the country. This action will also mean more complications for creditor countries.

The debt service and economic targets of the Aquino government will be presented during the World Bank meeting in Tokyo next week.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LDP AGREES TO RECALL DIET FOR DOUBLE ELECTION

OW261021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO -- Executive leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) agreed in a meeting Monday afternoon that an extraordinary Diet session should be held in order to call a double election of both houses, possibly on July 6, party Secretary General Shin Kanemaru said. The announcement indicated that Executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa, one of the party's five-top executives, had been persuaded in the meeting to consent to moves to seek party-wide support for the double election. Miyazawa had previously strongly opposed a simultaneous election of both houses of the Diet. He had maintained that if a double election takes place, legislative measures to spur the sluggish economy will be delayed.

The five leaders, who began their meeting at 10 a.m. at LDP haedquarters, then took a three-hour break and resumed at 2:30 p.m., invited Prime Minister Yashuhiro Nakasone to be present in the afternoon session to help to break an impasse in the talks. Nakasone told the meeting that the government will make a supplementary budget of about 3 trillion yen as soon as possible to stimulate the economy though observers regard this as a pretext for convening the extraordinary Diet session. On the question of Nakasone seeking a third two-year term as LDP president, Kanemaru said the prime minister did not express any objection to "an indication" during the meeting that he should not be allowed a third term. Kanemaru also said Nakasone explained that the lower house election would be called to put into practice the amendment of the public election law passed recently to correct an unconstitutional imbalance in the distribution of the lower house seats among rural and urban constituencies.

There is no formal rule for the decision-making process at meetings of the "big five" executive officers, but the LDP's party leadership is generally greatly influenced by a consensus of powerful senior leaders. Miyazawa, one of three "new leaders" competing for the prime ministership, repeated his position in the meeting to oppose the double election, insisting that LDP members have little means to appeal to the public in the election campaign without any policy measures to spur the sluggish economy. Kanemaru, in response, persuaded Miyazawa by saying that lower house candidates have already started election campaigns, adding that the LDP must gain a majority of seats in the lower house. The LDP elected 259 members at the December lower house election in 1983, a dramatic decrease of 28 seats from 287, the number gained in a double election in 1980.

The election result forced the LDP to form a coalition in the lower house with the New Liberal Club to obtain a working majority. The coalition, which had 267 seats at first, now occupies 258 seats in the 511-member lower house. Kanemaru, a supporter of the twin election, had been seeking to persuade the party's senior leaders, notably former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki, to drop their opposition to it in a move to seek party-wide support for the election. The participants in the "big five" meeting beside Miyazawa were party Secretary General Shin Kanemaru, LDP Vice President Susmu Nikaido, Policy Affairs Research Council Chairman Masaki Fujio and upper house delegation chairman Masayuki Fukita.

Two other new leaders -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita -- described the coming election as "the election for new leaders," interpreting as meaning that they see the double election as a chance to strengthen their political power through the election of new LDP Diet members supported financially by them.

U.S. REPORTED BUILDING NUCLEAR DEPOT IN SOUTH

SK270431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists are building a new nuclear depot in the backwoods of MT. Kyeryong in Kongju, South Chungchong Province, according to the Japanese publication KOREA REPORT. It was said the puppet clique forcibly evacuated the inhabitants there around June 20, 1983, and transferred the area to the U.S. imperialist agression forces.

The works there go by the top-secret code "Project 620" and the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are planning to move the nuclear base in Okinawa to that area, it reported. This fact exposes how feverrishly the U.S. imperialists are working to turn South Korea into a nuclear base and provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

U.S. HOUSE RESOLUTION ON KOREAN ISSUES DENOUNCED

SK241011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- The U.S. ruling quarters, at the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs on May 21, adopted a "resolution" containing the arrogant demand that the North takes " a cooperative stance" toward the North-South dialogue and "responds" to "cross recognition" of the North and the South and their "simultaneous entry into the United Nations."

Denouncing this, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today says: This openly revealed the imperialist aggressive scheme of the United States to freeze the division of Korea, keep hold on South Korea as its colony and military base and make haste with preparations for the provocation of a new war.

The paper goes on: It is the height of folly for the United States to urge us to take "a cooperative stance" toward the dialogue. It was none other than the United States that answered our sincere efforts to promote the North-South dialogue arranged at great pains with the massive "Team-Spirit" war exercises.

The U.S. Congress should have demanded "a cooperative stance" of the Reagan administration, not of us. The United States which has aggravated the tension on the Korean peninsula should take a step to ease it.

"Cross recognition" and "entry into the United Nations" are a sinister artifice to create "two Koreas" and divide Korea permanently. To urge us to "respond" to them is a shameless demand that we voluntarily involve ourselves in the United States' moves to divide Korea for ever. Instead of arrogantly recommending anyone, the United States should immediately withdraw from South Korea its troups and nuclear weapons, the root cause of the increasing tension and obstacle to reunification, for a success of North-South dialogue, relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

PLANS TO MOVE U.S. EMBASSY IN SEOUL DISCLOSED

SK250905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- Frightened at the growing anti-U.S. coloring in the struggle of the South Korean people and the intensification of their anti-U.S. struggle these days, the U.S. imperlialists plan to move their embassy in Seoul to a "safe place", according to a radio report from Seoul.

This was made cler by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for security. He reportedly said that measures would be put in a concrete form to build a new building of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and move it to other place after the "budget for strengthening the security of diplomatic and consular offices abroad" has been determined.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the dirty stooge of U.S. imperlialism, reportedly issued instructions on May 23 to the first line police stations to keep a "special guard" over the U.S. and Japanese Embassies for its masters stricken with fear. Facts show how much the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are frightened at the powerful anti-U.S. action of the people.

LIVSEY'S REMARKS ON ANTI-U.S. FEELINGS DERIDED

SK260524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (KCNA) -- Livsey, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, in his address in Seoul on May 23 on the occasion of the socalled "U.S. Armed Forces Day" contended that the anti-U.S. expressions heard in South Korea recently represented only a "very, very few people", according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

His remarks evoked many an ironic smile among the people. As is known, the indignant voices "U.S. imperialists, get away" and "yankees, go home" are ringing out from all parts of South Korea almost every day.

If he is not a deaf person, he must have read an article warning that now the United States is facing with unprecedented anti-Americanism in South Korea, which was carried in THE NEW YORK TIMES just after the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan four years ago.

If he is not a political illiterate, he, as commander of the armed forces occupying South Korea, would not be ignorant of the fact that a report on the South Korean situation submitted to the U.S. State Department said the changes in the attitude towards the United States in South Korea were not confined to the students but were spreading to the whole spheres of society.

Nevertheless, Livsey said that the anti-U.S. expressions represented a "very, very few people". His utterances are nothing but a ridiculous self-consolation of one who got a bloody nose.

U.S. EMBASSY STATEMENT ON PUSAN SEIZURE CONDEMNED

Radio Commentator

SK240545 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 23 May 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Shameless, Violent Utterances of the Occupier"]

[Text] In connection with the students' seizure of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, the U.S. Embassy in South Korea issued a so-called statement criticizing the students for acting too violently and expressing gratitude to the puppet police who brutally suppressed the students. This is a shameless, violent utterance of the occupier, and an intolerable mockery and defilement of the students who cried out for independence and democracy and demanded once again an apology by the U.S. imperialists, who are the ringleaders of the barbarous Kwangju massacre.

As you know, marking the first anniversary of the struggle of seizing the USIS building in Seioul last year, 40 male and female students seized the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan on 21 May in a new protest against the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the barbarous Kwangju massacre, for continuing to support and assist the fascist dictatorial regime instead of apologizing for the crime, as they could no longer tolerate this. In the face of the warlike cordon, the students attacked and seized the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan shouting, "U.S. imperialists, go home." "The United States must apologize for the barbarous Kwangju massacre." "The United States must withdraw nuclear weapons." The students stubbornly fought some 600 riot policemen who pounced on them.

Earlier, some 3,000 Seoul National University students observed the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising. They exposed and condemned the U.S. imperialists' crime, crying "Let us expel U.S. imperialism," branding the United States as the main criminal of the Kwangju suppression. The students' struggle demonstrates the resentment and hatred towards the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- who are the ringleaders of the barbarous Kwangju massacre and who have turned South Korea into a human hell -- and the determination not to tolerate them.

What did the U.S. imperialists do during the Kwangju popular uprising in which the people rose up calling for democracy and reunification? As soon as the people rose up in Kwangju, the U.S. imperialists held an emergency meeting in the White House, and, deciding to repress it with an iron fist, turned over the puppet armed forces under their command to traitor Chon Tu-hwan and drove the puppets to the most savage manslaughter. They even issued an emergency alert order to the U.S. forces in South Korea, placed them in a stand-by posture, and hastily dispatched aggressive armed forces, including the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, to South Korean waters.

How can the South Korean students forget and tolerate the crime of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre? Therefore, the students seized the USIS building in Seoul last May. Waging the struggle, they held the United States responsible for the barbarous Kwangju massacre, demanded that it publicly apologize, and demanded that they meet and discuss this, with the U.S. ambassador.

The U.S. imperialists employed a cunning tactic, pretending that they would comply with the students' demand if they the students ended the sit-in and left the building. However, when the students ended the sit-in and came out of the USIS building, U.S. imperialists instigated the puppets and made them take all of the students to prison.

When a murderous trial of the students was held, the U.S. imperialists manipulated behind the scenes the puppets' unjust verdict and defended it. Instead of apologizing for the barbarous Kwangju massacre, the U.S. imperialists babbled that the beastly suppression brought about peace and quiet in Kwangju. This shows thier arrogant and rude attitude and is an intolerable defilement of the Sough Korean people who have not forgotten Kwangju.

Therefore it was quite natural and a just exercise of rights which no one can stop that the students seized the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and demanded that the ringleader that immersed Kwangju in a sea of blood apologize for the crime.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Embassy in South Korea issued a so-called statement denouncing the students' just struggle as a violent act. If that is so then what is the crime they committed in which they issued an order to repress with an iron fist the Kwangju uprisers, who rose up calling for democracy and reunification, and in which they drove traitor Chon Tu-hwan to make Kwangju a bloodbath? This is a shameless, violent utterance of the occupier like a thief crying "stop, thief." Of course, the U.S. imperialists do not deserve or have a right to comment on the South Korean students' just and patriotic struggle.

The U.S. imperialists should stop their absurd tactics and publicly apologize, as the ringleaders of the barbarous Kwangju massacre, for the crime as demanded by the students and withdraw from South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to criticize and threaten the students' struggle through the Embassy statement, but this will only further add to the surging indignation of the students. The South Korean students will hold the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence higher and wage a stubborn struggle to hasten the day of independence, democracy, and reunification.

MINJU CHOSON Cited

SK250948 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0913 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- THe U.S. "Embassy" in South Korea, in its statement on the occupation of the "U.S. cultural centre" in Pusan by students, insultingly described their acts as "riotous" and claimed that it "was compelled" to "request" the puppet police to suppress the students. Refuting this as a far-fetched protestation of the criminal, MINJU CHOSON today says:

The students' occupation of the "U.S. cultural centre" in Pusan was a righteous patriotic act reflecting the will of the people and it was for wresting from the U.S. imperialists an apology for the Kwangju massacre. It is clear to everybody, it goes on, that the righteous struggle of the students asking the crime of the masterminder of the Kwangju massacre could not be "riotous." It is the U.S. imperialists who committed riotous acts.

Reports said the U.S. consul in Pusan directly commanded on the scene the police crackdown with a walkie-talkie in his hand. This outrageous criminal act of the U.S. consul unfitting his diplomatic post clearly showed that the U.S. imperialists were resorting to open violence, discarding even the mask of "peace."

And it must not be overlooked that the U.S. imperialists praised the puppets, expressing thanks to them for "prompt help". They suggested in this that the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle of students and people should be brutally suppressed like that. The U.S. imperialists are trying to find a way out in making the puppets resort to a harsher fascist rule. But this is a foolish act.

THATCHER'S PRO-U.S. POLICY UNFAVORABLE TO BRITAIN

SK260515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday came out with a signed commentary captioned "What Does Thatcher Want To Gain With U.S. Backing?" which ridicules her mean U.S.-toeing stance. Citing for examples the Thatcher government's support to the U.S. air strikes at Libya and joining in Reagan's "strategic defence initiative," the paper notes that it acts as a most faithful junior ally of the United States, meekly complying with the latter's requests in its foreign policy.

The paper says: It is the stand of the Thatcher government that it should support the Reagan administration even over matters detrimental to British interest, one dare say. The reactionary British Government seeks to restore the old position of the "British empire" by dancing to the drum beating of the United States, defying the accusation of public opinion at home and abroad. The Thatcher government is following the U.S. track of aggression and war. But this will never bring Britain any favorable result, concludes the paper.

SOUTH STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK RIDICULED

SK241058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group on May 21 published a "statement", in which it hypocritically "denounced" the South African armed attack on neighbouring countries and "supported" the sovereignty of the African frontline states and peace and security in the region. Ridiculing this as a clumsy disguising tactic of the fascist puppet, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The South Korean puppet clique, on instructions of the U.S. imperialists, have kept "friendly relations" with the South African racists down through history and even sent them a military advisory group in a bid to stifle the national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean, Namibian and other African peoples, and supported and defended the bloody atrocities of the Botha clique.

When a decision was adopted at the 29th United Nations General Assembly to expel the South African racists, they challenged the voice of the Third World peoples, saying it was "regrettable" and "arbitrariness of the majority". And now they disguise themselves as a denouncer of the aggressive act of the South African racists. This is an insult to the African people's cause of national independence and peace and a mockery of the world public denouncing the South African racists.

In such shameless drama staged at a time when the broad world public is denouncing the South African racists' act of aggression and lifting up louder voices in solidarity with the people of the African frontline states, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and thereby conceal its true color as a stooge of imperialism and a fascist murderer, deliver itself from international isolation by winning the favor of the African countries and, furthermore, create an international climate favorable for the Asian Games and the Olympics.

SOUTH UNIFICATION MINISTER'S REMARKS 'MISLEADING'

SK231342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 22 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May commentary: "Isn't It Time To Take Off the Mask?"]

[Text] On 20 May, Pak Tong-chin, the South Korean unification minister, slandered and defamed us in Taegu. He made absurd and nonsensical remarks that the North is continuously carrying out provocative political propaganda ignoring the aspirations of the people at home and abroad for peaceful reunification and improvement of North-South relations.

Piror to this, on 14 May, he made similar remarks in Pusan. His utterances slandering and defaming us by putting forth issues unbecoming to the current situation in South Korea, where the mass dumonstration struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and dictatorship is being carried out daily and where his isolation is being accelerated, are aimed at diverting the attention of the people at home and abraod focused on Soth Korea and at avoiding his crisis by misleading public opinion and settling urgent problems.

Pak Tong-chin spoke as though we blocked the progress in dialogue. However, we are not the one who ruptured [patan] the dialogue. No matter how frantically he may attempt to substitute black for white, he cannot conceal the fact that the tripartite dialogue was brought to an abrupt rupture due to the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which was known to be the largest in scale in history and which was aimed at us. Even at this moment, they are inspiring the sense of confrontation by continuously kicking off anticommunist rackets.

Noting that they will make all efforts to improve the North-South relations and to create conditions favorable to reunification, they described themselves as ones favoring dialogue and reunification. It is a fact known to everyone that in the security consultative meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger held in early April in Seoul, the issues of increasing firepower and mobility by introducing various new-type military equipment items, including Stinger missiles; of stockpiling war reserve materiel; and of placing South Korea under the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella were discussed. While accelerating war preparations against us together with the U.S. imperialists, they said that such preparations are aimed at improving North-South relations. However, their remarks are ridiculous.

After Weinberger returned home, the South Korean dictator carried out diplomacy begging for active support for cross-recognition of the Northe and the South, cross-contact between the North and the South, and simultaneous entry into the United Nations while touring West European countries, including England and West Germany. It is a fact that the fabrication of two Koreas through the legalization of the division of Korea in the international arena is not aimed at creating conditions favorable to reunification, but at perpetuating the division. This is clear even without further explanation.

He is scheming to perpetuate the division by instigating confrontation and creating discord while paying lip-service to improvement of relations and reunification. This is his true intention. Dialogue is for connecting the severed relations of the nation by improving and developing the North-South relations and for pioneering the peaceful aspects in settling the reunification question. Dialogue is not necessary to those who are attempting to instigate confrontation and maintain the division. Those who have ruptured the dialogue by staging war rackets and who are aggravating the situation by kicking off anticommunist rackets are not entitled to talk about dialogue. The dialogue talked about by such people is false. What they truly pursue is confrontation with us. It is time to take off their masks.

SANKEI SHINBUN BLAME OF SOUTH SITUATION REFUTED

SK240512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today refutes the allegation of the Japanese paper "SANKEI SHIMBUN" on May 20 that the North "reposes great expectations" in the "ruling-opposition confrontation" and "students' anti-government movement" in South Korea and resorts to "a camouflaged peace offensive". It is monstrous for "SANKEI SHIMBUN" to link the South Korean situation with us, declares the author of the commentary, and says:

The "ruling-opposition confrontation" and "students' anti-government movement" in South Korea are offsprings of the reactionary and anti-popular dictatorial rule. We have nothing to do with the chaotic South Korean situation. We have no intention to interfere in the future either, as we did not in the past, whatever situation may be created in South Korea. Not only once have we stated this.

Yet "SANKEI SHIMBUN" talked nonsense about our "expectation" and so on. This is ridiculous, indeed. Moreover, the paper insultingly described our consistent efforts to promote dialogue as "a camouflaged peace offensive". This is a cock-and-bull story.

It was thanks to our sincere efforts that dialogue was arranged between North and South and multi-channel dialogue took place in recent years. The dialogue arranged with so much efforts was driven to a breakdown by the hysteric nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet. Is this hard fact unknown to "SANKEI SHIMBUN" which is said to be so sensitive to social phenomena?

The false report cooked up by the paper which should be a mouthpiece of public opinion leaves no doubt as to that something unwanted lurks behind it. In other words, it had received a few pennies from those who are steeped in intrigues, inimical to us, or it is blindly dancing to their drumbeating, bribed into their scandalous acts. This is a shame on the press.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

SK240448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA) -- An agreement on establishing friendly relations between the Hamhung branch of the Korean Academy of Sciences and the Changchun branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was signed in Beijing on May 22, according to a report.

It was signed respectively by Yi Sung-ki, director of the Hamhung branch of the Korean Academy of Sciences, on a visit to China, and by director Wu Yue of the Changchun branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Attending the signing ceremony were Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and other Chinese officials concerned. Present there were the members of the scientists' delegation of the Hamhung branch of the Korean Academy of Sciences and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'ATROCITIES'

SK251225 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 24 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 May commentary: "Barbarous Atrocities Committed by the U.S. Imperialist Beasts That Infuriate the World"]

[Text] As has been reported, five or six soldiers of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression belonging to an artillery battalion of the U.S. Army 25th Division, who sneaked into South Korea from Hawaii to participate in the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise, committed, on 5 March, a monstrous atrocity of dragging away to a low hill, gang raping, and killing a pregnant woman teacher named Yi, who was working at Pongyang Elementary School, Pongyang Myon, Chewon County, North Chungchong Province. Upon hearing about this shudderingly brutal act, all the people in the country can hardly suppress surging indignation and hatred for the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression. The world's conscientious people of good will are also raising their voices denouncing the U.S. imperialist beasts. The act by the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression, who, not content with kidnapping and gang raping a pregnant woman like a pack of wolves, but going so far as to kill her, is a barbarous act that can be committed only by the American cannibals who find pleasure in hunting men.

From the day they occupied South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have been trained in aggression against and plundering of peoples of other countries, in racial discrimination, and in thoughts full of hatred for other peoples, have committed, without interruption, such atrocities as shooting to death the South Korean people, killing them by running over them, having dogs kill them by tearing them apart and biting them to shreds, and raping and killing women -- crimes that can never be forgiven for thousands of years to come -- while enforcing a brigandish policy of subjugating South Korea as a colony.

In November of last year, a wretched fellow named [name indistinct], a soldier belonging to the U.S. Marine Corps, which slunk into South Korea for a war exercise from Okinawa, Japan, instantly killed a South Korean woman who was passing by on the street by pumping bullets into her while driving past in a car. Two years ago, some U.S. imperialist troops of aggression committed a shudderingly brutal act of kidnapping and gang raping a high school girl.

While treating the South Korean people as if they were inferior people in a colony, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression casually kill them as if it were a daily occurrence. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are proud of being civilized and egalitarian, are such murderers who shot to death a 3-year-old child after branding it a gasoline thief and had military dogs bite farmers working in the field. They are such beasts who raided private houses in broad daylight and gang raped and then strangled to death women, regardless of whether they were old women over 60 or pregnant women expecting to give birth at any time; and are such immoral people who took young women, shaved their hair completely, painted the lower part of their naked bodies, and then drove them out into the streets, enjoying it as their pasttime during their new year holiday.

There has not been a single day when the blood of innocent people has not flown. Assuming the bestial nature betrayed 6 years ago, when they instigated the Chon-Tu-hwan ring to brutally slaughter thousands of the Kwangju citizens, the U.S. imperialists are still instigating the fascist clique to suppress and slaughter the South Korean people.

While posing as a master by nestling in South Korea forever, the murderous U.S. imperialist devils are trying to usurp the South Korean People's dignity and sovereignty, to force them to suffer the destiny of colonial slaves, and to impose the disasters of a nuclear war on our people. By committing murderous and barbarous acts recently, the U.S. imperialist aggressors once again betrayed their true appearance as those who are not friends and protectors of the South Korean people, but their enemy. Through the recent incident, the treacherous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as the faithful servant of the U.S imperialists was fully exposed. When the recent incident occurred, the puppets blocked the area to prevent rumors from spreading, took the husband of the murdered woman somewhere, and frantically ran amok to gag the mouths of the villagers and witnesses by threatening them.

Instead of arresting and punishing the murderers who raped and slaughtered one of the fellow countrymen, they patronized them. Where else is there such a group of shameless traitors? There is a lesson that the South Korean people have mastered through the bitter experience they have undergone for 40 years under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule -- the lesson that when they leave the aggressors and traitors in act, they will only incur insult, humiliation, and death for themselves. The South Korean people have long labeled the U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique -- a group of their stooges -- ferocious enemies with whom they cannot live under the same sky. The slogans "Let us revive the country, which fell because of a pro-U.S. stand, by assuming an anti-U.S. stand," "The U.S. imperialists must withdraw," "Overthrow the dictatorial regime" -- slogans that have been chanted by the South Korean students and the people who have risen in the struggle -- are the expression of their strong will to annihilate the aggressors and the group of traitors.

The South Korean people will never overlook today's grave situation in which the people's dignity has been mercilessly trampled underfoot and in which the fellow countrymen are suffering disasters. They are firmly determined to resolutely rise to expose the U.S. imperialists criminal and barbarous acts and to courageously join the anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle to banish the aggressors. When the broad strata of patriotic forces from all walks of life in South Korea, including workers, peasants, and students, unite firmly and resolutely rise in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to achieve independence and democracy, the Y.S. imperialist aggressors will not be able to stand in our fatherland and will be expelled from South Korea after all. The U.S. imperialist murderers who gang raped and killed a Korean woman should be executed, and the U.S. imperialists, who, having crawled into another country uninvited and, while being absorbed in suppressing the people and in kicking up war rackets, have committed various criminal acts, must withdraw without delay.

MEANING OF SUICIDE OF SOUTH STUDENT VIEWED

SK221320 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 21 May 86

[NODING SINMUN 22 May commentary: "The Spirit of Resistance Inspiring the Struggle"]

[Text] During a function to open the May festival on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising held on 20 May at Seoul University, Ti Tong-su, a student of the Agricultural College of this universty, jumped from a window on the 4th floor after setting himself on fire in resistance to the fascist clique's suppression. He finally died in the hospital.

Hearing this report, the people cannot suppress their hatred and indignation against the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. The resolute resistance by Yi tong-su was an explosion of the accumulated and pent-up resentment and indignation of the South Korean youths and students against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the military fascist dictatorship that have lasted for more than 40 years. It was an indictment of the reality in South Korea, which has been reduced to a living hell of mankind.

Has there been any incident similar to what is happening in South Korea, an incident of students, who should be allowed to foster their dreams and to concentrate on studying, burning themselves in resistance against oppressors? The report that a female Buddhist monk in South Vietnam burned herself to death in the 1960's resisting the suppression and the policy of war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges evoked a sensation in international social circles.

Today, when the 20th century is coming to a close, two workers and three students resisted the colonial fascist rule by burning themselves to death this year alone in South Korea, a typical colony on earth and a most miserable living hell of mankind. The fact that they resisted through death is due to the fact that the national dignity and sovereignty were eradicated after being trampled underfoot by the combat boots of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and because the campus and society are being cut into pieces by the bayonets of the facist dictatorship.

What the South Korean people lost during the disgraceful days of the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule, which has persisted for more than 40 years, are the sovereignty -- the life of the nation -- the dignity of mankind, and what they gained are the bruises of colonial slavery, division of the nation, and the tragedy of confrontation between the same people. How can the South Korean students, who are courageous in seeking justice and throughgoing with partriotism, look idly on this miserable situation?

The death of Yi Tong-su was a solemn declaration of the burning will and spirit that never yield to repression and was an eruption of the ardent aspirations and desire not to tolerate the colonial fascist rule and to bring forth a new spring of independence and democracy and a new morning of reunification in the land of the South.

Because independence and democracy were so precious to him and because reunification was so ardently sought, he dedicated his youth, his 23 years, and because he cherished the spirit of devoting himself to justice instead of living as a colonial slave and a servant of the fascists, he resisted the oppressors with such a pathetic death. Thus, the final cry that he shouted, "Let us expel the U.S. imperialists!", resounded in the square of anti-U.S. national salvation and inspired the students who participated in the demonstration. His spirit of sacrifice to bring about the 1-million-strong death-defying ranks through becoming the incarnation of freedom is inspiring the South Korean students and people to the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance struggle after becoming a banner of struggle.

At this very moment, the South Korean students and people are greatly fanning the fierce flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle against the bayonets of the frenzied fascist hangmen in order to achieve the desire of Kim Se-chin, Yi Chae-ho, and Yi Tong-su, and in order not to make their deaths meaningless. Neither the tear gas fired by the blood-thirsty aggressors and hangmen nor their merciless wholesale roundups can stop the grand march of the South Korean students and people toward independence and democracy, nor can they block the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy. The flames of resistance that blazed from the bodies of the patriotic students will soon spread over all of South Korea like a wildfire, and their aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification will be achieved without fail.

CHON ATTEMPTS TO SPLIT STUDENTS, OPPOSITION VIEWED

SK211316 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 19 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 May commentary: "The Political Conspiracy of the DJP"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to divide and destroy the student movement, which has grown and been strengthened in South Korea, and to drive a wedge into the democratic forces. This maneuver has become more full-fledged with the mass demonstration stage in Inchon on 4 May as momentum.

The DJP has taken the lead in this conspiratorial maneuver. While repeatedly consulting in meetings of party post-holders and joint meetings of the party and the government following the Inchon demonstration, it has spread rumors slandering the student movement through publications and broadcasts. It has raved that students are trying to carry out a revolution through violence and to touch off a revolutionary uprising, a popular political struggle, by organizing an armed force. It has raved that with the Inchon demonstration as momentum, the students have changed slogans abetting communists and opposing the government, and that while advocating the establishment of a liberated and a soviet zone, they have fiercely raised a fuss resembling a riot by setting fires on streets, by destroying residential houses, and by attacking gas stations.

Except for the allegation that the students have staged demonstrations, chanting anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans, the remarks boisterously made by the DJP are all false and fictitious propaganda. The incident of violence in Inchon, the responsibility for which the DJP is trying to shift onto the students by describing it as a radical left-leaning riot aimed at a revolution through violence, is a product invented by the DJP.

According to a news report, large quantities of clubs and molotov cocktails have been found in the Inchon citizens' hall, which was scheduled to be used as the site of a meeting to be held to form the Seoul-Inchon area chapter of the NKDP movement to revise the constitution. Although the police authorities said that these materials had been hidden in a nearby church, there was no way to introduce these materials into the citizens' hall because the police had thoroughly checked this building beforehand.

Two hours before the opening of the meeting, more than 2,000 fellows whose hair style and shoes were identical and who looked like workers and students gathered and prevented the meeting from being held by raising a fuss, advocating, through agitation, a socialist revolution through violence, and by shouting "those concerned should not be received by the NKDP." Those who raised a riot on the streets were these mysterious fellows.

In an attempt to justify the suppression of students and to alienate students from the opposition party, the DJP staged such a farce by mobilizing hooligans and by having them disguise themselves as workers and students. In an attempt to divide democratic forces and to smash the movement to achieve democracy by driving a wedge between the South Korean students and the opposition party and by creating distrust between them, the DJP has raved that the left-leaning students have regarded the NDKP, a conservative opposition party, as the target of overthrow and have harbored feelings of enmity against it. The students are termed a left-leaning force and the opposition party a conservative force. Proceeding from such a hidden intention, the DJP had those hooligans who had disguised themselves as students boisterously advocate a revolution through violence and slander the opposition party in Inchon.

The DJP has used all forms of trickery to divide the student movement. It is trying to cause the students to waver by creating the impression that there are differences of views within student organizations by saying that among student organizations, which are greatly influential among students, there are differences in ideologies, in strategy toward the opposition party, and in the targets of struggle.

It is trying to create discord between core student members and ordinary students by saying that while only calling for a revolution, remaining behind the scene, the leaders of the student movement have urged students to follow them and to sacrifice themselves. The DJP is also maneuvering to alienate the students from the people. Those who destroyed stores in the demonstration staged in Masan by joining the demonstration ranks and by throwing rocks were the stooges of the DJP, who disguised themselves as students.

The DJP is maneuvering to make the student movement government-patronized by using a bogus organization. A poster was recently posted at a university in South Korea in the name of an unidentified student organization. Unlike the previous posters that had anti-U.S. and antifascist content, this poster called for carrying out a movement to save the country by forming a third common body instead of disguising the situation with the words the nation, democracy, and the people. What is a movement to save the country without the nation, democracy, and the people? This directly reflects the state of mind of the DJP, which has been frightened at hearing the word the nation and slogans calling for democracy. The false propaganda conducted by the DJP to slander the studen. movement is a means of last resort adopted by those who have been driven into a corner, facing the mass anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, a means to extricate themselves from this corner.

Many students have been arrested after being charged as radical and riotous elements. It is said that thousands of political prisoners are being detained in South Korea. Whenever the mass struggle was stepped up and whenever the ruling crisis was deepened in South Korea, successive rulers there used identical methods. This is true as far as the Liberal Party in the era of Syngman Rhee and the Democratic Republican Party in the era Pak Chong-hui are concerned. It is obvious that the DJP, which ate boiled rice from the same kettle as the Democratic Republican Party, cannot act differently. Naturally, a method that did not work at that time cannot work today either.

Neither suppressive measures nor threats and conspiracy will check the mass movement that has developed in South Korea. This is because the anti-U.S. and antifascist movement is a legal movement in the development of history, reflecting the people's aspiration and the requirements of the contemporary era.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KWANGJU UPRISING REVIEWED

SK230017 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 May 86

[Dialogue on Kwangju mass uprising between unidentified announcer and station commentator Kim: "Let Us Not Forget Bloody Kwangju"]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] How are you? The heroic Kwangju mass uprising which occurred 6 years ago has taught our youths and students struggling for independence and democracy many things. I think that the significance of the heroic resistance on that day is also very great.

[Commentator Kim] That's right. In light of its scale and stubbornness, the Kwangju mass uprising was the first, the largest, and the fiercest mass uprising in our history, and demonstrated to the world the indomitable will and spirit of our masses. This uprising opened a new aspect in our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence and greatly encouraged the oppressed people of the world struggling for independence and democracy.

Although it failed to achieve its final victory because of the brutal and barbarous suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan ring under the manipulation of the United States, the Kwangju mass uprising recorded proud achievements which will shine forever in the history of our masses' antifascist struggle for democracy. The Kwangju mass uprising has also left valuable experiences and lessons.

[Announcer] Would you talk about the experiences?

[Kim] Yes. The Kwangju mass uprising has shown that when all the masses are firmly united as one before the cause of justice and indomitably struggle in the grace of the fascist repression they can smash and overthrow any stronghold of fascism. In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression of the uprising with the mobilization of a large number of military and police forces was unprecedented.

At that time, traitor Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the 17 May fascist outrage surpassing the emergency decree No 9 which was a most notorious and vicious repressive step under the Yusin system. The fact that under such a horrible situation 300,000 citizens in Kwangju rose up in the resistance and held on to Kwangju for over 10 days can be regarded as an astonishing victory. At that time, the Kwangju citizens, regardless of sex and age, unanimously rose up in the resistance and struggled indomitably. As a result, they drove the martial law army out of the city of Kwangju and held on to the city for over 10 days.

[Announcer] The Kwangju mass uprising has confirmed the truth once again that where there is repression there is resistance and where there is resistance there is the masses' desperate struggle and that a nationwide patriotic resistance is victorious and invincible. Now, I think that in addition to such valuable experiences, the Kwangju mass uprising has left a lesson of blood.

[Kim] You are right. One of the lessons in the Kwangju mass uprising is that a regional uprising should have a nationwide support and encouragement and a joint struggle. In retrospect, at that time, the Kwangju mass uprising lacked support, encouragement, and joint struggle from other provinces. In fact, such demands as the abolition of the martial law and the withdrawal of the Yusin remnants that the citizens and students in Kwangju cried at that time, were not the struggle tasks presented by the people of South Cholla Province only. These demands were also the same ones presented by the people in other provinces, including major cities throughout South Korea. Therefore, the people throughout the country should have struggled together with the citizens in Kwangju, supporting the Kwangju mass resistance.

[Announcer] That's true.

[Kim] If the people throughout the country had risen up and struggled together with the Kwangju citizens, the heroic Kwangju mass uprising would have been able to overthrow the Yusin remnants and to effect an epochal turn in the movement for democracy.

[Announcer] That is true. I think that this was why the Chon Tu-hwan ring incited the feelings of parochialism and blocked Kwangju City for fear that the mass uprising would be expanded to other provinces and cities.

[Kim] Yes. A lesson drawn from the Kwangju mass uprising is that we should not have any delusion about the United States and that we cannot achieve democracy, independence, and reunification of the country without the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. As we know, when the Kwangju mass uprising occurred, the United States rapidly sent two AWACS airplanes deployed in Okinawa and the aircraft carrier Coral Sea anchored at Subic Bay in the Philippines to South Korea. At that time, hearing the report that a U.S. aircraft carrier would call at Pusan Port, many Kwangju citizens believed that the United States would probably help our struggle and that it would not tolerate Chon Tu-hwan's atrocity of slaughtering Kwangju citizens without knowing the fact that the United States and Chon Tu-hwan were on the same side. Thus, they expected that the U.S. aircraft carrier would help them.

However, the United States not only refused the Kwangju uprisers' request for a meeting with the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, but also issued an order to the commander of the (?UN Command) instructing him to send the South Korean Army troops under his command to Kwangju in a bid to suppress the Kwangju uprising.

[Announcer] In a nutshell, you mean that the failure in the Kwangju mass uprising and its bloody situation were created totally by the manipulation and support behind the scenes of the United States.

[Kim] That's right. In other words, the ringleader of the Kwangju genocide was precisely the United States. Through the Kwangju incident we have come to realize that we should not have a delusion about the United States and that the United States is the arch-enemy of democratization of the South Korean society. Therefore, we can reach the conclusion that without the anti-U.S. struggle we can neither achieve democratization of the South Korean society for national reunification. In a word, the need to combine the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization is precisely a lesson of blood drawn from the Kwangju mass uprising.

[Announcer] I think another lesson drawn from the Kwangju uprising is that to lead a mass uprising to its decisive victory there should be a strong leading organ which will lead the uprising. What do you think about this?

[Kim] In the early stages of the Kwangju uprising, the uprisers' struggle spirit was very high and they fought indomitably in defiance of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression. However, the citizen organ of Kwangju and some personages at the resistance guidance organ, including members of the Ad Hoc Committee for Resolving the Kwangju Incident, began to expose the limit of their struggle as the uprising was expanded into an armed struggle, the United States began to intervene in the Kwangju uprising, and the Chon Tu-hwan murderous ring's indiscriminate slaughtering became unscrupulous. In other words, they lost firm faith to struggle to the end and began to waver. Furthermore, at the decisive moment in the struggle of the uprisers, some members of the Ad Hoc Committee for Resolving the Kwangju Incident began to insist on negotiations with and surrender to the martial law army. From the early morning of 23 May, they went so far as to go around the defense areas on the outskirts of the city and to persuade the uprisers there to return their weapons which they had seized with blood. As a result, on 23 May, some 2,500 weapons, about 50 percent of all weapons held by the uprisers, were returned to the martial law army.

[Announcer] I think that from this time the uprisers began to shake and the citizens' struggle began to be dispirited.

[Kim] You are correct. This shows once again that the Kwangju mass uprising should have had a group of persons leading the uprising to the stage of its decisive victory and that a mass movement can win victory only when it is combined with genuine guidance of the working class. Another lesson drawn from the Kwangju mass uprising is that we should not forget the need to enhance the vigilance against the enemies. In the final stage of the Kwangju uprising, many martial law army spies and police intelligence agents infiltrated into the Cholla Provincial Government building which was used as the command office of the uprising. There, they reported to the martial law army the moves of the Kwangju citizen army. Besides these agents, there were many spies that the martial law army had infiltrated into the basement of the provincial government building in a bid to remove dynamite explosives stockpiled there. These facts are also a serious lesson.

[Announcer] I see. You have mentioned the valuable experiences and iesson of blood of the Kwang ju mass uprising. Our masses should not forget the valuable experiences and lesson of the Kwangju mass uprising and should use them as a stepping stone for the development of the mass movement. At the same time, they should trigger the second and third Kwangju uprising and should get back the price for blood shed by the Kwangju uprisers by overthrowing the Chn Tu-hwan fascist regime and liquidating the U.S. colonial rule. Thank you.

DFRF DIRECTOR DEPLORES ARREST OF MUN IK-HWAN

SK260258 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 1300 GMT 25 May 86

[Talk by Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee -- read by announcer]

[Text] On hearing the news that Rev Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Masses Movement for Demonstration and Unification [Mintongnyon], had been taken into custody by the fascist military South Korean rogues on the grounds that he had recently delivered a speech at the May Festival held by Seoul National University students in commemoration of the victims of the Kwangju popular uprising, I was suprised and can hardly suppress my indignation. The fascist Chn Tu-hwan clique took Rev Mun Il-hwan into custody on charges of violating laws governing assembly and demonstration, on the preposterous grounds that he had participated in the meeting knowing the nature of the May Festival and that, in particular, a large portion of his speech incited demonstrations. What can be more unlawful than this unlawfulness?

Since commemorating the brave warriors of the Kwangju resistance struggle who fell victim to fascist swords while crying for democratization and freedom is righteous in every sense, in view of social morality and human ethics, Rev Mun accepted the students' request that he participate in the meeting. He called for attaining democrcy through struggle because democracy is being trampled underfoot in South Korea so tragically. How can this constitute a violation of the laws as well as a reason for his imprisonment?

While babbling that the Inchon riot had been plotted in advance by the Mintongnyon and attempting to suppress Rev Mun Ik-hwan by linking it to him, the fascist military South Korean clique is now trying to blame him -- for referring in speeches he made at various past meetings to the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea as the stumbling bloc to the reunification of our country and for having insisted on the withdrawal of U.S. troops for reunification -- by going so far as charging that such references are an act of antistate instigation. They even went so far as to hatching a plot of revoking their decision to suspend the execution of a sentence, which they had illegally imposed on him in connection with the so-called Kim Tae-chung incident in 1980, and of extending the period of his imprisonment.

Although there have been many ruthlessly fascist evils in the past, and not a few outrageously ruthless, fascist tyrants existed, never before have we known a situation such as in South Korea today where aspirations for independence, democracy, and national reunification are being defined as violations lf laws; resistance against the aggressors is being regarded as a criminal act; and perpetrators of such acts are openly being taken to the police and taken into custody.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is insanely running riot in an effort to prolong its life through fascist suppression, is now indiscriminately imprisoning the participants in the recent seizure of the American Cultural Center in Pusan and youths, students, and off-stage personages involved in the Inchon riot incident. Again on 17 May, it committed a tyrannical act of arresting and taking to stations students of 35 South Korean universities and colleges and 298 members of off-stage organzations who had staged street demonstrations to mark the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju opular uprising.

Such suppressive reackets are a repetition of the 17 May fascist violence which left all of South Korea in a shambles of democracy and freedom. They are also nothing but the dying quivers of the insane fascist dictator who is nearing his final minutes.

I extend my full support and encouragement to the struggle of the personages of all walks of life and the patriotic youths and students who have indignantly risen to force the U.S. troops to withdraw and to overthrow the fascist dictator, and I resolutely denounce with surging indignation the antinational crimes of the fascist military South Korean clique which is brutally suppressing their just struggle -- crimes that cannot be forgiven for thousands of years to come. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately stop suppressing the personages of all walks of life and the patriotic youths and students including Mintongnyon Chairman Rev Mun Il-hwan, who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned, and set them free unconditionally without delay.

It cannot rescue with bayonets alone the fascist colonial rule which is destined to be ruined. As long as the South Korean people are not tolerant of the fascist dictatorship, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's last ditch efforts will be in vain, no matter what fascist suppression it may cling to. Instead of trying to shake life the fascist South Korean clique which is on the verge of demise, the U.S. imperialists must leave South Korea without delay, taking their intervening hands from it. Under circumstances in which the South Korean people are strongly calling for imbuing the nation with independence and awakening from their illusions about the United States, U.S. troops have no excuse whatsoever to remain in South Korea.

The struggles of setting on fire, seizing, and blowing up the American Cultural Centers in various parts in South Korea, including Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, and Taegu that were conducted under the banner of anti-U.S. slogans; the struggle of burning the U.S. Stars and Stripes; and the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles that are sweeping all of South Korea are all an expression of resolute resistance to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule by the South Korean people, youths, and students.

Before running riot in suppression, the fascist Chon Ty-hwan clique should heed the anti-U.S. voices raised loudly among the broad masses of all walks of life in South Korea who call for turning the society into one governed by independence and should step down without delay, abandoning its antinational traitorous acts and anachronistic dictatorial rule.

[Dated] 25 May 1986, Pyongyang.

CONTENTS OF U.S. TRADE BILL CASTIGATED

Bill Seen as 'Arm-Twisting'

SK240122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Protectionist U.S. Trade Bill"]

[Text] It is perplexing to learn that the U.S. House of Representatives, controlled by the Democrats, overwhelmingly approved a major trade reform bill Thursday, a protectionist measure, which if enacted, would have a serious effect on Korean trade with the United States.

The White House said that President Ronald Reagan would veto the bill, which he called "an anti-trade bill that could plunge the world into a trade war," though it was approved 295-115, more than enough votes needed to override a presidential veto.

The passage of the measure, tantamount to the "most protectionist bill to come before the U.S. Congress in 50 years," is indeed another disturbing development to the nation, which has already been subjected to heavy pressure to open up its domestic markets to a wide range of U.S. products and services.

Under the threat posed [by] the controversial U.S. Trade Act Section 301, Korean products such as color TVs, albums and offshore drilling rigs have also been subjected, one after another, to dumping rulings in the U.S., while bilateral negotiations are underway over the American demand for the opening-up of Korea's insurance market and for the protection of U.S. intellectual property rights.

One arm-twisting provision of the new trade bill would require nations with excessive trade surpluses with the United States -- namely, Japan, Taiwan, West Germany and possibly Korea -- to reduce their surpluses by 10 percent a year or face higher tariffs and quotas.

The impact of the legislative measure, which is expected to become a Democratic Party centerpiece in the upcoming November congressional elections, would have only a temporary effect, even if put into force, in shoring up intenationally less competitive U.S. industries.

Thus, it is feared that world trade might plunge into a vicious cycle of trade protectionism and retaliation between trading partners, far from a desirable and stable expansion of balanced two-way trade, based on the free market mechanism.

What particularly concerns us is the point that the bill seeks retaliatory steps against various export promotional measures employed by nations, whose economic structures are highly dependent on exports.

Needless to say, the growing trade deficit the United States has been suffering in recent years is mainly attributable to a phenomenal slide in the competitive position of their industries, or failure in its marketing.

In general, the U.S. industry's international competitiveness appears to remain stagnant to closely vie with Japan, West Germany and other advanced countries in the field of sophsticated technology and even with some developing nations in ordinary manufacturing products.

Provisions Labeled 'Venemous'

SK250142 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Trade Reform Bill"]

[Text] Although it had been predicted, the passage of a protectionist trade reform bill through the U.S. House of Representaives by a wide margin was quite a perturbing piece of news for us. The Democrat-controlled House approved the bill by a 295-111 vote, with 59 Republicans crossing party lines and voting yes, despite President Ronald Reagan's warning that the bill, if made law, would set off international trade wars.

The bill has yet to be approved by the Republican-controlled Senate, which appears unlikely, at least without being severely weakened, according to reports from Washington. Even if the bill passes the Senate, President Reagan has made it clear he would veto it. So, there is a good possibility that the bill will not be enacted at all.

Still, we are considerably disturbed by the venomous contents of the bill which go directly counter to the principle of free trade as stipulated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt), the main prop of international trade for many years.

It is understandable that, troubled by huge trade deficits which may reach $170 billion this year, the United States is bent on finding ways to reduce them. But the unilateral, arbitrarily restrictive measures the new bill intends to impose on America's trade partners with retaliatory clauses will not actually benefit the United States in the long run, but instead do great harm, as Reagan and high officials of his administration have repeatedly warned.

It is obvious that, as U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter criticized, the trade reform bill is "legislation for legislation's sake and legislation for November elections' sake." Indeed, even if the bill fails to become law, the Democrats are certain to use it as a centerpiece of their campaign rhetoric in the coming off-year elections.

This means that a strong sentiment of trade protectionism will live long on the U.S. political scene, causing greater difficulties in our exports to the United States, Korea's largest trade partner. It is certain that the U.S. government will intensify restrictive measures under Section 301 of the existing Trade Act.

Although we trust that our government authorities as well as export industries will do their best in trying to persuade American officials and politicians against protectionist policies, there is a limit to what they can do. We must look at this stark reality and search for effective ways of coping with America's intensifying protectionism. One way to overcome the problem is to further enhance the competitive strength of our export industries.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER URGES MARKET OPENING

SK270404 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's deputy prime minister, Kim Man-che, said Monday that Korea should continuously improve its industrial structure in order to become competitive with foreign countries. He made the remark at a seminar on Korean-U.S. trade, co-sponsored by the Ilhae Institute and the U.S. Brookings Institution.

Kim, who serves concurrently as economic planning minister, said that a highly advanced industrial structure can hardly be achieved unless Korea opens its market to foreigners. The opening of its market would also avert trade friction with foreign countries, he added.

He said that the problems stemming from monopolies and oligopolies in domestic industries are serious and that the opening of domestic markets and competition with foreign firms would help eliminate economic inefficiency arising from monopoly and oligopoly.

Kim said that protectionist tendencies should be removed once and for all through bilateral negotiations, paving the way for a fundamental solution to Korean-U.S. trade friction. He recommended that Korean industries develop new products to avert U.S. protectionism.

The Korean agricultural sector should also be opened gradually to minimize damage to farmers, he said. It is highly probable that Korea will record greater losses from import restrictions that other countries, unless the domestic market is opened at an appropriate speed, Kim asserted.

If the government liberalized the importation of some agricultural products, including cigarettes, the people will not agree with the move, but if the free importation of such products is not allowed, the United States will make an issue of it, Kim said. Therefore, he strongly suggested that government action liberalizing the importation of U.S. farm products is imminent.

DEFENSE MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE ON MEMORIAL DAY

SK240239 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek Saturday paid tribute to the U.S. soldiers who lost their lives protecting freedom during the Korean war (1950-53).

In a memorial day message sent to Gen. William J. Livsey, commander of U.S. Forces in Korea, Yi said that the men and officers of the Korean Armed Forces share with the U.S. military personnel in Korea the memory of fallen U.S. heroes who sacrificed their lives in the cause of freedom and world peace.

Their deaths preserved freedom and peace, and their sacrifices gave their survivors a holy mission of safeguarding the freedom and peace they left behind, Yi said in the message.

Memorial Day has special significance for the Korean people because many fallen American soldiers who thwarted the communist aggressors during the Korean war are buried in Korean soil, the message said. The U.S. Memorial Day falls on May 26.

HO TAM STATES KIM CHONG-IL TO SUCCEED KIM IL-SONG

SK230018 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- North Korea's Politburo member Ho Tam has stated that the country's leader will be succeeded by his son Kim Chong-il, the first such remark by a high-ranking north Korean official, the Tokyo Shimbun said Thursday. In a dispatch from Beijing, the daily newspaper said Ho made the remark during his meeting with a visiting Japanese journalist at Pyongyang's hall of parliament. Ho was quoted as saying, "Permanent member and secretary of the Politburo Kim Chong-il is already leading the Workers Party (the north Korean communisty part), and the people and the residents are also supporting him as leader. Kim Il-song's heir is Kim Chong-il."

JAPAN REQUESTED NOT TO EXPAND FISHERY ZONE

OW231243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 23 KYODO -- A ranking South Korean Foreign Ministry official Friday requested Japan not to expand its 200-mile fishery zone to all its coasts, currently being contemplated by its government. The request was made by Kwon Pyong-hyon, director of the Asian Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, to Sakutaro Tanino, a minister at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul.

Tanino explained to Kwon that the need to expand the 200-mile fishery zone has stemmed from indiscriminate fishing and illegal operations by Korean fishing boats in the sea off the Japanese coast. He urged that the South Korean Government establish a legal system to crack down on unlawful fishing practices at the earliest possible date.

Kwon told Tanino that he would immediately study what could be done to control unlawful practices by Korean fishing boats.

AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES BETTER RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW260951 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO -- South Korea Ambassador to Japan Yi Kyu-ho said Monday the two countries must continue unceasing efforts to remove stumbling blocks hampering their better relations. Speaking at a symposium on Japan-S. Korea ties, the envoy said the two countries have deepened their relations on a people-to-people level as a result of the exchange of visits by President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the past two years.

He added, however, that bilateral relations still have such "weak points" as a trade imbalance in favor of Japan and problems arising from the status of Korean residents in Japan.

On future relations between the two countries toward the 21st century, Yi said Japan and South Korea should work together to uphold freedom, democracy and other common values. The two countries should also join efforts in preventing military adventurism by other countries, he said.

KNCC OPPOSES VISIT BY JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE

SK231156 Seoul YONHAP in English 1148 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP) -- The Korean National Council of Churches (KNCC) Friday issued a statement opposing to a visit by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and his wife to Korea, scheduled for this fall at the invitation of the Korean government. Without reflecting thoroughly on the crimes the emperor system has committed in the past, Japan has reinstated the fictitious system as a symbolic center of the nation, the council charged in the statement. "We cannot receive him because Akihito, son of the emperor, will visit here not as one of Japanese citizens but on behalf of the re-established imperial household," it said.

YI MIN-U SAYS U.S. VISIT 'FRUITFUL'

SK240114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 86 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korean Democratic Party, yesterday said he anticipates an exclusive meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan. Meeting the press at Kimpo International Airport upon return from a U.S. visit, Yi said, "As President Chon promised it, I believe it will be realized." President Chon, meeting with leaders of three major parties on April 30, accepted Yi's request to have an exclusive meeting between the two to discuss overall political development.

Referring to his U.S. visit, Yi said it was "fruitful," adding he had the chance to explain the opposition's effort for democratization to U.S. administrative and congressional leaders.

NKDP LEADER CRITICIZES DOMESTIC SITUATION

SK250100 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u, who has just returned from 12-day visit to the United States, was displeased yesterday with the domestic political situation which he said "got lost in a labyrinth." He blamed the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party for such controversial issues as the idling of the House Home Affairs Committee, the arrest of dissident leader Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and the refusal of the issuance of a visa for Japan Socialist Party leader Madashi Ishibashi.

In a meeting of key officers which he presided over for the first time since his return home Friday, he said, "The reason the overall political situation got stalemated and lost in a maze is that the government and the ruling party are inexperienced in the management of politics." However, his complaints were directed not only to the ruling camp but to his own party for its tough floor strategy.

He reportedly argued that the NDP's decision to boycott the planned Education-Information committee and the Legislation-Judiciary Committee should be reviewed. Party spokesman Hong Sa-tok quoted him as saying, "It is natural for us to attend these committees if the DJP proves to have sincere intention to get at the truth of the Inchon demonstration and the serious campus questions.

ATHIT REMOVED AS ARMY COMMANDER 27 MAY

BK270017 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0003 GMT 27 May 86

[Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office]

[Text] A royal command has been issued for military officers to serve the royal service, as follows:

1. General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander, to become supreme commander;

2. Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, deputy Army commander, to become military inspector general;

3. Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army chief of staff, to become Army commander.

This is to be effective immediately.

Announced on 27 May 1986

Countersigned by Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister

Congratulates Successor

BK270829 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 May 86 p 1

[Text] "Chiu [Chaowalit] this is what was bound to happen sooner or later and is what I hoped for. I hope for your cooperation and we will work closely together." Those were the words used by former Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to his successor Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut in a long distance call this morning.

Speaking at a press conference at his Suan Phudtan home, Gen Chawalit said he received a call from Gen Athit congratulating him on the appointment. He said that Gen Athit told him that this (the appointment) was what was bound to happen sooner or later and was what he had hoped for. Gen Athit also said that he hoped to received cooperation from him and that the two men would continue to work closely together, Gen Chaowalit said.

Besides Gen Chawalit also disclosed that the Premier also rang him and advised him to be himself. "Hope you will continue to be yourself and be faithful and serious about work. Be kind to your subordinates as you had been before," Gen Chawalit recalled Gen Prem's advice as having been.

Spokesman Comments

BK270634 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Trairong Suwannakhiri, spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, has commented on the appointment of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut as the new army commander. He said: [begin recording] Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut is a soldier who has a spirit of genuine democracy.

For this reason, we can be sure that he will not lead the army to meddle in politics for his personal gain. Therefore, the people and politicians can be confident that the 27 July general election will be clean and fair. Soldiers in the Army from generals to conscripts will be given freedom and the right to vote in the election. Nobody will be forced to vote or not to vote for any candidate. I am confident that Gen Chawalit will be able to more effectively control the spending of the secret fund for the defense of national security. This is my personal view.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you believe that everything will be alright?

[Trairong] Yes, I do because the majority of soldiers in the army agree with this change.

[Unidentified reporter] We have learned that you issued an instruction this morning...

[Trairong] I was given the honor to instruct Radio Thailand to broadcast in accordance with the law. I am legally empowered to order Radio Thailand to do that. [end recording]

Deputy Prime Minister Comments

BK270619 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] In connection with the change in position of the Army commander, Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun says there should be no problems and the former Army commander will hand over his position to the new commander so he can study the job. Gen Prachuap said this morning to reporters before the Cabinet meeting at Government House:

[Begin recording] There should be no problem. I think the supreme commander may want to hand over the job of Army commander to the new Army commander so that the latter can study and prepare for the job while the supreme commander awaits his retirement. The supreme commander will be able to use his position to oversee all three Armed Forces -- the Army, Navy, and Air Force -- to assure proper coordination while he awaits retirement in the next few months. He may do this, I don't know; I just think that will be the case. I do not think there will be any problem or anything to lead anyone to think otherwise. I think this is a normal procedure and there is no cause to think otherwise, because the supreme commander already oversees the Army, Navy, and the Air Force and his current position is superior to the Army commander, who had been under his command and who will be elevated to the post of Army commander. It will just amount to dividing up some of his duties.

[Unidentified reporter] What about Gen Chuthai, who will become inspector general?

[Prachuap] I think this has to do with the seniority system; nothing else. Gen Chuthai was deputy Army commander and now that Gen Chawalit -- who was the chief of staff -- will be elevated, the more senior officer is given a new position. This new position is equivalent to the position of field marshal. So he gets a promotion. It is nothing extraordinary; it is merely an announcement on the service of military officers. Similar announcements are made regularly. There is no incident or anything else involved. [end recording]

Chawalit Names Deputy

BK270827 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 May 86 pp 32, 3

[Text] Assistant Army Commamder-in-Chief Gen Akkahaphon Somrup will be acting Deputy C-in-C instead of Gen Chuthai Saengthawip and Deputy Army Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Wanchai Ruang Trakun will become acting Chief of Staff of the Army, newly-appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said this morning. "There was no problem, everything went on under the army hierachy," he said.

Gen Chawalit said the appointment had been so swift that he did not have time to prepare for it. He revealed that he first heard of the royal appointment at midnight and immediately called Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to thank them for giving him this important duty. Both gave him advice, he said. He described the appointment as a great honour for himself, his family and the Chulachomklao Military Academy. He declined to comment on the fact that Gen Athit had not been allowed to finish his term as Army Chief, saying that he had no authority to comment on his superior's order.

But Gen Chawalit said that his superior might have thought that the remaining three or four months was very limited to prepare a person to take over such a very important job that also included directorship of the Bangkok Peace Keeping Forces' Communism Suppression Operation Command, and Internal Peace Command, and so on. It was necessary to learn the jobs and to prepare oneself for work, Gen Chawalit suggested. "A newcomer like me lacks experience and therefore it was necessary to have time to learn the work," he said. He said improving and developing the Army would be his first priority and suggested that he would drop work which are not related to the Army.

He said that he had been with Gen Athit in the fields and had realised that the most important force are the lower ranks. Therefore he said that the had to do his best to care for them as Gen Athit had done. Asked about the Army's role in politics, Gen Chawalit said the Army would do only its job and would not interfere in politics. He said that the Army would see to it that the elections would be held fairly and democratically and that no other influences are exerted.

Asked whether he favoured and elected premier or an appointed one, Gen Chawalit retorted "why ask me this question?" He said that Gen Athit would return from the South at 2:30 p.m. today and he would go to meet him at the airport this afternoon.

Asked to comment on his removal the Army C-in-C by reporters at Nakhon Si Thammarat, a grim-faced Gen Athit replied "I don't want to give any interview at all right now. I was here on an irrigation project. Sorry."

Gen Chawalit earlier told commanders of combat units and other army officers who called him at his residence this morning that he hoped everyone would help him work for the country. He asked everyone to remain brothers and said he was still a brother to everyone. He said officials from the Office of the Prime Minister went to his house this morning to deliver the royal appointment and Gen Athit had made a long distance telephone call to congratulate him at 8 a.m. and they talked for a few minutes.

Commander of the Second Division of the First Army Region, Maj-Gen San Siphen said officers of the Second Division and their families believe that the appointment of Gen Chawalit would help to develop the Army and they are ready to follow orders.

Gen Chawalit replied that today was a very important day and a day of honour for him for being appointed to the Commander-in-Chief post. "I have called the Supreme Commander and told him that we are still loyal to him and that nothing has changed," he said. He said the honour he received today was not for himself and his family alone but for the Army too. "I will serve the Army and the country to the best of my ability," he said.

He said later his relationship with other officers would remain brotherly and not like the relationship between Army Chief and subordinates. He asked them to continue to be wholeheartedly loyal to and to love the Army Commander-in-Chief. It is believed that he was refering to the out-going Commander-in-Chief, Gen Athit.

He told the officers that the workload would be greater and asked them to help uphold the monarchy and the nation. "This house will continue to be open for all friends and brothers like in the past." he added.

BANGKOK WORLD Report

BK270839 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 May 86 pp 1, 32

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and Defence Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning relieved General Athit Kamlang-ek of his powerful post as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and replaced him with the Army Chief of Staff Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. Gen Athit retains his largely symbolic post as Supreme Commander.

Gen Athit spent last night at the Fourth Army Region Headquarters in Nakhon Si Thammarat where security was reported to be unusually tight and everyone passing in or out of the headquarters was searched. Fourth Army officers told the WORLD this morning that Gen Athit and other army officers learnt of the announcement from the 7 a.m. Radio Thailand news report.

Shortly after 7 a.m., Gen Athit left the headquarters for Hua Sai District to preside over a ceremony to open Khlong Athit for which the Supreme Commander had approved the allocation of a budget. He was accompanied by Fourth Army Commander Lt-Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong and staff officers of the Fourth Army Region.

First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit is at present on a tour of Europe with members of the National Defence College and is not scheduled to be back until the end of the month.

A number of tanks were spotted on Si Ayutthaya Road moving past the Foreign Ministry buildings there this morning, sparking concern by passers-by, but army sources said they were on a routine rotation to the City Security Command [CSC]. All the tanks had canvas covers on their cannon.

Gen Chuthai who has been moved to the largely non-active position as Inspector-General of the Armed Forces had angered Gen Prem when on January 30 he proposed at a meeting of the Defence Council that Gen Athit's term be extended.

He followed this up with a strident press conference on March 21 in which he and Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Akkhaphon Somrup suggest that the extension issue be settled before the end of the month. In the press conference he made his famous remark that "the weather is not getting hot, but it will be hotter next month and people can easily become restless. So everything should be settled this month."

The latest development has fuelled speculation over the possibility that Gen Athit may now decide to resign his post to stand in the July 27 general election. It had been thought that he had been interested in standing in the election, but did not want to lose his powerful post in the Army which would give him a degree of influence on the outcome of the elections.

Gen Athit had hinted that he may stand in Loei Province in the general election which was to be held in 1987. However, after Gen Prem dissolved Parliament and moved the election date forward Gen Athit changed his mind and said he would remain at his posts. Now that he is left only with the largely symbolic post as Supreme Commander, observers say he may be tempted to resign and stand for election.

Meanwhile, a routine rotation of troops occurred this morning sparking brief speculation of a coup attempt.

However, according to a military report, the movement was only a normal rotation of the Norasing military forces of the Capital Security Command. THe unit with 15 armoured tanks and a number of military jeeps with machine guns moved to the Sua Pa Supreme Command Headquarters where the CSC is located.

PREM ILL WITH FLU, TO MISS STATE FUNCTIONS

BK240327 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Premier Prem Tinsulanon is down with the flu while M.R. Khukrit Pramot is hospitalized for a heart condition and diabetes. Meanwhile, Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot underwent an operation for an eye cataract yesterday. An informed source said Prime Minister Gen Prem will not attend state functions for a couple of days because he has been hit by influenza.

The premier has been advised by his personal doctor to take a rest at his Sisao Thewet residence for a few days before resuming his routine activities. Gen Prem has been suffering from a cold since his recent visit to the southern province of Phang-nga where he walked in the rain, chatting with well wishers.

Unscheduled Visit to Korat

BK270123 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon abruptly called off an official function yesterday morning and flew to Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat) in an unusual move that touched off speculation about a political standoff and related developments. Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek was on an official visit in Nakhon Si Thammarat, according to an official schedule and was expected to return to Bangkok this morning. It is not known when Gen Prem will return to the capital. Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun said if the premier failed to return in time for today's weekly Cabinet meeting, he will chair the meeting for the premier.

There were conflicting reports on why Gen Prem flew to Nakhon Ratchasima. While some military officials said that the premier went there for relaxation, others said that he had some official missions to carry out in the northeastern province. Second Army Region Chief-of-Staff Maj Gen Phaibun Hongsinlak told THE NATION that the premier visited the province to "take a rest." He said the premier had no schedule to conduct an official mission there.

Military sources in Korat said that field military units received orders in writing that the premier was there for relaxation and that they would be informed afterwards about the date of his return to the capital. Gen Prem left his Si Sao residence at about 7.30 am in a Cadillac and arrived at the Don Muang military airport where he was received by air force military police and left for Korat at about 8.05 am. He was accompanied by Maj Gen Mongkohon Amphonphisit and Col Phairot Phanitsamai.

His flight landed at the Sixth Airwing Base in Korat at about 9 am and was received by senior army officals of the Second Army Region. Second Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phisit Hemabut was attending a meeting chaired by Gen Athit in Bangkok and caught a flight back to his base in the afternoon. Upon his arrival in Korat, Prem and his aides were whisked away to his residence adjacent to the Second Combat Support Command headed by Maj Gen Arun Pariwattham. Gen Prem locked himself in his residence where senior army officals continually reported themselves, according to field military sources.

Gen Prachuap told reporters that he attended the ceremony to present awards organized by the Community Development Department. He said that the premier probably needed more rest to recover from the flu. Four days ago, Gen Prem also cancelled his plan to attend functions and assigned Deputy Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat to stand in during a ceremony to conclude a Thai-U.S. Log-X exericise in Sattahip, Chon Buri.

Prem was reportedly down with the flu.

Maj Gen Kasem Naphasawat, an aide to the defence minister, said that Gen Prem was scheduled to carry out official missions in Korat but he said he had no knowledge of the details. He said the premier may stay in Korat several more days.

Meanwhile, Gen Athit yesterday morning chaired a meeting of senior army officials at the Army Conventional Hall. The meeting, informed sources said, reviewed the general situation and the preparations on the part of the army for the upcoming general election, scheduled for July 27. The distribution of unsigned leaflets discrediting Gen Athit and Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Chawalit Yonchaiyut was also touched upon during the meeting.

Gen Athit flew to Surat Thani at about 1.45 pm to attend a birthday function for a well-known monk in Suan Mok of Chaiya District. He late proceed to Nakhon Si Thammarat where he was scheduled to visit people at Wat Khok Yang in Hua Sai District. He is due to fly back to Bangkok in the afternoon.

HOANG BICH SON RECEIVES U.S. VETERANS GROUP

OW251533 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25 -- A four member delegation of the Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA) led by John Frank Truno, a member of VVA leadership, paid a visit to Vietnam from May 16-25, to discuss humanitarian aid to Vietnam. While here, the delegation paid a tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. The American guests had working sessions with the Foreign Mininstry, the aid reception committee and other public offices, and toured several industrial, agricultural and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son received the delegation.

ARMY VOLUNTEERS BEGIN WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

OW270745 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 27 May 86

["On Vietnamese Army Volunteers' Partial Withdrawals From Kampuchea" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- Part of the Vietnamese Army volunteers [VAV] will soon withdraw from Kampuchea by joint decision of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Governments. The first phase of Vietnamese Army volunteers' partial withdrawal from Kampuchea took place in June 1981, two and a half years after the Kampuchean revolutionary forces, with the help of Vietnamese internationalist combatants, toppled the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The pull-out, of division 137, was witnessed, among others, by a film makers' group of the Japanese television corporation N.D.N. led by its director Hitoshi Hattori. It was live broadcast to the whole world. Since 1982, partial withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea have been made annually in the presence of foreign reporters and cameramen, on July 14, 1982 six Army volunteer units led by a colonel withdrew from Kampuchea. On May 2, 1883, the partial pull-out included the CUU Long unit involving one infantry division and six brigades and regiments commanded by Colonel Vo Van Tan.

On June 6, 1984, infantry brigades 690 and 688, regiment 550 and a number of independent battalions led by Colonel Nguyen Dai left Kampuchea. On April 3, 1985 group of divisions 52 including one division, Brigades 7703, 7706 and 9906 under the command of Major-General Huynh Huu Anh pulled out from Kampuchea. That was the biggest withdrawal since 1981. So far one-third of the Vietnamese Army volunteers have withdrawn from Kampuchea. Besides the above-mentioned phases of withdrawal, several unannounced smaller pull-outs have been made annually.

These forces have successfully fulfilled their internationalist duty on the fiercest battlefronts in western Kampuchea including Ta Sanh, Pailin, Phnom Melai and the tri-nation border area of Kampuchea, Laos and Thailand. These pull-outs have substantiated the fact that the Kampuchean revolution, stronger with every passing day, is bound to win total victory and the Beijing-backed Khmer reactionary forces, are doomed to utter failure.

The partial withdrawals of Vietnamrse Army volunteers were carried out on ever larger scale and in harmony with the constant growth of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and administration. In the 1984-85 dry season, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and people, supported by V.A.V.'s overran 16 of the 17 major bases of the pol pot and other Khmer reactionary forces stationed along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Early this year, Kom Rient Base, the 17th and also the last hideout of the Polpotists, located close to the Kampuchean-Thai border in Battambang Province, was razed to the ground by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Forces. A defence line was built along the Kampuchean-Thai border by joint efforts of the Kampuchean Army and people. With combat trenches and mine fields, the line has effectively contributed to preventing the Khmer reactionary forces from intruding into Kampuchea from their Thailand-based sanctuaries for sabotage activities.

The regular annual pull-outs of Vietnamese internationalist combatants have flatly rejected Beijing's slanders and fabrications against the militant solidarity and alliance between the three Indochinese countries in their struggle for national independence, freedom, security and prosperity of each country in the interests of world peace and security. The annual withdrawals over the past five years have eloquently demonstrated the Indochinese countries' desire for peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue. Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos are striving for a peaceful, friendly, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK260159 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 May 86

[25 May NHAN DAN editorial: "The Irreversible Trend"]

[Text] In accordance with the agreement between the SRV and PRK Governments, today, 26 May, the IIC Army Corps of Vietnamese Army volunteers -- comprising the 8th Infantry Division, the 95th Infantry Brigade, the 37th Infantry Regiment, and their subordinate units -- begins to leave Cambodia for home. Our entire Armed Forces and people highly appreciate the fact that the IIC Corps has outstandingly fulfilled the international duty entrusted to it at the southwestern border area of Cambodia and that it is pulling out amid the affectionate farewell and deep love of the Armed Forces and people of the friendly country.

Implementing the decision of the three Indochinese countries' summit conference, this is the fifth withdrawal from Cambodia of a component of the Vietnamese Army volunteers. This shows that the situation of the Camnbodian revolution is developing in an increasingly fine manner and reflects the great efforts of the people and Armed Forces of the three Indochinese countries as well as the growth and strength of the solidarity among these countries and between them and the Soviet Union and other socialist states. The current withdrawal of the IIC Corps of Vietnamese volunteers marks a new step in the advance of the Cambodian revolution and the extraordinary maturity of the Cambodian people and their Armed Forces. The important a victory of smashing the bases of the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Cambodian forces in the 1984-85 dry season and the success of historic significance of the Fifth KPRP Congress late last year have created a strong impetus for the cause of the fraternal Cambodian people's national defense and construction.

The PRK has scored new achievements in all fields. Overcoming untold difficulties, the restoration and development of industry, agriculture, culture, and social welfare have continued at a faster tempo throughout the land of the Angkor.

An outstanding feature has been the growth and strength of the KPRP and of the revolutionary administration and Armed Forces. Despite the fact that the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have supplied more money and weapons and ammunition to their reactionary remnant mercenaries and have directed them in committing crimes against the Cambodian people, the Armed Forces and people of Cambodia, staying shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, have intensified their activities, firmly maintained security at the border and inland, and strongly defended Cambodia's revival.

The reactionary Cambodians, though given support and assistance, have suffered fatal blows and have become increasingly weakened and beset with internal strife. An increasing number of misled people have returned to the Cambodian homeland and rejoined the Cambodian people, bringing along their weapons.

Anybody of conscience can see the goodwill of the SRV and PRK through the annual withdrawal of a component of Vietnamese Army voluteers. These withdrawals are manifestations of goodwill aimed at promoting the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries' stand regarding a solution to the Cambodia issue was clearly stated in the communiques of the 11th and 12th conferences of the Indochinese foreign ministers. The situation at the Thai-Cambodian border has remained tense because the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have used Thai territory as a place to foster the reactionary Cambodian remnants and as a springboard for them to oppose and sabotage the Cambodian people's revival. This is in fact an undeclared war waged by them against the PRK and against the three Indochinese countries as a whole.

The importance of this solution is to distinguish the internal aspect from the intenational aspect of the Cambodia issue. The internal problems of Cambodia must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves without external interference. Settlement of the international aspect of this issue must include an agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers coupled with the cessation of the provision of aid and weapons for and the use of Thai territory as a sanctuary for the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Cambodian forces, an end to outside interference in Cambodia's internal affairs, and a halt to foreign countries' hostile military activities against the PRK. Along with a peaceful solution to the Cambodia issue, it is necessary to ensure a lasting and stable peace for Southeast Asia.

To date, however, these correct proposals have not yeat received a positive response. The forces hostile to the three Indochinese countries are still continuing to pursue their criminal policy, running counter to the aspirations and interests of the nations in the region. They are feverishly increasing arms supplies to the reactionary Cambodian remnants along with staging the farcical 8-point proposal that is essentially a plot to return the genocidal Pol Pot clique to Cambodia. The Chinese and Thai reactionaries are intensifying their meeting to hatch plots and discuss stratagems. The U.S. imperialists are organizing joint military exercises with Thailand close to the Cambodian-Thai border and implementing the plan to set up a strategic war material stockpile in Thailand. All of them have clamored for Vietnamese troop withdrawal but have not uttered a word about eliminating Pol Pot, ceasing the use of THai territory as a sanctuary for reactionary Cambodians, and ending their hostile activities against the PRK. Their scheme is extemely insidious, their evil intention is very nefarious.

However, the current withdrawal of a component of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia once again clearly shows that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible and that nothing can stop the advance of the Cambodian revolution. The enemies are extremely stubborn and frenziedly pursuing their reactionary policy against the three Indochinese countries. Together with the people of Laos and Cambodia, our people are determined to frustrate all their dark schemes. The revolutionary gains of the Cambodian people and of the closely united Indochinese people as a whole must be firmly defended and strongly developed under any circumstances.

Our entire party, people, and Armed Forces are determined to satisfactorily fulfill the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland while discharging our international obligation to the fraternal people of Cambodia and Laos.

Commentary Praises Withdrawal

OW230011 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 May 86

[Station commentary: "Our Strength and Goodwill"]

[Text] Another partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Volunteer Army will be conducted in accordance with the statement of the February 1983 Indochinese summit and in the spirit of the joint communique of the mid-August 1985 11th conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

Like the phased withdrawals of Vietnamese Volunteer Army in previous years, the coming partial troop withdrawal once again attests to the steady, vigorous growth of the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries -- with the obvious successful growth of the Cambodian revolution, which no obstacle can hamper. Through their arduous efforts to move ahead over the past more than 7 years to master their destiny and their country, the Cambodian people have built up their strength from ruins.

The Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces have grown and become stronger day by day. They have always stood firm in precarious situations and have joined the Cambodian people of all strata and their Vietnamese comrades-in-arms in repeatedly smashing all enemy schemes and acts. A resounding armed exploit that should be mentioned is the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces' coordination with Vietnamese Volunteer Army in launching repeated attacks on the hideouts of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and other Khmer reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border during previous dry seasons -- especially during the 1984-85 dry season. By means of their strength, the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces have not only decimated the bulk of the enemy's strength and driven the remainder into passivity and contradictions among themselves, but have also sealed off the western border, and cut off communications between the outside hostile forces and the groups of bandits and reactionaries in the hinterland, thus creating conditions for eventually wiping them out and firmly maintaining public security in all parts of the country.

Through their armed exploits, the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces have also proved their rapid growth in combat and combat support as well as the contributions and very close cooperation by the Cambodian people in building their all-people's national defense and in firmly defending all their revolutionary gains.

Just as Chairman Hun Sen has asserted, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has become ever stronger, the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces have increasingly matured, and the Cambodian situation is irreversible. That situation has created conditions for the annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Volunteer Army and their total withdrawl from Cambodia in 1990.

The enemies of the Indochinese people and of peace, security, and stability in the Southeast Asian region have always clamored for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. But, in fact, they have never wanted this to happen. Their unchanged scheme is to seek ways to weaken the three Indochinese countries, thus compelling Vietnamese troops to prolong their stay in Cambodia and thus creating a pretext for propaganda to arouse public opinion and promote their policy of creating confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina to intensify their military forces in Southeast Asia and deploy their counterrevolutionary global strategy in the region. Every time we conduct a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia, thet seek every means possible to distort the truth and goodwill of the three Indochinese countries, and to drive a wedge between Vietnam anbd Cambodia and between Vietnam and the world community. However, no matter how cleverly they perform their magic trick, they cannot turn black into white. Truth always has its inherent strength.

We have conducted four phased withdrawals of Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia and are going to conduct the fifth. Through those withdrawals we have demonstrated to the world our stance, shining with a just cause, and our good-willed acts. The nobility of the cemented solidarity of the three Indochinese countries in general, and of Vietnam and Cambodia in particular, is always alive in the minds of the people of the three countries. In particular, it was vividly manifested in farewell scenes full of attachment and love shown to Vietnamese combatants by Cambodian soldiers and people, old and young. No foreign journalists, Western Ones included, who had a chance to witness such farewell scenes can disprove that attachment and love.

Our nobility has also been manifested in that we have always taken action, before others, to lessen tension in the region. (Peter Arnett), a U.S. television reporter for the Cable News Network who witnessed the fourth phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, said: I think that phased withdrawals of Vietnamese Volunteer Army like this one are marvelous exemplary acts.

We can unequivocally assert that the annual partial withdrawal, and the eventual total withdrawal, of Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia by 1990 is eloquent proof that the policy of the hostile forces arousing confrontation in Southeast Asia has failed, is failing, and will fail completely. The dialogue that the Indochinese countries advocate is the only correct path.

However, we know that the forces hostile to the Indochinese revolutions remain very stubborn. They still seek every available means to check our progress. U.S. President Reagan, in his new global strategy, still lists the new Cambodian regime as a hostile country. He has repeatedly hailed the Cambodian counterrevolutionaries as freedom fighters, and has continued to bankroll their activities. The Beijing hegemonist force has also strived to breathe life into the tripartite Cambodian Government. Besides funneling them weapons, Beijing has advised them on how to peddle the so-called 8-point proposal for resolving the Cambodian issue, a cunning diplomatic ploy designed to reimpose the genocidal clique's role on the Cambodian people.

The people of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam know very well the insidious scheme of the hostile forces. They have all the more realized the need to further cement their solidarity now more than ever, to endeavor to work for nation-building and national defense, to create an ever-increasing strength, to smash all enemy schemes and acts, to steadily advance the revolution of each country, and to contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

NGUYEN CO THACH WELCOMES SPECIAL LIBYAN ENVOY

OW231023 Hanoi VNA in English 0808 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VAN May 22 -- Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and special envoy of Colonel mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious September 1 Revolution of the People's socialist Arab al-Jamahiriya of Libya, arrived here today for an official friendship visit.

Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur and his party welcomed on their arrival by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his assistant Nguyen Duy Lien; Major-General Vu Xuan Vinh, director of the Defense Ministry's Department for External Relations, and other high-ranking officials. Abd al-Salim al-Arabi Munir, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Vietnam, was present on this occasion. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach offered a dinner this evening in honour of the Libyan guests.

Recieved by Truong Chinh

OW231704 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VAN May 23 -- State Council President Truong Chinh received at the presidential palace here today lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and his party, now on an official visit to vietnam. Also present at the reception were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Vietnam, 'adb al-Salim al-Arabi Munir.

Speaking to his host, lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur conveyed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's heartfelt gratitude toward the Vietnamese party, state and people for their timely and strong support and valuable assistance to the Libyan people's struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, who is also secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Affairs, informed President Truong Chinh of the U.S. imperialists' perfidious schemes against the Libyan people and brought out their major achievements in national construction as well as their efforts in defeating the recent U.S. barbarous air attacks on Libya, thus, safeguarding independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya. For his part, President Truong Chinh expressed his joy over the great achievements of the Libyan people in their national construction and their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and apartheid. The Libyan people's victory, he stressed, was a vivid manifestation of the strength of the people's unity. This victory has encouraged the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence.

President Truong Chinh noted with satisfaction at the results of the talks between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the Libyan special envoy. He highly appreciated the ever developing friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the Vietnamese and Libyan people. He strongly condemned the dark scheme and the barbarous acts of state terrorism conducted by the U.S. imperialists against Libya and demanded that they stop their war provocations against Libya and other countries in the region. He reaffirmed that the Vietnamese people always stand by the Libyan people and resolutely support their just struggle. The Vietnamese people are convinced that the people and the revolutionary armed forces of Libya with their tradition of courageous fighting, and with strong sympathy and support form the justice and peace-loving nations over the world, will win total victory. President Truong Chinh took the opportunity to convey his warmest greetings and best regards to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and wish the Libyan people new, more achievements in their national construction and defence. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal militant solidarity.

Envoy Concludes Visit

OW241730 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24 -- Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur secretary of the people's committee for Foreign Liason and special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious September 1 revolution of the People's Socialist Arab Jamahiriyah of Libya, today concluded a three-day visit to Vietnam. While here, lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur and his party paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office.

On May 23, the Libyan guests were received by President of the State Council Truong Chinh. The same day, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in thier countries, and the international and regional issues of mutual concern. They discussed measures aimed at strengthening the bilateral relations and cooperation in the interests of each country, for peace and security in their two regions and the rest of the world.

In a meeting this morning with Vietnamese mass-media workers lawyer al-Maqhur pointed out the dangerous and barbarous acts of aggression recently taken by the U.S. imperialists against Libya. He expressed his sincere gratitude to the Vietnamese Government and people for their strong support for the Libyan people's just struggle for national defence. He highly appreciated the results of his visit and the fine sentiments and hospitality given to his delegation by the Vietnamese leaders and people.

The Libyan guests were seen off by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the Secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Vietnam 'Abd al-Salim al-Arabi Munir.

AQUINO OUTLINES PEACE PLAN DURING PROVINCIAL TOUR

Plans for NPA, CHDF, Warlords

HK231529 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Davao, Philippines, May 23 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino said here Friday she was considering regional ceasefire arrangements with communist insurgents and ordered a campaign to stamp out provincial warlords and criminal groups in cities.

Mrs Aquino also firmly rejected a demand by hardline communist leaders that combat troops withdraw from the countryside, saying this would leave the people at the mercy of the rural-based communist New People's Army (NPA).

She told some 2,000 representatives of various sectors in this insurgency-torn southern city that her government was embarking on an arms exchange program for NPA rebels who want to surrender, under which they would be given skills training as preparation for their return to civilian life.

The chief executive, who has pledged to hold talks with leaders of the banned Communitst Party of the Philippines and its NPA, was on the first leg of her first provincial tour to address local issues topped by the 17-year-old NPA rebellion.

While the government was waiting for the communists' response, Mrs Aquino said she would consult with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile "on the feasibility of a regional ceasefire immediately for a period of sixty days." This would enable leaders of the country's 13 regions to contact local rebel chiefs and "negotiate if not for the end of insurgent activity, then for a longer truce during which greater trust will develop" between both sides, she said.

Communist leaders would be held responsible for any violation of the ceasefire "which will be taken by my government as a deliberate act or signal of the failure of negotiations and the resumption of hostilities," she warned.

She said human rights violations by either the 250,000-strong military or the 16,000 NPA fighters would be dealt with equally although "forgiveness will figure greatly when we try to make a better future for ourselves."

The chief executive said she did not believe the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), much feared and hated by residents for alleged abuses, was a "necessary component of rural security" in the southern island of Mindanao. Mrs Aquino ordered Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos "to submit to me a justification for its continued existence." The 70,000-strong CHDF was created by Mrs Aquino's deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos to help guard remote villages against rebel attacks.

Mrs Aquino said she believed the peace and order problem in the island was caused mostly by "common criminality," and ordered the military to implement a disarmament campaign against warlords and criminal syndicates. "I cannot believe that the main force of the Republic cannot eradicate this problem with dispatch. I don't want the warlords around to distort the democratic process that will take place soon after the ratification of the new Constitution," she said.

She said she would also start returning control of the police forces to the local civilian officials, starting with Metropolitan Manila. These are currently under the military command.

Responding to complaints by local residents that her transition government -- in which she assumed sweeping legislative powers -- was causing some concern, she pledged to ask drafters of a new Constitution to finish their work in three months.

She is to appoint 50 members to a constitutional commission on Sunday which will convene on June 2. Elections are scheduled after the charter's ratification in a national plebiscite.

On complaints that local officials and career civil servants were being fired indiscriminately, Mrs Aquino said her government has prepared a complete set of guidelines. But she dismissed complaints that the appointees lacked experience, saying: "If they had too much experience they would have been the men of Marcos who were in power for 20 years." "I have no experience. If I have had experience I would have been a Marcos-style politician and I would not have led you to freedom," she said.

Her 30-minute speech was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause. The audience, composed of local professionals, students, workers, clergy, tribal minorities and government officials, had earlier aired their problems in a dialogue, topped by poverty and the peace and order situation.

Mrs Aquino is to fly to the central city of Cebu on Saturday.

Meets With Rebels

BK231257 Manila PNA in English 1245 GMT 23 May 86

[By Felipe Siron]

[Text] Davao City, Philippines May 23 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino and 168 communist rebels today held a dialogue inside a religious convent here, paving the way for a possible reconciliation between the government and the insurgent forces.

The meeting with the rebels, described by military authorities as the first response of the underground New People's Army (NPA) to the government's call for reconciliation, was held behind closed doors. It was also the first time for Mrs Aquino to meet face to face with insurgents, according to presidential deputy spokesperson Alice Villadolid.

The rebels were led by Alexander Navarro, alias Commander Saulo, head of a communist guerrilla unit operating in Davao Oriental Province. Commander Saulo came down from the hills Thursday while the other rebels presented themselves to different military units during the last few days, Mrs Villadolid said quoting military authorities here. They included one political officer, 14 armed regular guerrillas, 17 armed members of the propaganda team, seven finance officers, seven medical workers and three liaison men.

With the president in the meeting were Southern Command Chief Brig Gen Jose Magno, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and some members of the cabinet. The meeting was without emotion, said Mrs Villadolid. She however did not give details of what was taken up in the dialogue.

But Mrs Villadolid said an amazon in the group spoke and told the president she joined the NPA because the witnessed cases of torture and military men robbing the harvests of poor farmers from her neighborhood. Another rebel told the president that the insurgents would gladly accept her offer of reconciliation if assured of protection from harassment and assistance in normal life, according to Mrs Villadolid.

Except for Saulo, none of the rebels gave their names and addresses and refused to be photographed.

Mrs Aquino's meeting with the rebels was arranged by a civic-religious group called Gambalay. It was the first phase of Gambalay's regional project for reconciliation with the NPA. All of the 168 rebels are now in the care of the religious, according to Mrs Villadolid.

The president is in Davao City for consultative dialogue with various sectoral groups on problems besetting the people in the region. These sectoral groups have prepared a consolidated report on problems in their areas which they submitted to the president. Top in the list of problems is the issue of peace and order.

The report said the peace and order situation is the most crucial factor that challenges future development in the region. The president was accorded full military honors, including a 21-gun salute, upon her arrival at the Davao City airport.

No Unilateral Cease-Fire

BK240945 Manila PNA in English 0919 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Davao City, Philippines May 24 (PNA) -- President Aquino today said she would only call for ceasefire if assured that the rebels would not attack government forces.

Only after I have reached agreement with the insurgent leadership respecting the mutual security of contending forces will I call for a ceasefire, she said.

The president made the statement in remarks before military officers and soldiers in Malangos, Calinan, 35 km south of here. She said while she had promised to call for a ceasefire, she would only do it as soon as the top communist leadership would respond to it.

She deplored that until now, the communist leaders have not yet made any positive reactions to her peace initiatives.

The president helicoptered to the military camp at 7:30 a.m. today. Flying to the camp ahead of her were Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Budget Minister Alberto Romulo and Information minister Teodoro Locsin Jr.

The president brought with her several boxes of medicines for the soldiers. The medicines were donated by the united laboratory.

She also pinned medals on four soldiers and a police officer for their meritorious achievements in the anti-insurgency campaign. They were Lt. Col. Nelson Estares, assistant chief of staff for intelligence of the regional command; M/Sgt. Rodoleo Nolinos, Sgt. Fredo Celis, Jimmy Villa and P/Col. Benjamin Hidalgo.

The ceasefire, the president said, will be in place as soon as the soldiers will be in a position to ward off any threat to the security of the people. The president said the ceasefire will be for a definite period during which there will be a negotiation with the rebels to accept her reconciliation offer.

But if the peace talks fail through no fault of government and if the ceasefire is violated by the insurgents, the president vowed that the government will embark upon the contrary course of war from which there would be no return except in victory.

I shall work for peace without illusion as to its prospects but with undimmished faith that in the end, the will of peace will prevail, she said.

Before addressing the soldiers, the president was briefed on the insurgency problem by Brig. Gen. Jose Magno, Southern Command chief. From the military camp, the president helicoptered to the Davao City airport where she took another plane for Cebu City.

AQUINO APPEALS FOR SUPPORT OF BUSINESSMEN

HK250131 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0100 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday rallied Filipino businessmen and entrepreneurs behind her government's program of economic recovery and growth. She gave assurance that her administration is neither pro-labor nor anticapital but a government of the entire Filipino people. The president further elaborated on the point during a press conference also at the Cebu Plaza, participated in the Cebu and Manila newsmen and foreign journalists.

AQUINO NAMES MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTION PANEL

Sison, Buscayno Excluded

BK251236 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 25 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Sunday named a presidential panel to draft a new Philippine constitution which excluded communists but left open five seats to be filled by supporters of her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos.

Mrs. Aquino named 45 members to the 50-seat Constitutional Commission before some 20,000 people who attended a rally inside the Armed Forces Headquarters here to commemorate three months since the fall of the 20-year Marcos regime. She said the members of the panel were selected "after consultations with various representative groups and the cabinet," and were "chosen on the basis of their integrity, probity, independence and patriotism."

"I am leaving five seats vacant in the spirit of reconciliation for the opposition to fill," the chief executive said, adding that she was leaving the business of choosing who should fill the seats to supporters of the former president.

Mrs. Aquino completely left out known communists who had been nominated by the people -- former Communist Party of the Philippines chief Jose Maria Sison and Bernabe Buscayno, the former commander of the communist New People's Army. The only known leftists appointed to the commission were peasaant leader Jaime Tadeo and former Constitutional Convention delegate Jose Suarez, both ranking officials of the militant Bayan alliance.

The commission is to start public sessions June 2 and is expected to finish its work in three months -- ending a transition period in which Mrs. Aquino enjoys sweeping legislative powers -- and pave the way for political normalcy.

The draft would be subjected to a national plebiscite, needing a simple majority for its ratification. General and local elections are to follow shortly afterwards.

The U.S. Government, the Philippines' main ally, had reportedly expressed concern about the possible exclusion from the panel of Mr. Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) and the inclusion of the communists, whom Mrs. Aquino freed from jail on her assumption of office.

The president elicited laughter when she named an uncle, former Senator Lorenzo Sumulong, which broke her policy against nepotism. But she explained that Mr. Sumulong was nominated not by her but by other people. But she was booed when she announced that the 45th slot would be given to an unnamed member of the Iglesia Ni Kristo (INK), a religious sect known to have staunchly supported Mr. Marcos...

No KBL or INK officials could be reached for comment on whether they would accept the proffered positions...

Mrs. Aquino drew heavily on a 1971 constitutional convention whose work she is now trying to replace, appointing seven former members of that body.

Two other nominees were former senators, at least three were former members of the Supreme Court, and three came from the clergy, led by Bishop Teodoro Bacani. Three were members of the Moslem minority, three represented the women's sector, farmers and labor groups had one representative each, while the rest of the panel were mainly drawn from academics, lawyers, and businessmen.

Observers said that unexpected appointees included film-maker Lino Brocka, retired General Crispino Castro, journalist Vic Foz, and student leader Chito Cascon.

Mrs. Aquino's short speech was preceded by a four-hour festive rally and mass inside Camp Aquinaldo, the site of a mutiny by a small group of reformist troops which led to a largely peaceful popular uprising that ended the 20-year Marcos regime.

Mrs. Aquino joined some 20,000 people to cheer eight sky divers who jumped from the sunlit sky clutching copies of a book commemorating the four-day revolt which was launched during the gathering. The crowd thinned out later due to a sudden downpour, an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter on the scene said.

Opposition Members Named

HK260948 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 26 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Monday named five leaders of a splinter opposition party to a 50-member panel that will draft a new constitution, but left one seat to be filled before the panel convenes next week.

Former Labor Minister Blas Ople, the head of the Philippine Nationalist Party (PNP), and four other PNP stalwarts were named to the 50-man Body, presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid told a news conference.

The new appointments shut out the New Society movement (KBL), the party of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. Mrs Aquino had left five seats vacant for the opposition to fill "in the spirit of reconciliation." The PNP is composed of former KBL men who broke away from the party after Mr Marcos fled into exile in Hawaii following a military revolt in February.

Mrs. Villadolid said the other four appointees were Alejandro Almendras, Regalado Maambong, Rustico de Los Reyes and Teodulo Natividad. All were former members of the National Assembly which Mrs Aquino abolished in March when she assumed legislative powers under a transition constitution, and were among 11 nominees submitted by the PNP earlier, the official said.

She quoted Mr Ople's nomination letter as saying: "It would have been my wish to nominate Mr Arturo Tolentino but he had already publicly dismissed the possibility of serving in the Constitutional Commission."

Former M.P. and Foreign Minister Tolentino, Mr Marcos' running mate in the February 7 poll whose alleged rigging by Mr Marcos sparked the revolt, is the acting KBL chief. He was proclaimed by followers as acting Philippine president at a rally here Sunday. Mr Tolentino could not be reached for comment Monday, but he had earlier turned down a possible appointment to the commission, saying the delegates should be elected by the people instead.

Mrs Villadolid said the sixth seat, which has been offered to the staunchly pro-Marcos Iglesia ni Kristo religious sect, was yet unfilled. There was no indication from the sect whether they would name a representative, she added. She said Mrs Aquino had imposed no deadline for them to do so.

The commission convenes on Monday and is expected to finish its work in three months, ending a transition period in which Mrs Aquino enjoys sweeping legislative powers, and pave the way for political normalcy.

LAUREL URGES AQUINO TO FORM MAJORITY PARTY

HK270215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel yesterday said President Aquino should assert her leadership and form one majority party for the sake of the national interest. Laurel said he is willing to subordinate his personal interests for the over-riding welfare of the nation and the Filipino people. Laurel has been pressing for the merging of all former opposition parties that supported President Aquino and him in the February 7 election into one party. He said he submitted his proposal to the president but that it is being opposed by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel. He added Pimentel would not want his PDP-Laban [Partidong Demokratio Ng Pilipinas -- Lakas Ng Bayan] party to lose its identity. He said it has its own platform, programs and ideology which it wanted to present to the people for adoption.

PIMENTEL DETAILS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LABAN, UNIDO

HK270415 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 May 86 pp 1, 23

[By Romeo C. Chan]

[Text] Davao City -- Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel said here that the Philipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN which he heads will never agree to a merger with Vice President Salvador Laurel's United Nationalist Democratic organization (Unido). "We can coalesce informally in supporting the administration of President Aquino, but we will never agree to a merger," he said. He said PDP-LABAN and Unido have party platforms that are "miles apart."

Pimentel said PDP-LABAN believes in creating a citizens' army which may be called only in times of emergencies. Unido, he said, "believes in a standing army."

PDP-LABAN advocates a federal system of government similar to the federal state of Malaysia, he said adding that Unido believes in a unitary form of government.

He said PDP-LABAN insists in dismantling the US bases in the Philippines. "Unido advocates the retention of the US bases," he said.

Pimentel said he believes local government units should be given more autonomy so that local officials can govern effectively. He said there is a need to divorce the police from the Constabulary. For effective maintenance of peace and order, the control and supervision of the police should be given to local executives, he said.

Pimentel said he does not believe the replacement of local elected officials by officers-in-charge has added to the disability of the government. On the contrary, he said, the replacement of the "old politicians by younger men" have added stability to the government.

He cited the case in metro Manila where the officers-in-charge acted immediately to quell the growing anti-Aquino demonstrations. Had the mayors and other officials not been replaced, the demonstrations could have grown in proportions that could really destabilized the government, he said.

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER HAWKE VISITS MANILA

Pledges Increase of Aid

HK260520 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke yesterday pledged a 50 percent increase in Australian aid to the Philippines. Hawke arrived in Manila yesterday to reiterate Australia's commitment to increase eco[illegible]ic aid to the Philippines.

Hawke flew in at 10:50 a.m. on board an Australian Air Force plane. He was met at the airport by Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel. The Australian Prime Minister is here on the last leg of his 11-day visit to Asian countries. He had been to Japan and China. He said his Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, who was here earlier, indicated to government officials a 50 percent increase in Australian aid to the Philippines.

Australia's financial assistance last year amounted to A$50 million dollars used in financing rural development projects in Zamboanga, Samar, and Leyte.

Comments on Talks With Aquino

HK260942 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 26 (AFP) -- Australian Premier Bob Hawke Monday indirectly urged the Philippines to keep two U.S. military bases and pledged to help seize any ill-gotten wealth of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in his country.

He told reporters after meeting with President Aquino that they did not discuss the U.S. bases near this capital but he gave her "the view of our assessment of the need for security relations" with the United States.

Mr Hawke, who arrived here Sunday on the last leg of an Asian tour, said he did not consider it appropriate to tell Mrs Aquino in their hour-long meeting "how they should conduct their affairs with the United States."

The premier said Mrs Aquino told him that as far as she was concerned "she was not going to be involved publicly in any discussion about this and that her priorities are really domestic economic problems."

Australia is a member of the ANZUS military pact which also includes the United States and New Zealand. The Philippines hosts Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, the largest U.S. military bases abroad. A pact allowing unhampered U.S. access to these facilities expires in 1991, after which either side can cancel the agreement on a year's notice. Mrs Aquino has repeatedly pledged to respect the bases treaty but keep her options after 1991 open.

Diplomats here say Washington is privately worried about the position of the Aquino government, which includes left-of-center nationalists opposed to the bases, towards Clark and Subic come 1991.

Mr Hawke said he considered a row with Manila over Australian military aircraft's access to Clark was "over with the change of administration" here.

Mr Marcos, who was toppled in a civilian-military uprising in February and fled to Hawaii, had cancelled Canberra's access to Clark last year after Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden criticized his government.

Mr Hawke said Canberra's defense cooperation policy with Manila was "operative" but that future discussions about bilateral cooperation on the subject would be discussed on the level of cabinet ministers.

Mr Hawke reiterated his country's willingness to help Manila recover from a severe economic crisis and said Canberra would increase its assistance by 25 million Australian dollars for 1986-87.

He said he expressed to Mrs Aquino his country's "repugnance" over Mr Marcos's alleged plunder of the Philippine economy, and pledged assistance in the identification and recovery of any suspect wealth on the Australian soil.

On the alleged Marcos wealth in Australia, Mr Hawke said it would be up to the Philippine Government to identify these properties and that canberra would "Provide any assistance" possible within the Australian legal system.

The U.S. and Swiss Governments have helped Manila's search for the scattered wealth of Mr Marcos which Manila estimates at more than five billion dollars.

Asked if this year's Australian aid, which would be 50 percent more than the past year would have any "strings attached" to it, Mr Hawke said the only conditions were that it "shall be given to the grassroots level" and that it should "improve the well-being of ordinary Filipinos." He said Mrs Aquino "expressed considerable gratitude" about the Australian Government' concern for her country.

He said Mrs Aquino did not specify any amount but said the country needed the help of the international community and that it needed as much as it can possibly get to set the economy upright after two years of decline. Mr Hawke left for home later Monday.

MILITARY FEARS START OF U.S. INTERVENTION

HK230935 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 21 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Ed Malay]

[Text] The Philippines, with its armed forces hard-pressed in its efforts to dislodge the growing influence of the communist movement, may turn into another Vietnam once the armed forces allow the entry of American military advisers.

The U.S. Government, through the Pentagon, has many times in the past proposed the use of American military advisers in the government's drive against the communist movement. These overtures, however, were turned down even during the time of deposed President Marcos.

The probability of American military advisers taking a direct hand in the government's counter-insurgency campaign cropped up after an agreement was made in which American experts are to conduct a one-day seminar today at Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, on anti-terrorist measures. Allan Croghan, a spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Manila, said the seminar will cover only anti-terrorist activities related to airport security as part of the worldwide effort to make airports more secure against international terrorist activities.

Military sources, however, told THE MANILA EVENING POST that today's seminar could signal the start of U.S. military intervention in the affairs of the Philippine military. "The Americans usually start in a very subtle way, normally by way of advisers," these sources said.

They claimed, however, that no one can stop the U.S. Government from taking a more active role in the counter-insurgency campaign, especially if theyu are the ones stressing the need to increase the efficiency and capability of the local armed forces.

The use of U.S. Military advisers may be one of th conditions which the U.S. Government may attach once the new military hardware procured under the foreign military sales credits program in the RP-U.S. military bases agreemente starts arriving.

Despite claims of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos, Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff, that the communist situatin in the country is well under control, the American Government believes otherwise.

A report made by the U.S. -Senate Foreign Relations committee which was completed last year showed that communist insurgents have been operating in at least 263 out of the country's 72 provinces. The U.S. report also placed the armed strengthen of the communist rebels at 16,000 fully armed men and a mass base support in practically all of the 41,000 barangays throughout the country.

The contents of the report were enough cause for alarm for the U.S. Government which considers the Philippines its last commonwealth in this region.

The anti-terrorist seminar, sources said, could signal the start of a series of seminars and briefings to be conducted by so-called U.S. experts. Such briefings could trickle down to the field under the guise of these experts acting as observers.

It will be recalled that the American economy was at its peak during the Vietnam war which lasted for almost a decade. Businesses in the U.S., these analysts said, have been closing down due to cuts in production and demand.

ENRILE DENIES RUMORS OF MILITARY TAKEOVER

BK250337 Manila PNA in English 0254 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 25 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has belied stories about phase-two of the February revolution allegedly due to controversies within the government which are getting out of control.

Let me dispel your mind of any thoughts of a military take-over or coup d' etat, Enrile said, adding the armed forces fully acknowledges and supports President Aquino's leadership. He said that military intervention would only happen again if there is another Marcos and our lady president is nowhere near being another Marcos.

The defense chief said that if he had his way, he would approach all these stories with some amount of amusement and levity, but nevertheless, he felt that he had to set the record straight on some points, lest they become a source of serious apprehension and concern among people.

On the so-called rift with the Philippine Human Rights Commission (PHRC), Enrile said he disagreed with Jose W. Diokno, chairman of the commission, only on the scope of the coverage of the proposed ammesty for human rights violations.

We in the Defense ministry have taken the position that our soldiery should also be eligible for amnesty in the performance of acts pursuant to their legitimate missions, Enrile said.

On the reported difference of thinking between the defense establishment and the presidency regarding the projected ceasefire with the underground movement, Enrile said there is still no ceasefire in force and that the policy of national reconciliation does not specifically call upon the military to stay in the barracks and do nothing.

He reiterated that the key to turning the tide against dissidence does not lie in armed victory, but triumph can only be achieved when democratic institutions prevail over totalitarian institutions.

RAMOS ANNOUNCES RED ALERT DURING AQUINO ABSENCE

BK240441 Manila PNA in English 0427 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 24 (PNA) -- Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos has placed all military units in greater Manila on red alert to control any untoward incidents while President Corazon Aquino is out of town. The president is in southern Philippines to assess the current insurgency problem. Red alert means all leaves and furloughs are cancelled and troops are on the ready for any contingency that may arise.

Ramos directed all major service commanders to order the military personnel to remain in their barracks during the alert period.

Armed Forces Vice-Chief of Staff Brig. Gen. Salvador Mison assured that the red alert order is no cause for alarm as it is only for precautionary measure. Mison said it is usually the practice that when the commander-in-chief is out of town, the military is placed on red alert. It would be better that the troops are on red alert than caught flat-footed in any emergency, he said.

RAMOS ON PROBLEMS IN DISARMING MINDANAO WARLORDS

HK250515 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0500 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos says it will be difficult to fix a deadline for disarming the warlords in Mindanao, particularly in Lanao del Sur. Ramos explained that the authorities will first pursue a policy of attraction or persuasion. If this fails, Ramos said, the government will be forced to take action as needed by the situation. Ramos took exception to reports that thousands of Armed Forces members have deserted. Ramos said only 300 officers and men are absent without leave.

REVOLUTION MARKED; LOYALISTS RALLY FOR TOLENTINO

HK260556 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Half a million people trooped to Camp Aquinaldo to celebrate the third month anniversary of the February revolution. The Camp Aquinaldo celebration was attended by the leaders of the people's revolution which toppled the Marcos government. They include Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Force Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos. In their speeches, they pledged continued commitment to the objectives of the revolution and service to the people.

Meanwhile, former member of parliament and vice presidential candidate Arturo Tolentino was proclaimed yesterday acting president of the Republic of the Philippines by some 8,000 civilian Marcos loyalists during a peacful rally at the Guirino Grandstand at the Luenta. Despite his proclamation, Tolentino did not take his oath of office, although he was present.

Tolentino's proclamation was made through [words indistinct] after lawyer Oliver Lozano, spokesman of the Civilian Marcos Loyalists Manila Chapter, told the crowd that he had an overseas conversation with former President Marcos last Friday. Lozano claimed he was instructed by Mr Marcos to proclaim as president in an acting capacity. [as heard]

After Lozano revealed his conversation, the crowd, estimated by Brigadier General Alfredo Lim at about 8,000, welcomed the announcement and simultaneously cheered and proclaimed Tolentino. The crowd repeated their shouts three times.

KBL LEADERS CRITICIZE 'DETERIORATION' OF COUNTRY

HK230927 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 May 86 pp 1, 8

[By C. Valmoria JR]

[Text] Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) leaders hit the Aquino government yesterday for the "rapid deterioration of socio-economic and peace and order conditions in the country."

They claimed these conditions are "aggravated by confusing, divisive, and vindictive pronouncements, and fast pushing the country and people to the waiting arms of the communists."

Former MP Arturo M. Tolentino of Manila, KBL titular head, said the masses, including supporters of President Aquino, have grown increasingly disappointed with conditions obtaining in the country.

"Most of the people, especially in the provinces, are disappointed cowering in fear of communist onslaughts because of the new government's failure to live up to its election promises," former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, KBL acting president, and KBL Secretary General Manuel Garcia said.

The three KBL leaders claimed the people "deplore the illegal sequestrations, freeze and hold orders, defective labor policies, and the unlawful replacement of duly elected leaders with unqualified officers-in-charge." They said "there is popular disappointment over the persistence of the Aquino government to appoint members of the Constitutional Commission instead of electing the delegates to draft a new Constitution."

"The people want their duly elected representatives to reflect their conscience and true feelings in the framing of a new Constitution and want to have a direct hand in drafting it," they said.

The KBL leaders said the people clamor for the holding of early elections even if these are held simultaneously with the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention to save expenses. They said this will enhance national reconciliation and unity and not result in mere lip service.

Meanwhile, the march of Civilian Marcos Loyalists (CML) from Batac, Ilocos Norte, to Manila is not on the fourth day and has covered some 100 milometers, it was reported yesterday. The group was said to have already covered 12 towns after 38 walking hours. At least 10 of the 2,000 participants have been hospitalized and rested after collapsing due to sheer fatigue, the report said.

CML head lawyer Anthony Santos said the stricken marchers are now fully recovered and have insisted on rejoining the march which started with only 77 CML members.

The group expects to arrive at the Luneta on a Sunday in time for the weekly loyalists' rally at the Quirino Grandstand. Laoag City Mayor Rodolfo Farinas was reported to have joined the March from Laoag to Cabugao Town some 70 kilometers away.

KALAW ANNOUNCES REVIVAL OF LIBERAL PARTY

HK231536 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 May 86 p 3

[Text] A major effort to revitalize the Liberal Party [LP] by attracting old party stalwarts to rejoin it was announced yesterday by former Senator and LP president Eva Estrada Kalaw.

Kalaw, a member of the now defunct Batasang Pambansa, said that in a caucus held last week at her San Juan residence, LP provincial chairman decided to launch a "Balik-Liberal" campaign as the first step towards strengthening the party.

Kalaw also announced a new membership drive concentrated on getting young and idealistic people to join the LP. "The party intends to be an active player in local and national political developments. Expect us to pull a few suprises this year," Kalaw said without elaborating.

LP sources, however, said that the party's benign collaboration with the Aquino government, the question of regional autonomy, the Communist insurgency problem and other vital issues affecting the nation will be reviewed by the LP leadership. LP's official stand on the Constitutional Commission will also be announced shortly.

According to Kalaw, each LP provincial chairman will have a free hand in recruiting former LPs subject to general guidelines formulated by a party committee.

She said that all inactive LP members have to do is reaffirm their loyalty to the party while those ex-Liberals who were consistently anti-Marcos but joined other opposition groups need to reaffiliate.

Kalaw, however, shut the door on former Liberals who are considered notoriously undesirable saying they will not be accepted.

One of the country's traditional parties under the old two-party setup, the reactiviated Liberal Party said it hopes to establish a new dimension in Philippine politics.

Although a part of the coalition group that helped propel Mrs Corazon Aquino to the presidency, the LP particularly, its rank-and-file, is reportedly unhappy over its lack of participation in the Aquino government.

The new LP, under Kalaw, is set to organize people in local communities to respond to local issues. Its objective is grassroots political action and to rally citizens groups to new ideas and principles.

NATIONAL GROUP STARTS ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

HK231601 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 May 86 p 2

[By Percival Centina]

[Text] The "Ako'y Pilipino" [I am a Filipino] Movement [APM], a nationwide umbrella organization of some 50 cause-oriented groups demanding the return to the 1973 constitution and the rule of law, announced yesterday the launching of a massive anti-communist propaganda campaign throughout the country to counteract what it said are the unprecedented inroads of communism in all levels of Philippine society, including the highest levels of the Aquino government.

APM national chairman Fernando Diaz said Metro Manila-based prime movers of the organization will fan out to the provinces to "indoctrinate the people" on the evils of communism and explain to them why democracy is still the best way of life.

Diaz blamed the Aquino government for the resurgence of communist activities in the country, saying that the "overly soft" policy of President Aquino towards the Communist rebels have only emboldened them to step up their attacks against government forces. "Never in the history of the Philippines have the Communists gained so much ground than under the present government," Diaz said. He said Mrs. Aquino's "weak leadership" is bringing the country to Communist heads, pointing to the latter ac the real "enemy" of the Filipino people and not the Marcos loyalists.

He urged the people to support the AMP's anti-communist propaganda drive because the only way the nation can escape the Communist menace, he said, is to stay united.

Roger Gernale, APM National Capital Region chairman, said APM will use all means of communications to "open the eyes of the especially in the countryside, that if we are not vigilant, we may just wake up one day and find our country under communist rule."

Dismissing charges that pro-Marcos rallies are geing funded by former President Marcos and his cronies, Diaz said: "If it is true, then the Aquino government should have fallen long ago." He said APM mainly relies on contributions from people who "find no reason why the Aquino government should be in power because it is illegitimate. Besides, this government keeps on harping that they have frozen all the alleged hidden wealth of Mr Marcos, so why should they say we're being paid?"

He said although Marcos loyalists have nothing personal against Mrs Aquino, they will continue to oppose her government because they believe that Marcos is the duly elected president of the country. "In our crusade for the return to the 1973 constitution, President Marcos is only incidental. We are always for what is right, we believe in the voice of the people."

The APM, claiming a nationwide membership of six million, will penetrate the countryside to weaken the mass-base support of the communist rebels, Diaz said. He also deplored the fact that the Aquino government "seem to be playing into the Communist trap" by branding Marcos loyalists as enemies of the state when in fact, he said, the government should be more concerned of the Communists" who will always be against the government whoever is there."

AQUINO URGED TO EXCLUDE MILITARY FROM TRUCE TALKS

HK240832 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 May 86 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Ben Evardone]

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Antonio V. Cuenco has recommended to President Corazon C. Aquino to exclude the military from participating in the proposed talks with rebels for a possible ceasefire.

Cuenco made this recommendation yesterday after he received reports from Deputy Political Affairs Minister Manuel Martinez, who went recently to Samar to arrange for a possible dialog with the government-banned communist New People's Army there.

Martinez said that he was told by the rebels and their supporters that they have no faith in the military because of their experiences of military abuses.

The regional command of the NPA in Samar sent recently a statement to MALAYA aecusing the military of derailing and sabotaging the efforts of the Aquino government for a possible ceasefire by allegedly launching successive military operations.

Cuenco said: "It is apparent that a fundamentally military solution (to the insurgency problem) cannot achieve victory." He said the purpose of a civilian approach is to persuade the mass base of the NPA's to turn their loyalty to the government.

Cuenco proposed the creation of a task force to be composed of government officials directly coming from the Office of the President, Ministry of Local Governments and the political affairs ministry.

He informed the President that "in spite of the NPA's orientation, they are so hopeful that you and your government can improve their lot, or at least prevent military abuses." "It is essential that the government be extra-sensitive to any abuses committed by military and government elements," he said.

Cuenco said: '"Their message to you (President Aquino) is simple: freedom from injustices." He said armed NPA's who are not much of ideologues but are mere victims of petty injustices will be easy to persuade to go back to peaceful society through government reforms and prevention of injustices.

In his report to Cuenco, Martinez confirmed reports that the NPA's in Samar were enjoying popular support. He said, in Borongan, the capital town of Eastern Samar, the military concedes that owners of big commercial stores contribute to the NPA.

Martinez said the military believes that the NPA is also well-fed because of logistical support from farming areas in the lowlands who are sympathetic to their cause. He said: "the Communist NPA's, in their lowland mass base areas, have become so powerful that landlords have left their farms to their tenants, who are probably NPA supporters."

Martinez said that he met the NPA's through a mediator from the religious sector in the remote areas of Borongan which, he said, could only be reached by banc [small boat]. Martinez said he plans to have a continuing dialog with rebels for possible eventual ceasefire.

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USSR NUCLEAR SUB SIGHTED IN TOW OFF SOYA POINT

OW280651 Tokyo KYODO in English 0646 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- A Soviet nuclear-powered cruise missile submarine was being towed off Soya Point toward Kamchatka peninsula by a Soviet naval rescue boat Wednesday morning, a antisubmarine P-3C patrol aircraft reported to the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF). The submarine was one of the 29 Echo II class cruise missile submarines of the Soviet Union and has eight missile tubes and eight torpedo tubes, according to Jane's Fighting Ships. It was about 200 kilometers east of Soya Point at 8:15 a.m., the MSDF said.

The submarine had apparently developed a fault, they said, adding it was the third such incident spotted by Japanese patrol aircraft.

U.S. ADMIRAL, NAKASONE DISCUSS SOVIET BUILDUP

OW260851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO -- Admiral Ronald J. Hays, commander in chief of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific, spoke of a growing Soviet military buildup in the Far East and in the Pacific in a meeting Monday with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Hays also told Nakasone that the Soviets are contemplating an advance into the South Pacific through fishery agreements with island countries in the region and other means, a government official said.

The premier told him that Japan is closely following the Soviet Union's increased military presence in the Far East, the official said after the meeting. Nakasone and Hays also briefly discussed a project to provide a base for night landing practice by U.S. carrier-based aircraft and a housing project for U.S. servicemen stationed in Japan. The two projects have been stalled due to strong local opposition on Miyake Island to an air strip and in the city of Zushi, Kanagawa Prefecture near Tokyo, to a housing development.

Hays said he has had confidence in the continued use of the two U.S. bases in the Philippines -- Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base -- in view of close relations between the U.S. and the Filipino people.

SALMON ACCORD WITH USSR REACHED, QUOTA REDUCED

OW241211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union reached an accord on salmon fishing in the northwestern Pacific Saturday, with Japan agreeing to slash its quota, officials said. The agreement set Japan's catch quota for this year at 24,500 tons, down 35 percent from last year.

The fishery "cooperation fee" to be paid by Japan to the Soviet Union was lowered to 3.5 billion yen from 4.25 billion yen last year. The accord was reached after protracted negotiations held at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo since May 12.

Japan decided to compromise in face of a Soviet Threat to impose a total ban on salmon fishing within three years, government officials said.

They said the government also was concerned that a further delay in reaching accord might force fishermen to miss the rest of the fishing season, which started on May 1. They said the Japanese fishing fleet will now be ready to begin operations around June 1.

The officials denied that the sharp cut in the catch quota would result in a spiraling of salmon prices, as hauls in the area account for only a little over 10 percent of Japan's annual consumption. The fishing industry, however, expressed serious concern about its future as the Soviets made it known that they will give priority to preservation of resources over collection of fishery cooperation fees from Japan. Industry officials said Japan will be forced to reduce its salmon fishing fleet, which now totals about 380 boats.

The dwindling catch quotas will also affect the employment of 150,000 to 200,000 people engaged in the industry, they said. Under an agreement reached with the United States in March, Japan decided to halt salmon fishing in international waters in the Bering Sea in 1997. Fisheries companies plan to increase imports and diversify their businesses in order to cope with the situation.

NAKASONE AIMS AT 'STABLE MAJORITY' IN ELECTIONS

OW281031 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday he is determined that the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) will win a "stable majority" in the upcoming double elections and called on the party to close ranks to fight the election. The prime minister outlined the LDP electoral goal in a speech before Japan's top business leaders a day after his cabinet endorsed a plan to summon the Diet into session on June 2 to pave the way for the double poll.

While avoding declaring a specific date for the vote, Nakasone made it clear that he wants to bolster the LDP's strength in the Diet to the point where the party can control all the parliamentary standing committees -- where substantial Diet business is conducted. Balloting for both lower and upper houses of the Diet is generally expected to take place on the first Sunday of July.

"If we lose in the election, all the efforts the Nakasone cabinet has made in the past three-and-a-half years will go down the drain," he told a gathering of Keidanren, a grouping of Japan's top business leaders and the LDP's chief political backers. The business group was marking the inauguration of new Keidanren President Eishiro Sato, who is chairman of Nippon Steel Corp.

The LDP's strength in the powerful 511-member lower house has been slashed to 250 seats as a result of a setback it suffered in the previous election in December 1983, and party leaders have said they want new elections to recover the lost ground. Nakasone said the government can only act resolutely if the LDP controls "a stable majority" in both chambers of Parliament. A "stable majority" would mean at least 271 seats in the lower house, which would enable the ruling party to control all standing Diet committees.

Touching on the economy, Nakasone said the government plans to announce shortly a new package of relief measures to help the embattled small business section and draw up a demand-boosting supplementary budget if warranted. Nakasone, an advocate of austere financial policy, however, cautioned that his administration has no plan to deviate from its commitment to restructure the government's deficit-ridden finances.

However, he said the government will take a "flexible and soft" approach in formulating a supplementary budget, which he described as an "emergency measure" to boost the sagging economy.

Nakasone's reference to an "emergency measure" came amid criticism from his party rivals that he tried to soft-pedal a concession he made last Monday in winning party support for the double election. Nakasone's remarks Wednesday were taken to mean that the government may make an exception to its long-held deficit-cutting commitment in order to come up with a demand-boosting extra budget, possibly through deficit financing. LDP leaders have mentioned 3 trillion yen as the targeted size of the supplementary budget.

POLL SHOWS NAKASONE POPULARITY DECLINING

OW241131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO -- The popularity of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet has declined, reflecting public discontent with his economic policy, according to a public opinion poll conducted by KYODO NEWS SERVICE. It showed that 54.3 percent of those polled supported the Nakasone cabinet, down from 55.8 percent in the previous poll last March. The nonsupport rate rose to 38.3 percent from 32.9 percent.

Citing the yen's recent steep rise, 26.5 percent of those who declined to support the cabinet complained of its poor economic management. The survey was conducted May 20 and 21 among 3,000 eligible voters picked at random across the nation. A total of 2,062 people responded. It showed that the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) had a popularity rate of 53.6 percent, slightly up from the previous survey.

Support for the largest opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party, climbed above the 15 percent mark for the first time in about 18 months to hit 15.7 percent while that for Komeito and the Japan Communist Party also rose marginally to 5.3 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. The support rate for all opposition groups stood at 29 percent.

The popularity rate for the Nakasone cabinet began to decline after hitting a high of 59.6 percent in September last year. The nonsupport ratio has also risen steadily since hitting a low of 31.1 percent in September. Discontent with economic policy remained the main factor for nonsupport for the cabinet.

The support rate for Nakasone among those in favor of the LDP declined to 74.4 percent this time from over 80 percent in previous surveys, indicating that his leadership in the party has weakened in face of an intraparty struggle to unseat him.

CHON'S REVISION 'GUISE' PLOT TO PROLONG POWER

SK271333 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 25 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 May commentary: "Plot Aimed at Prolonging Power Under the Guise of Constitutional Revision"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan recently called members of the so-called Committee for the Study of the Constitutional System to Chongwadae and made a so-called speech on Constitution before them while handing letters of appointment to them. The content of the speech is that the Constitution should be earnestly studied on the basis of an agreement of the people and should be revised in such a way as to cause no discord until unification has been achieved. This may sound as though he had a will to bring about democratic political development in South Korea and to revise the Constitution. However, in fact, he does not have any will to bring about democratic political development nor to revise the Constitution. The dictator's stand toward constitutional revision remains unchanged. His talk about the study of a constitutional government system is nothing but a crafty trick to deceive public opinion.

If the Constitution is to be revised on the basis of an agreement of the people as babbled about by him, the committee for the study itself should be formed from representatives of the masses of all strata. However, the committee for the study consists of those selected by the DJP. In other words, they are underlings of the dictator and Yusin remnants.

Speaking of Min Pok-ki, who is so-called chairman of the committee for the study, he was chief justice of the Supreme Court under the previous dictator. He greatly contributed to fabricating and enforcing the Yusin constitution.

It is only too clear that the people in South Korea can expect nothing from these underlings of the dictator and Yusin remnants. Expecting something from them is tantamount to an act of entrusting a baby to a tiger. What we cannot overlook in particular is the fact that those who are clamoring about the full reflection of the will of people by starting with a clean slate are directly challenging the will of people.

It is the vital demand of the South Korean people to revise the Constitution with an indirect presidential election system into one with a direct presidential election system to end dictatorial politics and to realize democratization in the social and political lives in South Korea. The currently deepening and developing antifascist struggle for democracy and the signature collection campaign for constitutional revision in South Korea are precisely the reflection of this urgent and vital demand. The South Korean people assert constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system becuase the current Constitution with an indirect presidential election system cannot fully reflect the will of peopie nor can it achieve a peaceful change in government. However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while prattling that the will of the people should be gathered and reflected upon, is babbling that the direct presidential election system should be taboo.

In a foreign press conference, No Tae-u, representative of the DJP, revealing the DJP stand toward constitutional revision, opposed the direct presidential election system. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's so-called conception of a new constitution is very clear. That is to say, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is scheming to maintain the present indirect presidential election system as it is or to invent a new system for long-term office, not a direct presidential election system.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan is clamoring that he will step down at the end of his term of office, leaving the precedent of a peaceful change of government.

However, in fact, he is still dreaming of the wicked ambition for a long-term office. If he had a will to step down, why is he opposing constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system as demanded by the South Korean people?

The change of government fabricated within the ruling party while blocking the people's right to vote is a sham change of government and is meaningless. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's clamoring about the study of a constitutional system is nothing but a smoke screen to soothe the resistance spirit of the masses who have risen up calling for the directator to step down from power.

It is not accidental that on that day the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique clamored that the experience of the past and foreign systems should be taken into consideration. The previous dictator Pak Choing-hui met a miserable fate after attempting to maintain a permanent term of office by fabricating the Yusin constitution modeled after the system of the imperial Rule Assistance Association of the Japanese imperialists and the generalissimo system of Taiwan. The experience of the past and foreign systems advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are the Yusin constitution of Pak Chong-hui and the generalissimo system of foreign countries.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan is babbling about the study of a constitutional system and the like. However, his plot to prolong his power cannot fool anyone. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan must give up the clumsy drama to bring the unstable political situation under control by throwing a wet blanket over the increasing debates on constitutional revision.

BUDDISTS FEDERATION PROTESTS ARREST OF REV MUN

SK280444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA) -- Pak Tae-ho, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation, issued a press statement on May 27 denouncing the South Korean fascist clique for illegally arresting and persecuting Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Federation of People's Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyon].

The persecution of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan by the South Korean fascist clique is not a matter confined to him but a vicious challenge to the South Korean people of all strata who have risen up in the national salvation struggle to make society independent and democratic and reunify the country, Pak Tae-ho said, and continued:

The fascist hangmen are bringing "charges" of all sorts against him and threatening to cancel even the "decision to suspend the execution of the sentence" on him and impose a harsher penalty on him. This is, indeed, a dastardly act of suppression.

Rev. Mun Ik-hwan behaved justly when he supported the righteous action of the students for national salvation and preached justice and patriotism to them.

The fascist clique's illegal suppression of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and other South Korean figures of various circles and students must be immediately stopped and those arrested must be released without delay.

CPRF ON PUNISHMENT OF USIS BUILDING OCCUPIERS

SK261235 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 May 86

[Information No. 344 issued by the CPRF Secretariat on 25 May in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] According to news reports, on 22 May, the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique committed the fascist violence of formally taking into custody the 21 patriotic students who participated in the struggle of occupying the USIS building in Pusan on charges of violating the so-called laws concerning violent acts and on charges of interfering with government officials in the execution of their duties and then imprisoning them separately in jails of five police stations in Pusan. Such a tyrannical act of suppression by the fascist clique cannot but be an antinational criminal act of strangling patriotism by treason and of trampling underfoot justice by injustice.

As is known, at noon on 21 May, patriotic youths and students staged a struggle of occupying the USIS building in Pusan. After occupying the accursed USIS building, one of the U.S. imperialists' institutions of aggression, at one stroke, through an attack, the students built barricades in the library on the first floor, staging a stubborn sit-in struggle, and fought bravely against hundreds of armed policemen who were pouncing on them like a pack of wolves for about 1 hour, shouting at the top of their voices such slogans as "U.S. imperialists, go home," "The United States should apologize for the Kwangju massacre," "The United States must remove nuclear weapons," and "Let us overthrow dictatorship."

Their brave act as such was an expression of resolute resistance to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have not only forced all sorts of misery and misfortune on the South Korean youths, students, and people through their occupation of South Korea for over 40 years, but also suppressed the heroic Kwangju popular uprising by the use of military forces and controlled, from behind the scenes, the fascist dictator in committing the great Kwangju massacre. It was also an eruption of a firm patriotic will of the South Korean youths, students, and people who are now determined to usher in a new society governed by independence and democracy at all costs. It was an indisputably righteous and just act in that it reflects the unanimous aspirations of the South Korean people who are determined to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and lead independent lives.

Nonetheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of heinous pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors who are leading shameful lives by currying favor with alien forces, has once again put on display its nature as a colonial puppet by harshly suppressing, through a suppression order of the U.S. imperialist masters, the patriotic students who cried for independence and democracy and against war and nuclear weapons with the mobilization of some 600 riot policemen. In particular, this time the U.S. imperialists laid bare for all to see their nature as the ruthless imperialist rulers by openly directing the puppets' suppressive operations on the spot, completely throwing away even their deceptive mask of advocacy of human rights and democratic development.

Under the pretext of bringing the situation under control, a fellow holding the title of deputy chief of mission in the U.S. Embassy in Seoul went down to Pusan and is now inciting the fascist clique to suppress the patriotic youths and students.

Regarding the suppressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique against the participants in the struggle of occupying the USIS building in Pusan as a vicious challenge to the South Korean youths, students, and people who value national dignity and sovereignty and as an ignominious act of trampling underfoot justice and patriotism, the CPRF strongly denounces it.

They are trying, with bayonets, to put out the flames of anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation that are burning in the hearts of the South Korean youths, students, and people and to keep the collapsing fascist colonial rule afloat, to no avail. The firm will of the South Korean youths, students, and people for independence, democracy, and reunification cannot be bound even by fascist fetters.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately leave South Korea as demanded unanimously by the South Korean youths, students, and people, taking along their troops of aggression and nuclear weapons, rather than instigating the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique to suppression. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately unconditionally set free all the patriotic students whom it illegally arrested and imprisoned, abandoning the dirty treacherous act of attempting to win favor with its U.S. imperialist masters and to stay in power by suppressing the patriotic youths, students, and people.

[Dated] 25 May 1986, Pyongyang

SIGNIFICANCE OF SEOUL USIS BUILDING SEIZURE VIEWED

SK261310 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 May 86

[Roundtable talk among announcers Sin So-yon, Kim Chol-min, and Ko Il-chol from the "Feature Program": "The Realistic Meaning of the Struggle Through the Seizure of the USIS Building in Seoul"]

[Text] [Sin So-yon, Kim Chol-min] How are you?

[Ko Il-chol] How are you?

[Kim] It has been a year since patriotic students seized the USIS building in Seoul and staged a sit-in struggle, moving the masses at home and abroad. I think that looking back on the sit-in struggle of the patriotic students by seizing the USIS building on the occasion of this anniversary is of great significance. First of all, will you briefly talk about the situation of the sit-in struggle on that day?

[Ko] Sure. It was 23 May last year. At around noon on that day, Ham Un-kyong, chairman of the Seoul National University [SNU] Struggle Committee To Win Democracy, Liberate the Masses, and Achieve National Reunification [Sanmintu], and 72 other patriotic students from SNU, Korea University, Yonsei University, Sunggyungwan University, and Sogang University occupied, in a moment, the USIS building at Ulchi-l-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul. They seized the library on the second floor and hung out slogans. They hung out such slogans as "Away with the United States," "The United States must take responsibility for the Kwangju incident and openly apologize for it," "The United States must assume responsibility for the Kwangju massacre," and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan." They branded South Korean-U.S. relations as a shameful master-servant relationship and demanded that the truth of the Kwangju incident be clarified. Also, they staunchly fought, demanding a formal meeting with the U.S. ambassador in South Korea to call the United States to account for the Kwangju incident.

They staged a sit-in until 26 May for 4 consecutive days. When they stopped the sit-in, they did not yield their firm faith and fighting resolve, but came out with the pride of victors, wearing headbands, on which letters reading "Overthrow dictatorship" and "Clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident" were written in red ink, and singing the song "When the Day of May Comes."

[Sin] I think that, as we watched on television last year, the whole course of the seizure of the USIS building and the sit-in of the students showed that they fought well. I also consider that this was the unanimous comment of public opinion at home and abroad and that the seizure was of realistic significance.

[Ko] That is true. The attack on the USIS building in Seoul last year in the wake of attacks in Kwangju, Puson, and Taegu was a manifestation of our masses' resentment against the United States, the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre, and their strong will to make it pay back a thousand times for the blood shed.

The course of seizing the building and the sit-in there showed new, unprecedented characteristics. Unlike the past when the struggle had been waged on a small scale and in a sporadic manner, the struggle through the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul was, above all, conducted in a premeditated and organized manner by the General National Federation of Students [Chonhangnyon] and the Sammintu, its vanguard organization.

At the second congress of the Chonhangnyon on 6 May last year, students issued the declaration of May struggle with the clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident as its main content. After discussing directions for concrete action at the third congress held on 13 May, they made a final decision, on 21 May, to occupy the USIS building on 23 May. According to this decision, on 23 May, the patriotic students, including Ham Un-kyong, chairman of the SNU Sammintu, carried out the seizure of the USIS building. At the same time, Kim Min-sok, chairman of the Chonhangnyon, held a press conference and issued a statement in connection with the seizure of the USIS building.

[Kim] In addition, Korea University students, including Ho In-hoe, chairman of the Sammintu, declared that they would struggle together to realize the demands of the students involved in the sit-in and began a hunger strike. On 24 May, some 8,000 students from 18 universities also staged demonstrations, putting up the slogan "We actively support the sit-in at the USIS building."

[Ko] That is right. That fact alone showed well that the struggle through the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul was organized and waged by the Chonhangnyon and the Sammintu and, furthermore, the anti-U.S. struggle of our youths and students was conducted with an organized foundation.

When I review the struggle through the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul last year, I think that, unlike the anti-U.S. struggle in the past, the seizure was an exercise of force through which some demands were fulfilled and a heavy blow was dealt to the enemy. As you know, the United States inevitably came out to answer the strong demand of the students involved in the sit-in that the truth of the Kwangju incident be clarified.

In his letter sent to the students who were occupying the building on 24 May, U.S. Ambassador Walker said that the Kwangju incident was a tragedy and that the U.S. side recognizes the importance of the incident, and he confessed that it is true that the United States approved the deployment of martial law troops. He also agreed to the demand of the students that the United States hold a large seminar of the people to clarify the truth of the Kwangju incident with the participation of government delegates and with the first round of talks with the U.S. ambassador to be held on 18 June. This was nothing but a deceptive trick aimed at stopping the sit-in through seizure and nakedly revealed the weakness of the United States which found no other way.

[Sin] At that time, the patriotic students took the initiative in the struggle through the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul and dealt a fatal blow to the enemy, forcing it to become passive and defensive.

[Ko] That is true. Commenting on the struggle of the patriotic students through the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul, CHOSON ILBO wrote that the U.S. side was dragged from beginning to end by the (? strategy) of the students that success will be attained through struggle and that, from the standpoint of the students who seized the building, they attained great success.

The experience of the struggle through the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul last year showed that the anti-U.S. struggle for independence was being rapidly expanded and deepened, that only when a plan is assiduously mapped out with correct slogans and preparations are made well can any fortress be destroyed and, furthermore, that only when the struggle is waged with an organized foundation and with a purpose in mind can it display greater might.

[Kim] I think that the struggle of the patriotic students through the occupation of the USIS building in Seoul a year ago is also of great significance from the present viewpoint. Will you briefly talk about this?

[Ko] Even though this question was briefly mentioned before, students demonstrated once again through the struggle through the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul our masses do not want to live as colonial slaves of the United States, and, in other words, will not tolerate the U.S. colonial rule any longer, and indicted to the world the crimes of the U.S. aggressors who had manipulated and commanded the tragedy of the Kwangju massacre. This is one of the important significances of the struggle through the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul.

[Sin] I think that we cannot forget the fact that the aggressive and murderous nature of the United States and the pro-U.S. traitorous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan group were nakedly exposed once again by the struggle through the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul. What do you think about this?

[Ko] I agree with you. That fact was shown by the situation after the sit-in struggle. Having tried to find excuses while pretending to acknowledge the responsibility for the Kwangju massacre in the face of the staunch struggle of the students attending the sit-in, it [the United States] turned out in retaliation once the students stopped the sit-in. On 26 May last year, U.S. Ambassador Walker held a press conference, made violent remarks that the mobilization of martial law troops, on the contrary, helped Kwangju restore stability, and nakedly revealed the intrinsic nature of aggressors, saying that there is nothing for the United States to clarify and apologize for in connection with the Kwangju incident. That the Kwangju incident took place under the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the United States is a publicly acknowledged fact in the world.

Chon Tu-hwan also revealed his nature as a colonial puppet and lackey. This is shown by the fact alone that the students involved in the sit-in, including Kim Kin-sok, Ho In-hoe, and Ham Un-kyong, were illegally arrested and punished and are still imprisoned at present.

[Kim] We have, so far, discussed the struggle through the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul a year ago. It is believed that the masses of all walks of life, including youths and students, should revive the experience of the patriotic students on that day, who raised the Kwangju massacre as a social and political issue through the struggle through the seizure of the USIS building, clarify the truth of the Kwangju incident, and more valiantly wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan group, the ringleader of the massacre of fellow countrymen, and the U.S. aggressors, accomplices who manipulated the group behind the scenes.

INCHON INVESTIGATION INTERIM REPORT 'FABRICATION'

SK271137 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 22 May 86

[Dialogue between announcers Kim Chol-min and Ko Il-chol from the "Focus on Topics" program]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] How are you?

[Ko Il-chol] How are you?

[Kim] On 19 May, the prosecutor's office kicked up rackets announced the result of the interim investigation into the so-called Inchon incident. The contents of the announcement are viewed as showing the Chon Tu-hwan group's ulterior motive to find an excuse for suppression by blurring the so-called Inchon incident and to split and fragment the inner circles of the movement. What do you think about this?

[Ko] The result of the interim investigation into the so-called Inchon incident announced by the prosecutor's office can be summarized as follows: Through the incident, the radical left-leaning organizations on campuses and some radical off-stage forces, which had decided to use the rally to form the Inchon and Kyonggi chapter of the NKDP committee to move ahead with constitutional revision as an opportunity for a decisive struggle to overthrow the system, attempted to cause a popular uprising after paralyzing the function of public order by staging a fierce and violent demonstration with assiduous plans and prior preparations.

Also, the announcement described the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of youths, students, and citizens in Inchon as a violent class revolution and extremely leftist riot modelling after the contents of the southward propaganda and agitation of the North.

There is a proverb in our country that a thief calls another a thief. This proverb can be applied to such brazen wretches as the Chon Tu-hwan group trying to blur the Inchon incident.

As you know, on 3 May, countless numbers of students, workers, citizens, and democratic figures of the opposition party and the off-stage camp staged a strong anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle in Inchon before a rally to form the Inchon and Kyonggi chapter for the signature campaign for constitutional revision. The demonstrators, who turned out to struggle, held a ceremony to burn Reagan in effigy and the Stars and Stripes and staged a demonstration, chanting such slogans as "Away with U.S. imperialism" and "Down with dictatorship." This is a patriotic act of fully reflecting the opinions and aspirations of our people to put an end to the U.S. colonial rule in this land and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist dictatorship, and cannot be regarded as a crime.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan group bestially suppressed the demonstrators by mobilizing some 3,000 policemen. Having witnessed this suppression on the spot, foreign correspondents said that the spot was reminiscent of a second bloody Kwangju tragedy.

[Kim] The Chon Tu-hwan [group] not only repressed the demonstrators in such a dogged manner, but also prepetrated a despicable maneuver of mobilizing personnel who disguised themselves as students and citizens, of throwing them in the rally site, and of making them kick up rackets. In a word, the result of the so-called interim investigation in connection with the Inchon incident should be viewed as a DJP's fabricated work designed to suppress and stifle the righteous struggle of students.

[Ko] That is true. Such a fabricated work is a kind of prelude to bring the suppression of students onto a full-dressed stage by finding an excuse for the repression of the student movement. However, this fabrication cannot work anywhere.

[Kim] Through the announcement of the result of the interim investigation into the Inchon incident, the Chon Tu-hwan group branded the incident as a violent class revolution and extremely leftist riot, describing the incident as having been caused by the Committee for the Anti-Imperialist and Antifascist Struggle for the Nation and Democratization -- a radical, left-leaning organization of students -- and the United Movement of the Masses for Democracy and Unfication [Mintongnyon] -- off-stage organization. What do you think about this?

[Ko] As its truth has been exposed in detail, the Inchon incident on 3 May was caused by the despicable act of the government and the DJP that mobilized some 2,000 unidentified personnel and made them kick up rackets in order to frustrate in advance the rally to form the Inchon and Kyonggi chapter of the NKDP Committee To Move Ahead With Constitutional Revision.

This was also shown well by the 24-point report released by the NKDP special committee to probe into the Inchon incident of disturbance. According to the report, the cancelation of the Inchon rally was ascribed to the disturbing operations assiduously planned by the current government. Giving an example, the report stated that some 2,000 personnel, who disguised themselves as students and workers, showed up 2 hours before the opening of the rally and hindered the function on that day to the end. Citing the fact that their shoes, hair style, and behavior were the same, the report said that not students, but unidentified men of the government and ruling party frustrated the rally.

[Kim] On 8 May, the Mintongnyon also issued a statement and denounced the police for talking only about violence through the mass media despite the fact they turned the rally hall into chaos by firing tear gas before the opening of the NKDP rally.

[Ko] That is true. Even though the Chon Tu-hwan group is babbling about left-leaning radical students or off-stage forces, the incident was a row kicked up by a mobile unit dispatched by the group. The incident had nothing to with the righteous struggle of patriotic students. The Chon Tu-hwan group dashed into the Inchon City Hall, where the rally to form the Inchon chapter of the NKDP committee to move ahead with constitutional revision was scheduled to open, and blocked the rally from being held while kicking up rackets. Also, the mobile unit members of the government and the ruling party, who disguised themselves as students, created a din, clamoring about the establishment of the liberated Inchon district, a class revolution, or the Soviet spirit. In a word, the Inchon incident this time was not caused by the racket of radical left-leaning students or off-stage organizations. It was another political maneuver of intrigue which the Chon Tu-hwan group framed in a premeditated and organized manner to frustrate the signature campaign to push ahead with constitutional revision.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group announced the result of so-called interim investigation into the Inchon incident and distorted the truth, talking as if the incident had been caused by so-called radical left-leaning and off-stage organizations. The sinister purpose of this maneuver is to block the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, which is growing and expanding with each passing day in this land, and split and fragment the fighting ranks of the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life.

[Kim] Whenever the antigovernment struggle has been strengthened and the Chon Tu-hwan group has been driven into a predicament, the group has resorted to all means and methods to disunite and fragment the inner circles of the democratic and patriotic forces. This is a stereotypical method employed by the group.

[Ko] That is correct. Having judged that it cannot deal with the fierce anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of our people with suppression, the Chon Tu-hwan group is perpetrating the despicable trick of isolating and alienating the fighting forces from each other. It is employing the tactic of alienating students from the people, students from students, and students from the opposition party and the democratic off-stage forces and of defeating them one by one.

To give recent factual examples, a memorial service to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju democratic mass resistance was held at the Mangwol-dong cemetery, Kwangju, on 18 May. On that day, the Chon Tu-hwan group infiltrated its 100-man mobile unit into the ranks of students and made the unit kick up rackets and babbled as if this were an act of students. This is matchlessly despicable. For this reason, Yang Sun-chik, vice president of the NKDP, denounced the government for deliberately instigating rascals to hinder the memorial service of some 500 bereaved family members of victims, and protested against this, saying that this incident is similar to the Inchon incident.

In addition, the group, not content with the deployment of some 17,000 policemen in Masan, disguised numerous policemen and intelligence agents as students and workers and made them stir up rackets to frustrate a rally to form the Masan chapter for the signature campaign for constitutional revision on 10 May. It will take endless time to talk about the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan group to disunite and alienate students from the masses of all walks of life.

[Kim] However hard the Chon Tu-hwan group may cling to maneuvers for fascist suppression, appeasement, deception, and intrigue, it will never cheat our people and thwart our people's righteous anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle. These despicable maneuvers will only further strengthen close solidarity and unity between democratic and patriotic forces. Our people will increase their alertness against the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan group for appeasement and deception in firm unity with each other and more valiantly wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for democratization.

HOME MINISTER'S REMARKS ON INCHON RIOT 'ABSURD'

SK270522 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 25 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 23 May, at a meeting with DJP lawmakers of the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Home Minister Chong Sok-mo utterred an absurd gibberish of fabrication and threat which cannot fool anyone. At the meeting with the DJP lawmakers, Home Minister Chong Sok-mo not only distorted and fabricated the Inchon incident of 3 May, but also threatened the patriotic students who rose up in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle in Inchon, branding their acts as leftist-leaning and procommunist acts while clamoring that he would completely mop up their struggle.

Earlier, 19 May, the Prosecutor's Office threatened to punish off-stage opposition organizations and student organization, branding them as radical leftist-leaning organizations and the students as rioters.

Speaking of the students who waged the anti-U.S. struggle against dictatorship in Inchon on 3 May, they are patriots who turned out to the streets for the struggle for national sovereignty and democracy and against U.S. aggression, its intervention in our domestic affairs, and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's dictatorial politics.

The resistance against the oppressors at home and abroad is an expression of the independence consciousness of those who treasure national dignity, sovereignty, human rights, and civil rights. In expressing their just will, the students had no other way but to turn out to the streets to appeal their will to the people. This notwithstanding, how did the Chon Tu-hwan ring respond to this just demand of the students?

The Chon Tu-hwan ring barbarously suppressed the students' appeal with the mobilization of over 2,000 police troops. Futhermore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized some 2,000 DJP-dispatched gangsters who disguised themselves as students or Inchon citizens and had them not only occupy the site of the NKDP-sponsored rally held to form its Inchon branch for the campaign for constitutional revision, but also stir up a disturbance there. It went so far as to perpetrate such a dirty trick of having these gangsters stir up a disturbance in the rally site, shouting such slogans as "Establishment of liberation district," "Soviet spirit," and "Class revolution."

The students' struggle in Inchon is precisely a sacred struggle to build a new independent and democratic society on this land. Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should not only admit its crime of having suspended the opposition party's meeting to form its Inchon branch for the signature collection campaign for constitutional revision and having suppressed the students in Inchon, but also apologize for it before the people. However, instead of apologizing for this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to punish students and opposition figures, branding them as leftist elements or procommunist elements. This is indeed an intolerable act of running counter to democracy and the masses.

Such an act by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is aimed at inventing an excuse for the suppression of campuses, at blocking the students' anti-U.S. struggle against dictatorship, at isolating the student movement from the people, and, thus, at maintaining the declining colonial rule.

Fascist repression cannot be means to bring a crisis under control. This is a clear fact of history. This can be vividly shown by the recent expulsion of Marcos from the Philippines and the fate of Duvalier of Haiti. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the suppression of campuses and unconditionally release the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriotic students and opposition personages. Our masses will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's crime committed in the Inchon incident and will more vigorously struggle holding aloft the banner of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

YUGOSLOVIA REAFFIRMS OLYMPIC COHOSTING STAND

SK240431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- Aleksandar Stanic, official spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, reaffirmed the stand of Yugoslavia toward the DPRK's Olympics cohosting proposal, at a press conference on May 22, according to a TANJUG report.

He said: Yugoslavia has from the first supported the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that Pyongyang and Seoul organise jointly the Summer Olympic Games in 1988. Joint organisations would contribute to the reduction of tensions and to the creation of conditions for the peaceful reunification of the country and the preservation of peace and security in the region.

1986-87 WORKING PLAN SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

SK280434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA) -- The 1986-87 working and cooperation plan between the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association and the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association was signed in Pyongyang on May 27. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association, and officials concerned and on the opposite side were the delegation of the Bullaria-Korea Friendship Association headed by Ivan Solakov, vice-minister of national education and vice-chairman of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea.

COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA FOR 1986

SK280438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA) -- The 1986 plan for cooperation between the foreign ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on May 26. Present at the signing ceremony were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perenlein Urjinlkhundev.

KAPITSA VIEWS FILM ON KIM IL-SONG'S USSR VISIT

SK280431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 26 (KCNA) -- Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, on May 26 arranged a film show and a cocktail party on the occasion of the second anniversary of the official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited there were Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, a vice-minister of fisheries and leading personnel of the party and power bodies, army, social organizations and the press of the Soviet Union. The Korean documentary film "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived in the Homeland After Paying an Official Goodwill Visit to the Soviet Union and European Socialist Countries" was screened at the film show. It was followed by a cocktail party.

POST-TELECOMMUNICATIONS, ACADEMY GROUPS TO USSR

SK241054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- A Korean post and telecommuniations delegation headed by Kim Yong-chae, minister of post and telecommunications, and a delegation of the Korean Academy of Social Sciences led by Kim Hwa-chong, its vice-president, left Pyongyang on May 24 by air for a visit to the Soviet Union.

NKDP LAWMAKERS CHASTISE REAGAN ON U.S. ROK POLICY

SK280122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" Column]

[Text] A group of Assemblymen of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party has sent a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, criticizing the U.S. policy towards Korea and warning of the rapidly growing anti-Americanism here. In the letter dated May 22, Rep. Ho Kyong-ku said that the remarks by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz "not only shocked the opposition forces in this country into a temporary demoralization but also aroused among Koreans a burning resentment towards your administration." It was written by Ho and co-signed by 31 other NDP lawmakers. The letter was made public yesterday.

Ho maintained, "By dangling this and that possibility at times of convenience, showing favor and support for the retrogressive trends in Korea, the United States has opened the way for its estrangement from the general Korean public." Ho stressed that such an attitude in America "has become the very source of anti-Americanism and it is ironic enough that the United States has sown its own seeds for the flourishment of anti-Americanism in Korean society." "Though anti-American feeling at the present stage has a limited number of followers and remains in a restricted domain of our society," he warned, "there is an ample possibility that it will spread more widely depending on whether enlightened sectors of Korean society perceive the U.S. role here as desirable or undesirable." He went on to warn the May 21 student seizure of the USIS in Pusan "could be the beginning of the more unhappy political accident which might occur again at any time in the future."

Ho, however, asserted that the Koreans' expectation for a certain positive role by the United States in accomplishing a full-fledged democracy in Korea "should in no way be interpreted as an effort to invite foreign interference in domestic affairs."

LOCAL DRIVERS FOR U.S. 8TH ARMY HOLD SIT-IN

SK280116 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 86 p 8

[Text] Some 120 drivers of Arirang taxi company, operating for the exclusive use of servicemen of the eighth U.S. Army, staged a four-hour sit-in in its compounds in Yongsan yesterday in protest against the maltreatment of one of their colleagues by a U.S. military policeman. A military policeman of the eighth Army handcuffed Yi Chong-bo, an Arirang taxi driver, and took him to a gate post after he protested against the policeman for not permitting him to pass the main gate of the compounds, according to the protesters. The military policeman blocked Yi on the ground that he was not wearing his safety belt, they said. They broke up the sit-in at 3 p.m., after an Army officer made an apology.

JSP LEADER'S VISIT DIPLOMATIC NOT DOMESTIC ISSUE

SK251136 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Opposition Party Diplomacy and Diplomacy Transcending Parties -- Diplomatic Activities Should Not Be Carried Out in the Framework of the Domestic Political Situation"]

[Text] A delicate tension has developed between the NKDP, the party extending an invitation, and the government, which has refused to issue a visa, over a move to invite JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi to visit South Korea.

On 20 May, the NKDP, which has worked toward inviting Ishibashi to visit South Korea, sent party executive members to the office of the prime minister and strongly urged him to issue a visa so that Ishibashi could visit Seoul on 27 May. In response to this, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said: Under the circumstances in which the Japanese Socialist Party has demonstratively refused to recognize South Korea, the government cannot issue a visa to a person who represents this party.

When the government made such a policy clear, the NKDP reacted strongly against this by repeatedly holding meetings of party executive members and by adopting a resolution to secede from the South Korea-Japan Parliamentary Union, in which it has held membership with the spirit of transcending parties.

Having watched the development of the situation, we cannot understand why a matter concerning entry into the country by a foreign politician has created a turmoil. It is true that, although the JSP has shown signs of changing its line toward South Korea by issuing a new declaration in January of this year, it is still a left-wing party that has not changed its pro-North Korean stand, believing in Marxism-Leninism.

However, a 5-member delegation of the party led by Koichi Yamamoto, former party chief secretary, visited South Korea in November 1984. Since then, the party has shown signs of changing its policy toward South Korea. In short, the party is a foreign party, an eligible target of our diplomacy transcending parties -- a positive diplomacy.

It is true that under circumstances in which delegations from the Soviet Union and Red China have frequently visited South Korea under the pretext of participating in international meetings, refusing to issue a visa to the leader of the JSP only creates the impression that this does not, somehow, comply with our positive diplomatic attitude of advocating cross-recognition of the North and South and simultaneous entry into the United Nations since the issuance of the 23 June diplomatic declaration.

Another thing that we cannot understand is the idea of issuing visas for invitations extended in the name of the National Assembly speaker and of refusing to issue visas when invitations are extended by the NKDP. Diplomacy is not something that is the exclusive domain of the government. A certain figure should not monopolize it. Factions and study groups within the Liberal Democratic Party, as well as opposition parties, in Japan have used, in various ways, such associations as the Japan-Korea Friendship Union and the Asia-Africa Study Association.

Under any circumstances, it is not desirable to view diplomacy within the framework of the domestic political situation. In particular, we should not behave disgracefully before foreigners in handling the matter of inviting them. We desire the broad-minded attitude of valuing national interest before considering party interest and policy.

We worry that the fledgling tradition of diplomacy transcending parties, which has precariously survived despite political confrontation at home, will likely be destroyed because of the recent incident. From the viewpoints of the people and the country, the identity of the extender of the invitation does not matter greatly. It is not important to whom the merit of diplomatic success goes. Because the isssue is not a domestic question but an important diplomatic issue, the NKDP should have adequately consulted with the government beforehand. We hope that, no matter who may extend the invitation, the incident will provide an opportunity to help Chairman Ishibashi correct his prejudices against South Korea by visiting it.

ROK ENVOY ON IMPROVEMENT OF JAPANESE RELATIONS

SK280034 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 May 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- If an East Asian era is to come, no nation or influence in the region should attempt to stand on a monopolistically superior position politically or economically, nor should such an attempt be allowed, Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Kyu-ho said Monday. Speaking on the theme of "Korean-Japanese relations in an East Asian era" at a seminar, Yi said a monopolistically superior state or influence would lead to an exclusive interest, causing friction and tension with other countries within the region. That would not be in line with coexistence, coprosperity and stability in East Asia.

If Korea and Japan are to materialize long-term and basic real cooperation, he said, they should carry on market-opening and technological transfer in concrete forms for the expansion of free trade, with economic stress on mutual complementation as well as on competitiveness. In addition, they should construct steady relations in various fields, based on a perception that stability on the Korean peninsula is directly linked not only to that of Northeast Asia but also to that of East Asia, and prosperity in Korea concerns prosperity in Japan. Political and military adventurism in particular should be rejected and deterred as a common foe, he stressed.

The ambassador said the two countries will be assured of achieving the goals they are pursuing in concert when they develop and consolidate genuine cooperative relations to seek common prosperity. They should continue to make common efforts to remove impediments weakening their relations such as differences in mutual perception of the two peoples, chronic economic friction and the status of Koreans residing in Japan, he said.

INDONESIAN LNG IMPORT CONTRACT MAY BE REVOKED

SK280412 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is considering revoking a contract for the importation of Indonesian Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) unless Indonesia reduces the price of the gas to the spot market level, Energy and Resources Ministry officials said Wednesday. The ministry will delay plans to import 57,000 tons of Indonesian LNG on a trial basis in June until after a settlement is reached in ongoing negotiations between Korean and Indonesian officials, according to the ministry. The ministry officials said that the ministry will send a negotiating team to Indonesia in a final effort to reach a compromise. If its request is not accepted, the officials said, the ministry will cancel the contract and change its source for the importation of LNG to either Australia or Malaysia.

In the wake of the drastic decline in international crude oil prices, which serve as the basis for the price of imported LNG, the Energy and Resources Ministry has been negotiating with Indonesia's state-run petroleum company, Pertamina, to improve the terms of a 20-year contract that the two sides signed in 1983. Under the contract, the South Korean Government will import two million tons of Indonesian LNG per year, beginning in December 1986. Under the original contract, the LNG import price was linked to the Indonesian Government's selling price (GSP) for crude oil, which was 27 U.S. dollars per barrel when the contract was signed. The GSP, however, is no longer applicable, due to the plunge in international crude oil prices.

Since the negotiations began early this month, the Indonesian side has suggested 20 dollars per barrel as the base crude oil price for determining the LNG import price, while the Korean side has demanded that the base price coincide with the spot market price, which ranges from 12 to 13 dollars per barrel, the officials said.

Even if the Korea loses a law suit that could be filed by the Indonesian side with the International Court of Justice and is required to pay penalties for abrogating the agreement, the amount of the penalties will be much less than the expected loss from the importation of LNG at the price suggested by Indonesia.

Experts said that the Korea electric power corp., which is supposed to consume 85 percent of the Indonesian LNG, will have to spend about 90 million dollars more a year than it would spend on Bunker C oil if the government imports the Indonesian LNG at the base price proposed by Indonesia.

A government plan to substitute the LNG for liquefied petroleum gas for its urban piped gas service will also be set back considerably if the negotiations fail to result in a reduction in the LNG import price to the level proposed by the government, they added.

A number of countries have offered the Korean Government prices far lower than the price suggested by Indonesia, according to Energy and Resources Ministry officials. Under its long-term energy supply plan, the ministry is constructing a huge LNG terminal near Seoul and is laying pipes for gas service in central Korea. The ministry has also reduced tariffs and has provided financial support in order to lower the domestic LNG price.

DJP MEMBER DOES 'NOT PRECLUDE' DIRECT ELECTION

SK250318 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 May 86 p 1

[Text] Seoul -- AFP/YONHAP -- Hyon Hong-chu, a DJP assemblyman and member of a special committee formed at the National Assembly to study constitutional revision, asserted that he views the recent antigovernment demonstrations by students and the opposition party as a form of political development and that they are testimony to the fact that the Korean Government is not a military dictatorship.

In a press conference with AFP on 24 May, lawmaker Hyon said: Such a phenomenon indicates that Korean society has matured. Had such a phenomenon happened 20 years ago, it would have led to a major crisis. He said that the present situation "Is, basically, very stable" and that Korea is capable of achieving democracy.

Noting that he was speaking only as a common member of the special committee at the National Assembly formed for the purpose of revising the Constitution, lawmaker Hyon, who is rather active in the work of revising the Constitution, said: We are not against anything at all. We do not preclude a direct presidential election system. However, lawmaker Hyon, who called himself a pragmatist, said that he is doubtful about whether or not Korea can attain a completely Western-style democracy within 2 years. Implying that democratization has certain limits, he said: There can be some restrictions in what we can do about encouraging democratization.

DJP OFFICERS BLAME KIMS FOR CANCELLED SESSIONS

SK250048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Officers of the ruling DJP yesterday blamed Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam for the aborted sessions of the House Home Affairs Committee which were scheduled for Thursday and Friday.

The House Committee was to investigate violent demonstrations in Inchon on May 3 which foiled the opposition NDP's rally to form a local center for the constitutional revision movement.

DJP spokesman Shim Myong-po said, "Now, the NDP should clarify its attitude, as a political party, on the radical left-leaning forces, whether they are their ally or enemy." Unless the NDP settles the conflict (between the two Kims) over the leadership of the party, it is doubtful whether institutional politics can have meaningful dialogues, Shim said.

Rep. Kang Yong-sik, an aide to the DJP chairman, said "Kim Tae-chung is held as a hostage of the dissident forces and Kim Yong-sam as a hostage of Kim Tae-chung," referring to relations between the NDP and dissident forces. He went on, "I think that the NDP is at a crossroads, to remain as a conservative party or to reflect the calls of those radical reformist forces in the party platform." He urged the NDP to draw a clear line in its relations with the radical forces.

KIM YONG-SAM 'MISQUOTED' ON REVISION COMMITTEE

SK270035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 May 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam said yesterday that he was "misquoted" by a Japanese newspaper to the effect that he would comply with the ruling party's request to form an ad hoc parliamentary committee on the Constitution "without any conditions." Refuting a Tokyo Shimbun article printed on Sunday, Kim said there was a misunderstanding because of the language problem. The interview was conducted in Korean.

The newspaper reported that Kim, who is an adivsor to the New Korea Democratic Party, "does not oppose the formation of the special House panel together with the ruling Democratic Justice Party."

Kim maintained that some of his remarks were omitted so that he sounded like he favored the NDP's joining the parliamentary committee without prerequisites. "I present the condition that the government and the ruling party should reveal, in clearer language, its willingness to revise the constitution," he explained. He went on, "In particular, the period of the committee's activities should be decided on in advance."

He maintained that the ad hoc parliamentary committee, if formed, must work out a revision draft of the Constitution within this year, including the method of presidential election in 1987. He also demanded that the government present an explicit "timetable for democratization" and release arrested "fighters for democracy" to create an atmosphere of trust.

In the atricle, Kim was also quoted as saying that rallies in provincial cities for the constitutional amendment movement would be discontinued if the committee gets down to the business of writing a constitutional revision.

KIMS INDICATE CHANGE IN NKDP REVISION STAND

SK270852 Seoul YONHAP in English 0833 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's two most prominent dissidents Tuesday agreed that the leading oposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) should play a role in a planned special National Assembly committee on constitutional revision. Kim Yong-sam, the NKDP's permanent adviser, and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, posted three preconditions for the NKDP's participation in the committee, including a call for the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to drop its opposition to the establishment of a direct presidential electional system.

The two Kims, who are vital leaders of the NKDP, also demanded that the constitutional committee conclude its activities before the National Assembly opens its annual regular session in September and that those who have been arrested for anti-government activities be released before the inauguration of the committee.

After meeting with Kim Yong-sam in his home, Kim Tae-chung said,, "We earlier maintained that the formation of the special committee on the constitution is meaningless as long as the constitutional amendment for the creation of a direct presidential election system is not guaranteed by the end of 1986, but we have made some changes in our past agreements, in view of recent changes in the political situation." Kim said that the granting of amnesty and the reinstatement of political outcasts, including himself, should first be discussed when the special committee is formed, indicating a clear-cut change from his previous position linking the issue with the convocation of a special National Assembly plenary session or the formation of a special committee on constitutional revision.

The two Kims agreed, howevoer, to continue to hold scheduled rallies to coincide with the opening of provincial chapters to promote the NKDP's petition campaign for constitutional revision.

DJP TO SUBMIT REVISION BILL BY REGULAR SESSION

SK280105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to have a revision bill of the current Constitution get through the National Assembly within this year, it was learned yesterday. To this end, the party will submit its own draft amendment to the Asembly before the opening of this year's regular session on Sept. 20, a party source said. The party will hold a Central Executive Council meeting this morning to discuss the party's position on the timetable for constitutional revision, he said. The Central Executive Council is the main decision-making organ of the party, following the national convention and the Central Committee.

The source said that the party's plan is "to 'materialize' the announcement of President Chon Tu-hwan on April 30 that he will not oppose the revision of the basic law during his term of office (ending March 2, 1988)." He also said that the DJP would seek to find a mutually acceptable compromise on the revision bill with the opposition camp through the medium of the projected special House revision committee. The DJDP has already inaugurated its own special committee, composed of 20 lawmakers, to work out a draft amendment.

The committee, headed by former speaker Chae Mun-sik, is studying the parliamentary cabinet system, presidential government system and double executive system as the power structure of the new basic law. Many party lawmakers favor the parliamentary cabinet system. However, the party will "draw a picture on a blank paper," taking into consideration partisan relations, the source said. The party will call a general session of the Central Committee next month to confirm the "revision of the basic law during the president's term of office" as the party's official policy.

NKDP ADVISED TO PREPARE TO 'SEIZE' POWER

SK271253 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "NKDP's Today and Its Tomorrow -- It Should Exercise Self-Examination To Become a Competent Party To Seize Power"]

[Text] At least until the day when the NKDP president could not enter the headquarters of his party and had to call a meeting of the leaders of his party in a tea room across the street because of the blockade by combat police troops, it was believed that the aggravation of the political situation was entirely due to the stiffness of the government and ruling party. However, about 2 months after the incident, we hear growing voices that the opposition party is partly responsible for the prevailing political situation.

Forming a special National Asembly constitutional committee is delayed, and a meeting of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee has not been held as scheduled. This is evidence. The people who supported the weak when it was being suppressed by power have now become dubious of the opposition party. This is, it can be said, because the role and responsibilities of the opposition party have been enhanced. The NKDP has frustrated the stance to detain and investigate participants in the signature campaign for constitutional amendment, and has made it possible to discuss constitutional amendment during the present presidential term. Of course, this achievement must not be underestimated.

However, at this juncture, to be wise, the NKDP should look back on the path it has traversed, should check its present stand, and should plan its future. In this respect, we think that now is the time for the NKDP to ponder how it will utilize the present political situation in which it has become possible to revise the Constitution, and how it will strengthen its posture as a party to take power. Even though the situation has improved a little, it must not show a sign of internal friction nor harbor a groundless illusion of power.

During the course in which the meeting of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee to handle the Inchon incident was not held as scheduled, we think that the people have become disappointed with the NKDP's present appearance. We think that the NKDP was mindful of the circles of the movement and other dissident forces. However, it aborted the convocation of the Home Affairs Committee meeting simply on the pretext of the question of evidence. This is hardly understanble. How will the NKDP maintain its relations with the radical forces which demand reform? It can be said that the NKDP is standing at a crossroad. This is because the NKDP, as a self-claimed conservative party, cannot embrace them but will have to absorb and accommodate their political demands in any way. Actually, this is a common task of the ruling and opposition parties.

The NKDP must now build up its capabilities to seize power not by gaining something out of the mistakes by the government and ruling party but by nourishing its own strength. It is true that our ruling and opposition parties have pursued reactionary politics against one another in order to gain something out of the mistakes by the opposite side.

The opposition party has grown as a result of the government's reckless suppression and the ruling party has exploited the internal friction of the opposition party and its weak points as an excuse to maintain power.

However, awhile approaching the 21st century, the politics of the new era must not remain in such an old frame. Politicians must not pander for temporary popularity but broaden the base of people's support with a self-conscious political line and invariable policy. In this respect, now is a time of political turbulence, and is a time during which politics should become mature.

This is precisely the reason why we say that the NKDP is standing at a crossroad of choice. We would like to urge the NKDP, which has waged an arduous off-stage struggle for constitutional amendment, to have a time for calm self-examination.

MINISTER WARNS ON ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW SYSTEM

SK231118 Seoul YONHAP in English 1111 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Taegu, Korea, May 23 (YONHAP) -- Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong warned Friday against the emergence of a force in Korea trying to overthrow the current ruling system by subversive, undemocratic and violent means. The eventual goal of that force out to foment social chaos and popular unrest under the guise of promoting pluralism along with democracy is to set up a leftist ruling system, Yi said. The minister made the warning in a speech at an annual national festival of provincial dramas staged at the Taegu municipal hall.

Though pluralism in political and social sectors is a natural development in a free democratic system, scuttling the basic framework of the system amounts to an anti-national, anti-social activity negating society's reason for being, he said. In the speech read by Vice Culture-Information Minister Kim Yun-hwan, Yi also said radical leftist force has penetrated Korean cultural and artistic circles as a tool of dissident movement, focusing more on the dark side than on the bright side inherent in a hi-tech society.

PRESS SHOULD REPRESENT MIDDLE CLASS FOR DEMOCRACY

SK241228 Seoul YONHAP in English 1214 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Sogwipo, Korea, May 24 (YONHAP) -- Culture and Information Minister Yi Won-hong said Saturday the Korean press should assume the function of uniting and integrating individuals and society in general in a way compatible with national ideas for the promotion of democracy in the country. Yi also called on the media and the intellectuals to exert themselves to ease social tensions and political conflicts for the construction with thier government of a democratic society.

An adequate functioning of democracy, one that has eluded Korea since its liberation in 1945 from the Japanese rule, he said, requires interest groups, political parties and the press to be well organized and institionalized as the vehicles of democracy. "Accordingly, to accomodate the ideas of democracy to realities, it is most important to re-establish the relationship between social mechanism and its vehicles," the minister spoke during a debate here of senior Korean journalists.

In a speech at the forum organized by the Korea Newspaper Editors' Association, Yi also warned against the popular aspiration for democracy being exploited by the forces trying to grab power or achieve a leftist revolution. He said the issue of democracy in Korea should be recognized as a phase of social transformation sure to emerge as a process of historical development.

To promote democratization, Yi went on, it would be essential for the press to channelize the voice of the middle class, which has been somewhat neglected, to give it a greater say, rather than to provide an outlet for "fragmentary arguments in some quarters of our society." In this connection, the media as the balancer of a genuine democratization should assume the role of invigorating the middle class and the wisdom and capabilities of the intellectuals for that cause, the minister said.

HOME MINISTER: PRO-COMMUNISTS PLANNED INCHON RIOT

SK240023 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 May 86 p 1

[Text] Home Minister Chong Sok-mo revealed yesterday that the Inchon riot was engineered by the forces sympathizing with the Communists under their premeditated scheme to topple the government through demonstrations. In a meeting between the ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmakers, assigned to the Home affairs Committee of the National Assembly, and government officials, Chong said the pro-Communist forces sought the creation of a popular uprising through the May 3 Inchon riot. Chong specifically pointed to the "Minmintu," a militant student group, and the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification and other dissident groups under its banner as the leading forces in igniting the Inchon riot.

In a separate report, Kang Min-chang, director general of the National Police, revealed that police will forcibly break up the demonstrators outside the hall where the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) is staging constitutional amendment rallies. Kang said that police have not dispersed the demonstrators outside the rally hall for reasons of protecting the political party's activities. The opposition party's next rally is scheduled for May 31 in Chonju.

The joint administration-party meeting was unexpectedly held after the rupture in the bipartisan negotiations for the opening of the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly.

The nation's top police official gave accounts refuting the 24-point announcement by the NDP, in which it claimed the Inchon riot was premeditated by the government.

DJP OPPOSES CALLING REV. MUN TO TESTIFY ON INCHON

SK240052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 May 86 p 1

[Text] The tug-of-war over who should testify before the Home Affairs Committee about the riot in Inchon added fuel to partisan strains, foiling the panel meeting for the second day in a row yesterday. The confrontation between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party is sure to abort the session of two other panels slated for next week. They are Education-Information, Legislation-Judiciary Committees.

The partisan controversy over the summoning of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, a dissident leader arrested yesterday, is expected to further freeze the two parties' relations which are now pitted against each other over the constitutional amendment issue. The NDP resolved in a meeting of its key officers to boycott the three House panel sessions unless Rev. Mun is acccepted as a witness to give testimony at the session as demanded by the party.

It alleged that the ruling party has refused to let Mun speak to the panel for fear that the government authorities' announcement about the incident may be proved to be false. The government had announced that the "Mintongnyon," a militant dissidents group led by Mun, masterminded the riot, thus obstructing the NDP's rally to promote constitutional revision. Yet, the DJP never moved an inch from its position that "criminal suspects now under investigation cannot stand as witness before the House."

Following ruptures in rounds of negotiations, the JDP tried to open the panel unilaterally in absence of opposition lawmakers at 5 p.m. But, NDP members occupied the conference room of the panel to deter the opening of the session by the DJP, which later gave up its attempt.

Instead, the JDP members held a meeting at the party lawmakers' office with Home Minister Chong Sok-mo and other government officials concerned to discuss the incident.

Rep Yi Se-ki, floor leader, argued, "I understand that the NDP well knows that those involved in criminal cases cannot be accepted as witnesses under a provision of the constitution." "Such a demand of the NDP proves that the party has no intention to open the Home Affairs Committee," he said.

The Home Affairs Committee was originally scheduled to hold meetings for two days and then to form a subcommittee to investigate the Inchon riot. The parties held rounds of negotiations to narrow differences, but no compromise term was found.

Meanwhile, a leading officer of the JDP analyzed that the NDP's unreasonable offensives against the ruling party are a result of a feud among the party's factions. He expressed worry over possible escalation of the factional strife aimed at seizing hegemony in the party to a serious confusion of political situations in the days ahead.

NKDP MEMBERS VISIT PUSAN USIS FOR INVESTIGATION

SK240112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 86 p 8

[Text] Pusan (YONHAP) -- Three opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) members visited the USIS building here yeserday to find facts about the intrusion into the U.S. facility by 21 college students Wednesday. The opposition fact-finding team was led by Rep. So Sok-chae. All of the 21 students, including 16 from Seoul National University and five from Korea University, were arrested with court warrants late Thursday evening.

Rep. So expressed regrets the USIS side "hastily called police intervention" when it should have been prudent. The building also houses the U.S. Consulate. Consul Kenneth Quinones was quoted as saying the students seemed to be engaged in a destruction of furniture and did not want dialogue. The consul also said that when he reported the intrusion to Seoul over telephone, David F. Lambertson, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy, told him to evacuate all staff members and request police assistance.

Quinones was also quoted as telling the NKDP visitors that he ordered the staff members to evacuate to safety after observing the students' acts of destroying furniture through three video cameras installed in his office.

Don Q. Washington, the Pusan USIS director, showed to the opposition party members 26 pictures on the scenes of damages. The NKDP members emphasized that "The USIS side should try to learn the reason why students chant anti-American slogans" and "The U.S. side should reflect on its unilateral support of the incumbent Korean government."

The U.S. consul was quoted as replying that violence should be halted and "democracy should be achieved through dialogue and compromise."

DIFFERENCES IN U.S. REACTION TO RADICALS NOTED

SK231242 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 May 86 p 1

[From the column "Gibberish"]

[Excerpts] The name of the American Cultural Center, which came into being in 1948 in major cities of our country, was the U.S. Information Service. Since the incident of arson at the American Cultural Center in Kwangju in December 1980, American Cultural Centers in the following cities, in chronological order, have become the targets of occupation and arson: Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu and Seoul. The latest incident in Pusan is the sixth. We can find a great difference between the incident at the American Cultural Center in Seoul in May last year, when the students voluntarily disbanded their sit-in after 72 hours, and the recent incident that took place in Pusan, in which the students were arrested by he police after 1 hour. What we should point out first is the students' attitude reflected in their slogans.

In a memo exchanged with reporters during the incident in Seoul, the students asked the reporters to point out that their act was not "anti-U.S." This time, however, voices saying that "the U.S. imperialists must withdraw!" resounded from the portable spea r.

Next, we should point to the U.S. attitude in coping with the incident. During the incident in Seoul, the U.S. side persistently attempted to have dialogue with students, and Ambassador Walker sent a letter to them. In addition, the White House authorities revealed that "the quiet situation was fortunate, and they would seek a peaceful settlement." This time, however, the U.S. side clearly denounced the violence of the students and requested the entry of the police.

The final difference is that the prime movers of the incident in Seoul were the students of the Federation of Student Associations and the Sammintu, while those in Pusan were from Chamintu and Minmintu. We are concerned at the radical students, who are different from those only 1 year ago, and at the changes in the United States.

POLICE ALERT TO 'MASS SUICIDE' POSSIBILITY

SK250113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 May 86 p 8

[Text] The National Police Headquarters has stepped up patrol activities in the crowded downtown areas of big cities, including Seoul, against the possibility that some "extremist" student [may] stage street demonstrations or suicide attempts.

The police action followed the formal arrest of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan Thursday on suspicion of agitating violent student activism.

It was learned that Rev. Mun once told in an interview with a foreign wire service that there were 49 candidates who were ready to commit suicide for the cause of democracy among his followers.

The police are on the special alert according to a tip that some 10 to 15 students in a group may attempt to seize certain targets or to commit a mass suicide by setting themselves on fire. In a preventive measure, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau has increased the number of plainclothesmen posted at places where students are likely to choose to stage demonstrations. They will gather informations concerning movements of activist students and confiscate such dangerous materials as gasoline bombs by checking suspects.

FORMER NKDP MEMBERS TO FORM NEW PARTY BEFORE SEPT

OW230521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0506 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 23 KYODO -- A group of 12 parliamentarians who have left the New Korean Democratic Party (NKDP) said Friday they will form a new political party before the next session of the National Assembly is convened in September. The new party will be the fourth-largest political party in the 276-member unicameral assembly, in which President Chon Tu-hwan's Democratic Justice Party has a majority.

The 12 men broke away from the No. 1 opposition party late last year, saying it was controlled by the two prominent dissidents -- Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam -- who were not party members at the time. Kim Yong-sam later became an adviser to the NKDP but Kim Tae-chung is still banned from political activities because he was convicted of inciting the 1980 uprising against the government.

TWO SOCIALIST PARTIES MERGE TO FORM NEW PARTH

SK280108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 86 p 1

[Text] The two Socialist parties were merged yesterday. The party was named the Socialist Democratic Party. The merger was announced jointly by the Socialist Democratic Party led by Kim Chol and the New Socialist Party led by Kwon Tae-pok. Kim Chol was chosen as chairman of the new party and Kwon and Pak In-mok as vice chairman.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS REVIEW BORDER SITUATION

BK251306 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Poipet, Northwestern Kampuchea, SPK May [No date as received] -- For the first time a large group of foreign journalists and T.V. reporters have been provided with an opportunity to take a close look of this side of the Kampuchean-Thai border and thus see for themselves that the security of the country is good, not only in the interior but in far-flung areas as well.

The Kampuchean people are living in tranquility and happiness, said Daniel Roussel during the trip. The view was shared by three Japanese journalists, who said that where they were there was peace and calmness.

Daniel is currently in Kampuchea to cover the fifth partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, together with 30 correspondents of C.B.S. Visnew, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, ASAHI SHIMBUN, KYODO, AKAHATA, N.D.N., A.F.P., BERNAMA, PRENSA LATINA, TASS, NOVASTI, Soviet T.V., N.B.C., A.B.C., A.D.N., TTV and N.T.V. early in the morning of Sunday the group flew on a propeller-driven Antonov-24 to the town of Siem Reap, where the world-famous Angkor temple is located. There they changed into three helicopters and hop-frogged west, to Nimit, formerly a thriving population area on Highway 5 and a ghost village since the time of Pol Pot. Then, a 30 minutes journey by truck took them to Poipet, a border post manned by a unit of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea and facing Thailand's Aranyaprathet District.

The trip by air lasted 90 minute, 30 of which over Tonle Sap (Great Lake), the largest body of fresh water in the whole of Indochina. The lake was not in (?stage) yet, but already it appeared to be much bigger than its usual superficies of 3,000 square kilometres, or about half the size of Victoria Lake in Africa (the area may more than treble at the peak of the monsoon). The fishing season is almost over, and the idle fishing boats looked like thousands of tiny leaves scattered on the wind-tossed waters.

The same air of tranquility was noticeable throughout the landward trip, stretches of land, freshly upturned for the main rice crop, were dotted with patches of green -- hamlets with their orchards and sugar palms.

At the border, however, tension remains to be the dominant note. Chinese-backed Khmer reactionaries beaten to smithereens by Kampuchean and Vietnamese forces in the 1984-85 dry season are still lurking in Thai territory waiting for a chance to rear their head again.

The Bangkok authorities, hell-bent on maintaining a trouble spot to suit the book of their patrons in Beijing and Wasington, are doing every thing to oppose the rebirth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, from supporting the Khmer reactionaries in their sabotage to making direct provocations with their armed forces. Not a day goes by without Kampuchea's air space and territorial waters being violated by Thailand. Poipet,like other Kampuchean outposts, has been frequently spied on by Thai aircraft.

Early that morning, the commander of the port told the reporters, shots were fired from across the border. Early last week, from the 19th to the 23rd, a joint U.S.-Thai manoeuvre codenamed "Logex-29" was staged at the Thai naval base at Sattahip. Next month, another joint exercise involving 13,000 American and Thai troops will be conducted in areas close to Kampuchea.

However, all these hostile schemes and acts of international and regional reaction have failed to destabilize the situation in Kampuchea. Far from deterring the Kampuchean people, they only prompt them to increase their determination to build and defend their country. During the one hour and a half at Poipet the journalists were shown a portion of a big wall being erected by thousands of soldiers and volunteer workers to help protect Kampuchea's territory. This determination is shown by all the men guarding Poipet.

We will live up to the trust of the people and the country, said Som Sophari, 32, commander of the garrison.

DEPARTING SRV UNITS VISIT SITES IN PHNOM PENH

BK261412 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 May, a delegation of the 98th Divisional Group of the repatriating Vietnamese volunteer units led by Brigadier General (Truong Kinh Thong), commander of the 98th Division, visited Tuol Sleng museum of genocidal crimes, the former Royal Palace, and Cuu Long-Kolab Center.

At the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocidal Crimes, the delegation expressed grief over the genocidal crimes committed against the Cambodian people by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, and clearly confirmed that such criminal acts of this genocidal clique would never be allowed to take place for the second time against the Cambodian people. At the museum of the former Royal Palace, the delegation toured the Khemarin Palace and the Emerald Buddha's Palace. On that occasion, the delegation admired these cultural treasures which are the heritages and outstanding feats of our forefathers and people.

At the Cuu Long-Kolab Center, representative of the center and the orphans expressed their gratitude for the good service and good ethics of the 98th Division, saying that they would never forget these good deeds which serve as a valuable model for all the orphans to follow. In his reply, a representative of the delegation expressed sympathy for the orphans whose parents were barbarously massacred by the genocidal clique. At the same time, the delegate exhorted orphans to train themselves well so as to succeed the revolutionary cause for the defense and construction of the fatherland toward prosperity.

DEFENSE MINISTRY TOASTS SRV VOLUNTEERS

BK270601 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The PRK Defense Mininstry organized a banquet at the "30 October" restaurant on the evening of 26 May to honor the delegation of the 98th Divisional Group of the repatriating Vietnamese Volunteer Army units. Attending this grand ceremony were, among others, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; female Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party's Central Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and the comrade leaders of state institutions, cadres, combatants, and delegations of mass organization. Also present were Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK, and the comrade diplomatic envoys of Laos and the Soviet Union.

Speaking on the occassion, Comrade Bou Thang expressed profound gratitude to the cadres and combatants of the repatriating Vietnamese volunteer units. The comrade stressed: although all of you will be far apart from us, the militant solidarity between our two countries and our two Armed Forces of Cambodia and Vietnam will grow firmer and become more harmonious. At the same time, the comrade extended best regards and good wishes to the families, parents, and relatives of the Vietnamese Army volunteers for them to enjoy good health and greater victories.

In his reply, comrade Truong Minh Thong, commander of the 98th Division, expressed great joy and profound thanks to the party and government of the PRK for the warm reception which proves that the special militant solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam has been further strengthened. The comrade also spoke on the rapid growth and all-round progress made by the Cambodian revolution in the past more than 7 years. The comrade stressed that the militant solidarity between our two countries will grow firmer and that no reactionary force can every split it.

At 0715 on the morning of 27 May, the delegation on the repatriating Vietnamese Volunteer Army's 98th Division led by Brigadier General Truong Minh Thong laid wreaths at the monument of the fallen Cambodian heroes and the monument commemorating the fallen Vietnamese combatants in order to pay homage to the souls of the forefathers and the heroic Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants who have sacrificed their lives in the cause of liberating our nation, people, and class from the old and new colonialist yokes. The participants bowed their heads and stood in silence before a huge wreath decorated with a red-colored banner on which was written in gold letters: We pay homage to the Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants fallen in the cause of the revolution and socialism.

VIETNAMESE BUILD HELICOPTER BASE IN BATTAMBANG

BK230151 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 May 86 p 3

[Text] Prachin Buri -- Vietnamese troops have built a helicopter base in Battambang Province to back up ground operations against Khmer guerrillas, a source said yesterday. The base, near Route 5, east of Ban Nimit, has been built to help counter a 700-strong force of the three resistance factions and volunteers which hs been operated deep inside Kampuchea. The source said the force had been harassing Vietnamese sent to Battambang, Prey Vieng, Kompong Thachhnang and Kompong Thom provinces to take over trading and fishery businesses. Some Vietnamese had fled to Phnom Penh, he said.

Meanwhile, a resistance source said about 2,000 troops from Vietnam's 5th, 75th and 59th Divisions and Heng Samrin's 6th Division have mounted a military exercise around Battambang. The source said armoured personal carriers, PT-76 light tanks and T-54 heavy tanks were involved in the May 20-27 exercise. The source said Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces will move to within 10 kilometers of the Thai border opposite Prachin Buri on May 27.

PREM 'RESTING' IN SURINARI CAMP, RECEIVES GUESTS

BK280632 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon is still staying at the guest house of the 2d Army Support Command in Suranari Camp in Nakhon Ratchasima, resting on the advice of doctors due to the symptoms of a slight cold. However, he continues to perform his duties and has received some guests. A Public Relations Department official in Nakhon Ratchasima reported that at 0715 today Wutthichai Butsiphum, chairman of the Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial Council, led council members from 20 districts and 3 subdistricts -- a total of 21 people -- to call on the prime minister to wish him well. They left the residence at about 0910. Wutthichai said he and his colleagues called on the prime minister because they learned that he was not well but discovered from the visit that the cold from which the prime minister was suffering has improved a lot. However, the prime minister's physician has advised rest and some exercise for the prime minister.

Wutthichai said the prime minister told the visitors that provincial councillors are very important for the well being of the province and asked them to help care for the people. In particular, they were asked to help inform the people to elect good candidates. The prime minister also said he was proud of the successful agreement with the European Community on the export of tapioca becuase this will help tapioca growers. Nakhon Ratchasima is a major tapioca growing province.

Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, answering questions from newsmen this morning at Governmet House about when the prime minister will return from Nakhon Ratchasima, said that he has no information at this time but maintains regular contact with the prime minister, who asks his aides to contact him whenever he wants to give instructions. Prachuap said the prime minister assigned him to chair the meeting of the joint public-private consultative committee meeting this noon.

CABINET ACKNOWLEDGES ANNOUNCEMENT ON ATHIT

BK271234 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun presided over the cabinet meeting today. The cabinet acknowledged the announcement by the Prime Minister's Office on the royal decree appointing Gen Athit Kamlang-ek supreme commander; Gen Chutthai Saengthawip, deputy Army commander, as military inspector general, and Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army chief of staff, as Army commander. The royal decreee is effective 27 May.

ATHIT PLEDGES TO COMPLY WITH ROYAL ORDER

BK271226 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek spoke to reporters during an interview at the Army Transportation Department's airport this afternoon about the royal command appointing General Chawalit Yongchaiyut as Army commander. He said that as a soldier he must comply with the order, and the appointment of the new Army commander will help lighten his duties. Beside, the new Army commander himself has been serving in the Army and he can work together with him.

ATHIT INTERVIEWED ON COMMAND CHANGES, OWN PLANS

BK271500 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Former Army Commander General Athit has now returned from Nakhon Si Thammarat Province and arrived at the military airport aboard an Air Force plane this afternoon. He was greeted at the airport by senior military officers, such as Air Force Commander Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi, new Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, and Thai and foreign reporters and cameramen. Gen Athit chatted with the people who came to greet him smilingly. He later granted an inerview to reporters. He said:

[Begin recording] [Athit] Be careful. I do not want to see a report that newsmen died in a stampede here.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you have [words indistinct]

[Athit] I have nothing to say. I learned about the Prime Minister's Office announcement this morning while I was still in my bedroom. An officer informed me about the royal decree appointing me as supreme commander, Gen Chawalit as Army commander, and Gen Chuthai as military inspector general. Soldiers must follow orders. We maintain that everyone must comply with royal decrees. I and my family are loyal to his majesty the king and all members of the royal families, since they have been very kind to me. I have been serving his majesty since I was a lieutenant. I and my family treasure the royal decree. We will comply with it. There is no problem in this regard. My successor himself has been serving in the Army. Everyone knew he would succeed me sooner or later. Since he has now become the Army commander, he can help strengthen our Army so that it can serve as the pillar of the country. Nothing is unusual. We must work together.

[Unidentified reporter] Normally the Army commander is not transferred during his tenure.

[Athit] I am still the supreme commander. Formerly, I concurrently served in the two positions; now I have someone to help me. This will make my work easier. This is good. Besides, the person who succeeded me is still serving in the Army. We have been working together.

[Unidentified reporter] You said in an interview on wisakhabucha day [22 May] that you would not run in the general election because you have heavy duties to do. Now your work is lighter. Will you...

[Athit -- interrupting] I have said that I will not run in the election. I will do as I have said. Although I have been relieved of my duty as Army commander, I am still serving as supreme commander and must be responsible for the country's peace and order. I have to look after the Army, Navy, and Air Force. What I have said, I meant. We are soldiers and must honor our words and be rational. I will, as I always do, act properly and make sure the country is safe. After I have done my job, I can rest. I have only 3 months left to do my duty. The new Army commander will help me do my work. This is good because we can help each other.

[Unidentified reporter] A political party announced that if it wins the general election, it will [words indistinct] you to be the prime minister. If it can form the new government, it will have you as the prime minister.

[Athit] That is what they think. If you talk to me you should ask me what I think. At this moment, I am only thinking about how I can do my best to maintain the country's peace and order becuase I am the supreme commander and internal peace-keeping director. I still have duties to do and must do my best. I cannot let what other people say or think bother me. People have different opinions. Meanwhile, I will do my best to serve the people and country. Nothing is more important than our country. We must help each other to maintain peace and order in the country. There should not be any problem. I went to inspect the digging of the canal this morning. Everything proceeded smoothly.

[Unidentified reporter] After the transfer incident...

[Athit -- interrupting] It is not an incident. Do not call it an incident.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you contacted the prime minister?

[Athit] I was in Nakhon Si Thammarat while the premier was in Korat. It is quite a distance. No, I did not contact him. As a matter of fact, this is nothing special or unusual. Soldiers can be transferred to any post at any time regardless of their rank.

[Unidentified reporter] No caretaker government in history ever ordered such a transfer.

[Athit] Do not think too much.

[Unidentified reporter] The transfer was made during the tenure.

[Athit] Not really. It is in the same fiscal year. We soldiers must not think too much. We must do our duty and follow orders so that the country will be stable. If you think too much you will have paranoia. The transfer produces the same result regardless of its timing.

PAPER DESCRIBES EVENTS BEHIND ATHIT DISMISSAL

BK280100 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon dismissed General Athit Kamlang-ek as Army Commander-in-Chief and appointed Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut to the position yesterday. In a Royal Decree countersigned by Gen Prem as Defence Minister, Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chuthai Saengtawip was shunted to the powerless post of Inspector-General of the Armed Forces.

The announcement was broadcast over Radio Thailand at 7 a.m. as the Prime Minister sat out developments in Nakhon Ratchasima, where he had made his earlier decision not to extend Gen Athit's tenure for a second year. Gen Athit, who retains the post of Supreme Commander, congratulated Gen Chawalit on his appointment.

Gen Prem's decision to act before Gen Athit's term automatically expires on August 31 was seen as a move to stall increasing political and military pressure to appoint Gen Athit minister of defence, paving the way for his candidacy for the premiership.

Another reason was reportedly to put Gen Chawalit in position where he could prepare to take over his post. So far, it was understood, nothing had been done about transferring duties.

A factor considered significant in the decision was the efforts by Gen Athit's political supporters to topple the Government in Parliament over a policy bill, forcing the Prime Minister to resign. When the Prime Minister instead dissolved Parliament, the plan was to defeat pro-Prem parties in the general elections and manoeuvre Gen Athit's nomination to head a government. Arrangements had reportedly been made that if Gen Prem resigned over the rejection of the bill a certain former premier, who had resigned as the leader of a major political party, would become prime minister with Gen Athit taking the defence portfolio.

Amid these developments, Gen Athit dismissed rumours that certain military elements would stage a coup attempt before the July 27 election. As long as Gen Athit remained Army Commander-in-Chief, power-seeking politicians rallied around him in the hope of gaining governmental positions of influence, while the loyalties of military personnel appeared split between the head of the democratic government and their own leader.

Caught in the middle was Gen Chawalit, who had joined with then deputy Army commander Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan to suppress the September 9 abortive coup and who has been a solid supporter of the Prime Minister. He was reportedly asked by Gen Athit on "whose side" he stood. He said he was loyal to the Army, the nation and the Government, avoiding mention of personal loyalty.

Gen Chawalit reportedly worked hard to foster a compromise between Gen Prem and Gen Athit but tensions had gone beyond that stage. Despite the possibility of jeopardising his one and only change of becoming army commander-in-chief, he discussed with Gen Prem the desirability of appointing Gen Athit defence minister. At first, it was suggested that Gen Athit be offered the position of deputy defence minister but he turned it down. It was then proposed that if Gen Athit made a public statement of full support for the Government, he could be named defence minister.

A plan was set for Gen Prem and Gen Athit to finalise the matter at a royal function at Hua Hin but they were seated at different tables. When the party was over, Gen Athit had left. Gen Chawalit was unhappy he had failed to ease tensions.

Politicians believing they would capitalise on conflict between the country's then two most powerful personalities began moves with the obvious objective of projecting Gen Athit as a serious rival to Gen Prem for the post-election premiership. Even before Gen Athit's dismissal, the Democrats and the Social Action Party [SAP] faction loyal to Deputy Premier Sitthi Sawetsila and other pro-Prem parties were expected to gain a majority over the United Democratic Party alliance, a splinter from the SAP and other pro-Athit parties.

Following Gen Athit's dismissal, the pro-Prem strength in the new House of Representatives may increase. In this event, Chat Thai, which intends to remain neutral during the elections, may win enough seats to hold the balance.

A Democrat-dominated coalition will most probably name Gen Prem as head of government so he can preside at the celebration of the Fifth Cycle (60th) birthday of His Majesty the King on December 5 next year. The celebrations will continue for six months until His Majesty reaches the date when he becomes the longest reigning monarch of Thailand.

NEW ARMY COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON APPOINTMENT

BK271020 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 0900 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] New Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut late this morning gave an interview to newsmen about his appointment as the Army commander. He said:

[Begin recording] [Chawalit] I pay much attention to the welfare of the people in the Army, especially the main forces including the low-ranking officers and noncommissioned officers. In the past, I have accompanied my superiors on visits and perceived that it was clearly a policy of the former army commander. We want them to have as comfortable a life as possible given the current economic difficulties. That is the general policy; I cannot give further details at this moment. As I said earlier, I must receive more guidance from the superiors. Do you have any more questions?

[Unidentified reporter] [Words Indistinct] politics?

[Chawalit] What I told you a moment ago should cover this question. The Army will do its duties and assignments. As for politics, we all know that the former Army commander wants to see a clean and fair election. Soldiers and the Army always support elections.

[Unidentified reporter] When will you assume your new post?

[Chawalit] It is not our tradition to do that. We regard the Army commander's status effective immediately after he signs his name acknowledging the order issued by the prime minister. At this moment, we must listen to our superiors concerning the handover of the post. Officials are making preparations. This does not pose any problem.

[Unidentified reporter] When will the appointments to fill the vacancies be made [words indistinct]?

[Chawalit] It seems that you want me to comment on the order made by my superior. I cannot do that. The ministerial regulations clearly state that the defense minister will appoint officers as the caretakers of vacant posts. That order has already been issued. General Akkhaphon Somrup, the first assistant Army commander, has been appointed to concurrently serve in the additional post of deputy commander, and Lieutenant General Weanchai Ruangtrakun, first deputy army chief of staff, will concurrently serve as the army chief of staff. This is in accordance with the chair of command.

[Unidentified reporter] Canayou reaffirm that there will be a general election?

[Chawalit] I have always said that we want our army to completely stay apart from politics. We are serving the government and will be fair and neutral so that elections can be held in a clean and fair manner. Not only me, but all soldiers and the people in general would be unhappy if the general elections were held in an unfair manner. We want the politicians running in the election to crate confidence among the people and prove that they are willing to serve the country and the people. They should refrain from any act that could lead to confusion. I believe that everything will be alright. The [former Army] commander and I have confirmed that we will not do anything to ruin the clean and fair elections. We cannot do that.

Elections are a mechanism that can defend the democratic system. We have confirmed to the mass media that this is our policy. I must thank you once again and hope that we will meet again. I thank you for your cooperation rendered to the army and the supreme commander who is our superior. I thank you in advanve for the cooperation you will give to the army in the future. I feel rather awkward in front to the people of the mass media. I want to do more than talk. We have been talking a lot. It would be better for us to speak less and do more. I have told my brothers who came to congratulate me that we will have to work harder together. We must work together as brothers. I asked them not to regard me as the army commander; they should treat me like their elder brother. We have many things to do in the future. Do you have any more question?

[Unidentified reporter] We want you to confirm that the obscure situation will later return to normal?

[Chawalit] I do not know what Khun Phutsadi means when you use the word obscure. Do you mean the political atmosphere?

[Phutsadi] Everything.

[Chawalit] Everything. I hope that I will be able to do my best and do my duty. I want to tell you that I will do everything to dispel the obscure situation. In order to do that, I need information, suggestions from everyone including my subordinates and younger brothers. You people are also important to me. Please do not close my eyes and ears. You can help me a lot by telling me what is going on in the country and what I should do. If I make a mistake, please let me know. I am still the same person. This is the only way I can learn. I will try my best to answer Khun Phutsadi's question. [end recording]

DEMOCRATS RELEASE LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

BK220215 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 May 86 pp 1, 24

[Excerpt] The Democrat Party last night decided on most of the estimated 225 candidates for the upcoming general election. Most of the candidates for Bangkok-Thonburi were picked during yesterday's screening chaired by party leader Phichai Rattakun.

-- Phichai, Lek Nana and Akhom Sonsuchat will run on the same ticket in Phrakhanong area.

-- Charoen Kantawong, Wichit Wisetsuwannaphum and Manop Thanasukan will run in Yannawa.

-- Marut Bunnak, M.L. Seri Pramot and Kanin Bunsuwan will run in Phranakhon area.

-- Other Democrat candidates for Bangkok whose zones have not been disclosed include: Gen Han Linanon, Dr Supachai Phanitchaphak, Dr Supachai Manatphaibun, Adm Samut Sahanawin, Pamot Sukhum, Chaldemphan Siwikon, Phichit Rattakun, Wanida Chitman, Dr Nadapraphai Sucharitkun and Nikhon Chanthrawithun.

Phichai announced last night that a total of 197 candidates had been picked while the final nationwide list could include 225 candidates.

FORMER YOUNG TURK HEADS CHAT THAI CANDIDATES

BK240339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 May 86 p 3

[Text] Former Young Turk Leader Colonel Prachak Sawangchit said yesterday he will head a team of Chat Thai Party candidates to contest the general election in Bangkok Constituency 7.

Col Prachak said he was confident of support in Bang khen (Constituency 7) because he has been doing business in the district for five years since the Army dismissed him for his role in an abortive coup in April 1981. The former coup leader said he decided to enter politics because he no longer believed in the use of force to effect changes.

Saying that political conflicts were normal in a democracy, Col Prachak said: "Those who enter politics but always try to stay above conflicts and problems are not politicians. We call them opportunists." He said his team would include a military officer and a civilian. He declined to reveal their identitites, but said that there would be no other young turk officers except himself in the team.

Meanwhile, Chat Thai leader Maj-gen Praman Adireksan said that he has sought support from the Democrat and Social Action parties for a proposal that a political party leader with a House majority be appointed the next prime minister.

MUSLIM REBELS FORM SECESSIONIST ORGANIZATION

BK240855 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 22 May 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Colonel Banchon Chawansin, chief of the Civilian Affairs Division of the 4th Army Region, gave a press briefing at the Supreme Command Information Office on 21 May. He said the Pattani United Liberation Organization, the Barisan Revolusi Nasional, and the Barisan Nasional Pembebasan Patani have combined to form the Mujahidin Pattani Movement in an effort to revive the situation in the south in their favor. Banchon said the mujahidin movement has used the claim that Muslims in the south are victims of government prejudice to justify its goal of forming certain areas of the southern border provinces into an independent state. This secessionist concept has been spread since 1983 but the Mujahidin Pattani Movement was only estasblished on 16 September 1985.

Banchon said the mujahidin movement reportedly received foreign assistance but he said foreign assistance was not the factor in deciding the success of a movement. A revolutionary war would never succeed without indigenous causes. He believed the movement will enventually fail because it was not based on real causes and, besides, the 66/23 policy is still effective and Muslims in the South are treated fairly by the government.

Regarding the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] guerrilas, the rate of defection is high but not high enough to be significant considering their size of 1,500. They have operated in Thai territory for 40 years and have inflicted great losses on Thai resources. The 4th Army Region is now emphasizing suppression of the CPM guerillas by establishing the forward headquarters on 1 May at the 2d Battalion, 5th Infantry Division in Pattani Province in order to apply military pressure and step up deployment to destroy the fighting capability of the CPM.

CAMBODIAN, LAO BORDER ACTIVITY EXAMINED

BK280306 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported on the border situation in the past week. In Cambodia, Vietnam sent about 1,500 troops together with a large number of artillery pieces, tanks, and armored personnel carriers to the central part of the country in preparation for an operation to suppress the CGDK forces in that area. Fierce fighting is expected in this area this rainy season. Regarding the Thai-Cambodian border situation, shells lands on Thai territory in Khunhan District of Sisaket Province and Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province resulting in the death and injury of a number of Thai villagers. In addition, Thai villagers also stepped on landmines in Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani Province.

As for the situation along the Thai-Lao border, about 400 Vietnamese troops conducted a training session for Lao soldiers and carried out a survey on areas along the Mekong River. Vietnamese troops were sent to replace part of the Lao soldiers in areas opposite Pak Khat Subdistrict of Nong Khai Province. The Lao Government also sent Soviet and Vietnamese technicians to supervise the construction of a radar station at the airport in Sayaboury Province. Lao soldiers carried out one provocation against the Thai side. They intruded onto Thai soil and clashed with a Thai patrol unit in Buntharik District of Ubon Ratchathani Province.

CHINESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK260941 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 86 p 4

[Excerpt] A 20-member delegation of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts led by its Honorary President Wang Zhen arrived at Don Muang Airport at 1530 on 25 May for a visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry and the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association. They were warmly greeted at the airport by Chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei, Chinese Embassy Military Attche Mu Huimin, Counselor Tang Fuquan, Secretary Yang Chong, and Secretary Li Mao; and overseas Chinese communityleaders, such as Zheng Minru, Qiu Xijian, Ding Jiajun, Wu Fengjin, Li Jiannan, Chen Kexiu, Wang Baowen, Huang Nanrong, and Wei Huanzhang.

During his stay in Thailand, the 79-year-old delegation chief Wang Zhen will pay courtesy calls on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, and Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin.

This delegation of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts will stay in Thailand for 12 days and is scheduled to visit the northern province of Chiang Mai and the southern province of Phuket. The delegation will conclude its visit and return to China on 5 June.

HUNGARIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS PHAM VAN DONG

AU070621 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Apr 86 p 5

[Interview given by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to Oszkar Fuzes: "Interview with Premier Pham Van Dong -- On Vietnam's Socialist Construction Work." Date and place not given; first three paragraphs are paper's introduction]

[Text] There are more than legends connected with the medium-height slim figure of Pham Van Dong; history has bound him to itself. The 8 decades of his life have been closely intertwined with the struggle to advance Vietnam, once the most backward colonial country, lagging behind others by thousands of years, to advance it in spite of the huge armed struggle forced upon it after World War II and to create a socialist people's power in their free country.

He is one of the most eminent politicians in today's Asia, a surviving member of a great generation. His career is unparalleled and undiminished: from a provincial teacher he became a diplomat, financial expert, and premier. He is a quiet and smiling man who carries everyone with him; this was his character both in the underground cell of the French colonial prison and among the world personalities of the Bandung conference in 1955 that have made the history books ever since, personalities with whom he started the united struggle of the developing world for progress. He was a poker-faced and shrewd negotiating partner in 1946 when he had to consolidate the country's independence politically in the face of colonial power and he was charged with conducting the most difficult negotiations. Like every Vietnamese, he is smiling and full of temperament and he loves a duel of words. He is a relentless critic and an incurable optimist. Thousands of stories surround him and he would be flooded with signs of affection all over Vietnam if at every meeting or visit he did not immediately get to the point, and analyze the problems and difficulties. He has been heading the SRV Government since September, 1955.

Recently, on the occasion of his 80th birthday, the Hungarian Presidential Council decorated him with the Order of the Banner adorned with rubies. Soon after that he answered questions put to him by NEPSZABADSAO.

[Fuzes] Vietnam celebrated the 40th anniversary of gaining the socialist people's power a few months ago. How do you evaluate the achievements and specific features of this historical road?

[Pham Van Dong] Our people created the first workers and peasants' state in Southeast Asia in autumn 1945 under the guidance of the Communist Party established and led by Chairman Ho Chi Minh, proclaiming the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The last 40 years represent only 1 percent of our people's 4,000 year history but it is the most beautiful period for us in the era following the Great October Revolution. We finally emerged from the darkness of our fate, we became free from slavery, and from being homeless servants we became guiders of our own fate and were able to defend ourselves, our independence, and socialism from the most aggressive efforts of imperialism.

Three out of these 4 decades our people had to defend themselves with arms, true to their oath: "Nothing is dearer to us than independence and freedom." In the last 10 years, we had to reconstruct our fatherland while continuing to be forced to confront and face the aggressive threats of the enemy on two fronts.

Healing the War Wounds

The victory of the Vietnamese revolution is the triumph of creation and the search for the right way, the realization of Marxism-Leninism based on the principle of specific national features. Thanks to this, the Vietnamese people defeated the aggression of imperialism and international reaction and achieved successes -- even if only initial ones -- in eliminating poverty and backwardness and in promoting a flourishing civilized and happy life.

In the course of these 40 years, our people's struggle became intertwined with the revolutionary struggles of all progressive forces, with the battles fought for social progress and peace. The victory of the Vietnamese people is also inseparable from the help and support given to us by the Soviet Union, Hungary, the other socialist countries, and every honest public force on Earth. Our victory is the common victory of the peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world.

[Fuzes] In eliminating the inherited backwardness and the consequences of the long war, how does the society's shift from war conditions to peaceful construction work advance? What are the main characteristics of the transitional period?

[Pham Van Dong] I would like to draw attention to the fact that our people are still unable to live in full peace.

We have already healed the war wounds. We have essentially eliminated the exploiting classes also in the South and we have restored the economy there. We have achieved considerable results in agriculture, mainly in grain production. Industrial production has further developed. Cultural, educational, and health conditions as well as the technological and scientific level have improved. The standard of living primarily of the population living in villages has stabilized and the living conditions are gradually improving. Our defense has further strengthened and so has the internal and public security.

In spite of all this, we have still many difficulties. In constructing socialism we are starting from an economic situation the main factor of which is small enterprise production which was severely damaged by the war and which is still suffering from the enemy or from natural disasters. All this forces our people to face great trials. The period of transition to socialism is very difficult in every country since it is carried out in the midst of an acute struggle. In the case of Vietnam, the first phase of the transitional period is even more complex.

In addition to our successes, we are also making a considerable number of mistakes, and there are several issues we must analyze and seek solutions for. We are facing difficult tasks but our people are stronger today in every respect than any time in our 4,000-year history and are able to successfully construct socialism and firmly defend it.

Together with the people of Laos and Cambodia, our people have repeatedly declared their good intention to create peaceful and friendly cooperation with the countries in the area. We are ready to normalize our relations with China too, and this is a firm decision: we are always taking into consideration the friendship between the two peoples.

I must stress that, following the long struggle for independence and freedom, the most ardent desire of the Vietnamese people is to be able to reconstruct their country in peace. Therefore we fully support the Soviet initiatives of great importance aimed at halting the nuclear arms race on earth and in space and safeguarding and consolidating world peace.

The Reform of Economic Management

[Fuzes] What are the current period's most difficult tasks in the development of the socialist democracy and the modernization of the people's economy? What is possible and what can you do to improve the currently still modest standard of living and to increase production efficiency?

[Pham Van Dong] We were able to defeat the aggressors in the liberation and defense war because we could mobilize the power of the entire people. Now, we must concentrate the efforts of our workers, the entire nation, and every man on peaceful construction work. We can achieve the goals of our economic and social development set by the party only if, applying the Marxist-Leninist requirements of socialist democracy, we regard the system of collective socialist ownership of the working people as an important driving force of the new period. We have created and are modernizing a mechanism in which -- as our slogan succinctly puts it -- the party leads, the people own and exercise their ownership rights, and the government organizes and directs the activity. The three factors are naturally closely interrelated. We are paying close attention to making sure that the workers are indeed asserting their ownership rights on merit, fulfilling their obligations, and increasingly developing their abilities through constant self-training and the development of their awareness.

We are reorganizing the structure of our people's economy in such a way as to develop a rational and balanced agricultural-industrial structure. At the same time, we are carrying out the reform of the mechanism of economic management on the basis of decisions of the party's Central Committee adopted in June, 1985.

We are striving to eliminate the bureaucratic-administrative economic management based on state subsidies and to switch over to the socialist self-contained economy. We are increasing the economic units' capacity to take initiative and we are creating an efficient division of labor and authority in management between the central and local organs on the basis of democratic centralism.

Advancing in Shaping the New Way of Life

Our economic and social activity is directed towards improving productivity, quality, and efficiency; making more social products and of better structure; and increasing national income, consumption, and accumulation. It is in accordance with this that we are stabilizing and improving the people's standard of living and their living conditions. Only in this way can we strengthen the defense of our country and carry out the socialist industrialization. Our first goal is to gradually increase the financial and cultural standard of living of the people living in villages as regards clothing, food supplies, transportation, schooling, and public education. Naturally, we wish to connect all these things with the shaping of a socialist way of life and the socialist content of social contacts among people.

The planned sixth congress of our party intends to open up a new phase in the progress of our revolution. Our tasks reflect the requirement to provide practical evidence of the superiority of the socialist economy and, at the same time, realize the three-fold revolution in the means of production, scientific-technical progress, and ideology and culture, in working out appropriate methods for our circumstances, we will continue to study the experience of the Soviet Union, Hungary, and other fraternal socialist states.

[Fuzes] How are the countries of the socialist community helping in the completion of the abovementioned tasks? What concepts exist for making cooperation more efficient and increasing mutual advantages?

[Pham Van Dong] Our nation has always enjoyed and enjoys the effective support, help, and cooperation of the Soviet Union, Hungary, and the other states within the socialist community. We consider this a decisive factor that contributes to the success of economic and social targets. Key projects of the national economy built by such assistance provide a great stimulus to the economy of Vietnam. We are glad that the coordination and implementation of the national economic plans of Vietnam and the other CEMA member states bring mutual good results for Vietnam and the socialist community.

It is the principled policy of our party and government always to improve the quality and efficiency of multilateral cooperation between Vietnam and the fraternal socialist countries. We make every effort to make this cooperation serve the interests of all parties. We make efforts to fulfill the obligations in various fields included in the cooperation between Vietnam and the CEMA member states. Within the framework of these obligations Vietnam delivers tropical agricultural produce, consumer goods manufactured under contract, handicrafts, and folklore goods, artisan products, and manufactured products to the fraternal countries. As regards foreign trade, we introduced several measures for precisely fulfilling the signed agreements.

I hope that by relying on its diligence, creativeness, talent, and rich national resources, the Vietnamese people will surely and satisfactorily fulfill their tasks to the benefit of themselves and the socialist community.

Prospects for Cooperation

[Fuzes] What is your opinion about Hungarian-Vietnamese relations and what possibilities do you see for their expansion?

[Pham Van Dong] Both peoples can say that they possess a tradition of long and heroic struggle for national independence and social progress. In this present age, we are bound together in the joint idea of peace and socialism. The friendly relationship, military solidarity, and multilateral cooperation between our parties and peoples are growing and expanding constantly on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Vietnamese people are happy about the great successes achieved in the recent period by fraternal Hungary. The Hungarian people were strong enough to significantly change the image of society in their homeland. Being in a strong alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, Hungary occupies a laudable place with increasing respect in the socialist community and among nations.

The Vietnamese people will never forget the dedicated support of the Hungarian party, government, and fraternal Hungarian people in their fight against the imperialist aggression and in our present patriotic defense, in constructing our country. We express our sincere thanks to you.

The prospects of our multilateral cooperation are great and promising both for Vietnam and for Hungary. Apart from the great opportunities of economic, technical, and scientific cooperation, there is an ever broader scope for our peoples to get to know each other's country, progressive national traditions, and the experience gained in construction, and to increase these strong ties.

I take this opportunity to convey to the Hungarian people the most sincerely fraternal feelings of the Vietnamese people. I wish the Hungarian people -- under the leadership of the MSZMP led by Comrade Janos Kadar whom we deeply respect -- new successes in implementing the 13th MSZMP Congress resolutions by creating a firm foundation for completing the advanced socialist society with success in their beautiful homeland, and by contributing to the maintenance of European and world peace.

NHAN DAN ON TASKS ON ANNIVERSARY OF HO'S BIRTHDAY

BK231325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 May 86

[19 May NHAN DAN Editorial: "Uncle Ho Lives Forever in Our Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] Our entire party and people are making preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress. Various leading party organizations at various echelons and sectors are launching an important drive to review supervision in implementing tasks set forth by the Fifth CPV Congress, to conduct criticism and self-criticism to review the quality, ethics, and work behavior of leading cadres as well as the policy regarding party cadres. Our people and Army throughout the country are participating in emulations to score achievements to greet the sixth party congress. The revolutionary consciousness of our people and combatants and the communists' sense of responsibility are the motive encouraging us in all our activities. The movement to renovate the economic management system and implement the right to autonomy of basic economic units in production and business is being launched, thereby stirring up the creative spirit of cadres and the people and bringing about encouraging initial achievements.

Our party is preparing for its sixth congress amid the situation in which our revolution is overcoming various complex ordeals; achieving basic, strategically-significant victories in building socialism; defending the socialist fatherland; and fulfilling international obligations. Our army and people have scored an important victory over the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces, thereby firmly defending our nation's territorial integrity and political security and foiling the enemy's encirclement and blockade against us. All socialist forces have been strengthened. Various material bases are being built, whose new production relations have been established and are being consolidated in the whole system of the national economy. The revolutionary heroism and socialist thinking of our people have been manifested in the struggles for national defense, productive labor, and in building a new life. The general picture of our nation is very bright while our revolution is advancing. However, consequences of objective difficulties, subjective shortcomings, and the degeneration of some groups in our combat contingents are still prevalent.

Our entire party is concentrating its intelligence and efforts to review the tasks of our party and state, affirm achievements and strengths, realize mistakes and shortcomings, and design tasks and objectives to lead our revolutionary cause to new and ever greater victories.

In carrying-out political activities, to prepare for the Sixth CPV Congress, every Vietnamese is reminded of the good virtues and teachings of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, founder and trainer of our party who created conditions for the victory of our people's struggle. The president's cause is also the cause of our party and nation. He lives eternally in our revolutionary cause, and our revolutionary cause is always his own cause. Maintaining his cause and implementing the testament of President Ho Chi Minh, our party gained total victory in the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, thereby liberating the fatherland and unifying the nation.

Our nation is advancing toward socialism. Many of us, including party members and workers of different generations have lived, struggled, and worked according to the example of President Ho Chi Minh and implemented his vauable advice. Thanks to President Ho's leadership and teachings and forged by their struggles, many comrades and generations of Vietnamese have acquired political maturity and fine revolutionary quality. The unity of all echelons is always the invincible strength and valuable quality of our party. Before dying, President Ho Chi Minh urged us to strengthen unity and unanimity in the party for the lofty interests of the nation and the people. Living up to his cause, we must always implement his testament, especially when our revolution is facing various difficult ordeals.

President Ho Chi Minh always taught us that to become a real revolutionary, we must acquire revolutionary ethics, be faithful to our ideal, the fatherland, and the people, while striving to work selflessly, practise thrift, lead a moderate and healthy life, and protect the people's interests. Our party enjoys high prestige among the people thanks to the fact that most of our revolutionary comrades have fought valiantly, worked selflessly, and led a moderate life. It is regrettable that some of us, due to bad habits, have neglected morality, law, and principle, while others have contested for positions and led a debauched life, thereby undermining the prestige of our party. These people must be expelled in order to purify the contingent of our party members.

Individualism, in any form, is a dangerous cause for communists, because if we neglect party discipline and oppose the people's interests, we cannot avoid facing shortcomings. If our motive is for individualism, we cannot be faithful to our party and people. Working selflessly is a base for correctly maintaining the daily relationship between communists for the lofty interest of socialism. President Ho Chi Minh taught us that the people are the ones who determine all victories of the revolution. The party comes from the people and it fights for the fatherland and the people. The consistent close relationship between the party and the masses has resulted in the invincible strength of the party. Staying away from the people in any form, implementing inappropriate measures, violating the people's interests, and setting no good example, will diminish the party's prestige.

Uncle Ho lives eternally in our cause, because in our good times as well as in our difficulty, his teachings and examples have always illuminated us to advance. When each of us faced difficulties, we always thought of his teachings, thereby overcoming our troubles. President Ho Chi Minh taught us to use the invariable to cope with the variable, that is to firmly maintain our faithfulness and the revolutionary ethics in order to overcome all ordeals. All of us must always live, struggle, and learn from President Ho Chi Minh's good examples.

ARMY MONTHLY MARKS HO CHI MINH'S 96TH BIRTHDAY

Part I

BK240757 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 May 86

[TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN May 1986 editorial: "Unity Is the Most Precious Tradition of Our Party and People" -- Part 1]

[Text] Our people and troops throughout the country commemorate President Ho Chi Minh's 96th birthday at a time when the entire party is entering a political drive of self-criticism and criticism, conducting the party congresses at all levels, and preparing for the sixth national party congress. More than ever before, our cadres and party members remember great Uncle Ho who lives forever in our revolutionary cause even though he has already bade us farewell.

His priceless spiritual, intellectual, and ethical legacies remain always an inexhaustible source of vitality for our cadres and party members in the realities of transforming society and themselves.

President Ho Chi Minh founded and trained our party. He was the matchless leader of the Vietnamese working class and nation and the Vietnamese Armed Forces' beloved father. When bidding us farewell, he said: Comrades, from the Central Committee to the party chapters you should protect party unity and singlemindedness like the apple of your eye.

Throughout his relentless revolutionary lifetime, President Ho Chi Minh was attentively building party unity and singlemindedness. He himself personified party unity and singlemindedness and the great all-people solidarity bloc. He considered unity to be like a mother. If unity is assured, it will give birth to good offspring.

Speaking to troops, he repeatedly urged: You should unite not just by word of mouth but truly, in work and study. The historical lesson of building our party has asserted: The invincible strength of our party comes from unity and the singlemindedness of the party. Thanks to unity and singlemindedness, the party has led our people and troops to surmount all dangers and defeat all aggressors, advancing the Vietnamese revolution to ever greater victories.

Just as President Ho Chi Minh indicated: Unity is the most precious tradition of our party and people. Each cadre, party member, and citizen can be justifiably proud of this precious tradition of the party and should worry if ever there is an indication that this tradition might be impaired -- no matter how lightly -- in this or that locality. Unity and singlemindedness of the party is primarily unanimity in the party lines, viewpoints and policies, and the people's interests. Our party's revolutionary line is the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to realities in Vietnam.

At present, national construction and defense is posing many new problems. Every cadre and party member, especially leading cadres in all sectors and localities and at all levels, must strive to learn Marxism-Leninism and to constantly and comprehensively improve knowledge while closely watching the real and constant developments in the country. Only by doing so, can they help build, materialize, and develop the party's revolutionary line and create a high degree of identity of views on party knowledge and ideology which in turn engenders unity in action, organization, and implementation.

Our party rules and organizes the life of tens of millions of people, providing food, clothing, housing, education, health care, and transportation. This is a great undertaking, complicated by towering difficulties.

Moreover, the party is beset by enemies from all directions. They seek every means to destroy the unity and singlemindedness of the party. They criticize the party leadership and separate the party from the masses. More than ever before, the party must tighten its ranks, strengthen solidarity, and unify its mind and action in order to unite all the people and advance the revolution through difficulties towards steadier steps. Divisive and factionalist acts violate the principle of party activity and constitute one of the causes of loose proletarian dictatorship, driving the party into the evil of bureaucratism and other evils that encroach on the people's collective mastery, weaken party strength, and impair the party's reputation.

The revolution in our country is in the initial stage of transition to socialism and in circumstances particularly rife with many complex and contradictory relations. It is not easy to perceive the law of life, thoroughly understand the nature of things, find out suitable steps, and resolve problems arising in life. It is all the more difficult to do so in one or two days.

It is normal for the party to hold differing views on this or that issue of developing lines, putting forth guidelines and policies, assessing the situation, and organizing the implementation. It is necessary and correct to discuss these frankly, clearly state political viewpoints, debate democratically, profoundly analyze the situation, clearly point out shortcomings, and correctly look at the causes in order to unify knowledge and action. This conforms with freedom and democracy advocated by the party. Only by doing so, can we renovate the way of thinking and work behavior and bring about changes in party activities in order to bring about changes in leadership and social management.

Once views have been unified and become resolutions of the party committees, all party organizations and members must scrupulously comply with them and absolutely obey them even if they still hold differing views. The party must have one voice, one determination, and one act. If party members sing their own tunes, how can we expect victory?

Party unity and singlemindedness must be based on the guarantee of party members' democratic rights, the development of collective intelligence, and the correct observance of the principle for democratic centralization. Uncle Ho always reminded all the party organizations and party committees that all work should be debated democratically and collectively.

We must hold democratic discussions and debates; strenuously seek unity in knowledge and action; listen to the suggestions of cadres, party members, and people -- including those unpleasant yet justified suggestions -- and motivate the people to tell the truth frankly to the party. We must not overlook or hastily criticize opposing views and must not frame outspoken and constructive party members. We must promote the fruitful creativity of the masses in combat and production in order to supplement the knowledge of the party and enhance its leadership.

According to natural law, as a result of understandable psychological and physiological factors, some old, experienced, and well-positioned comrades in positions of authority have difficulty accepting innovations and views different from their own. Meanwhile, there are also some young comrades who are complacent in their shallow knowledge. Such intellectual senility is manifested in reluctance to accept new things and indulgence in talking more than listening, which exist in some party members of all ages.

This phenomenon, along with some other undemocratic manifestations, has caused a loss of vitality in the party activities and has much adversely affected unity and singlemindedness of the party. Party unity and singlemindedness is manifested primarily by the activities of the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and party committees at all levels.

The resolutions of party committee echelons must be the products of collective intelligence, reflecting the unified will and action of all the party organizations. Party committee echelons must secure a high level of unity and singlemindedness and be the true center of unity for the entire party organization. The principle of democratic centralization must be correctly observed in conducting the activities of party committees. Each party committee member must uphold his party membership and his sense of responsibility to the party and the people to hold very democratic discussions and debates. Party committee echelons must reach a conclusion and issue a resolution which reflects unanimity within the party committees.

In conducting the meetings of party committees, we cannot tolerate the refusal of some to state their political views or to discuss differing views for clarification.

If no clear-cut, definite conclusion is reached in a conference, when we write the resolution we must deviate, trying to resolve differing views to some acceptable extent. As a result, when they go back to their units, each person will organize and implement the resolution in his own way, that is, at times, against the spirit of the resolution itself.

We communists are closely united in life and death. We share woe and weal because we have a common revolutionary ideal and because of our comradeship. This is true unity based on the ideological and organizational principles of the party which are consolidated by the bright and selfless revolutionary sentiments of communists.

This unity completely differs from superficial unity that it not felt deep in the heart. It is not like so-called teamwork and cronyism. Teamwork in its true sense is a collective of capable and good collaborators who are closely attached to one another on the basis of party principles and comradeship, and who assist one another in fulfilling the party mission. It is very important and necessary to build truly capable teamwork in the interests of the party, collectives, unity and cordiality. However, in reality, there have been some cases in which cronies gather under the label of teamwork and are appointed to this or that position when they personally do not deserve such positions. Then, these people praise one another, protect one another, and bully those who do not side with them.

President Ho Chi Minh severely criticized party members of self-condoning mind and acts who are factionalist and nepotistic. They appoint their relatives and friends to this and that position even though these people do not merit it, or they protect their faction against others. They employ and listen to anyone who sides with them even though the persons involved have no ability and talk incorrectly. They try to hold down all those who do not side with them and refuse to listen to these persons.

Regrettably, such thinking and practices still exist and seem to develop. The party's strict sense of organization and discipline unites minds and actions within the party. President Ho Chi Minh maintains that the party's invincible strength stems from the cadres and party members self-imposed discipline and scrupulous sense of organization. He once specified: Although our party members are numerous, when engaging in combat we fight as one. This is because our steel-like discipline is stern and self-imposed.

All cadres and party members regardless of position must strictly observe party discipline and stay within the organization. They are absolutely forbidden to resort to personal arbitrariness by placing themselves above the organization and discipline. President Ho Chi Minh used to severely criticize cadres and party members in charge for giving themselves the authority to decide everything. They have considered the sectors and localities of their assignments as their own kingdoms and have ignored the common interest. They have belittled the decisions of the organization.

The characteristic of our party's self-imposed discipline is loyalty, loyalty in speech and action and loyalty to the organizations, people, higher echelons, subordinates, and oneself. Party discipline is applied sternly, justly, and equally to all party members. There is no exception. The higher the position and the longer the party membership, the more severe will be any disciplinary action if needed.

These phenomena often criticized by Uncle Ho must be resolutely eliminated. There have been comrades who are misdoing with impunity. Some comrades lose their positions in one locality but get the same position in another. Some other comrades have been removed from their positions just for the sake of formality and have remained to work at the ministry level.

Some comrades who should have been heavily punished only received informal warnings to save face. In some localities, they have even protected and condoned one another by deceiving higher authorities and hiding from the organization. Such actions will lead to loose discipline and disregard for state law and social discipline. They will impair unity and singlemindedness within the party and adversely affect party leadership and militancy.

Conclusion of Editorial

BK270620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 19 May 86

[TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN May 1986 editorial: "Unity Is the Most Precious Tradition of Our Party and People" -- concluding part]

[Text] In order to consolidate and develop unity and singlemindedness in the party, strictly maintain discipline, and develop the strength of the party, President Ho Chi Minh used to urge party cadres and members to conduct self-criticism and criticism in a constant and scrupulous manner. Our Uncle Ho is a pure and model example of self-criticism and criticism. In the early years of the revolution, when our party was still in its infant stage and was operating clandestinely under fierce sabotage by the enemy, it was faced with numerous seemingly insurmountable difficulties. Nevertheless, as already predicted by the Uncle: the more our party develops, the stronger it will be. And it has led the people in carrying out the revolution successfully and the resistance victoriously. This is because our party has skillfully used its sharp weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

In today's great and new tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland, the party can hardly avoid difficulties, shortcomings, and even errors. Only through self-criticism and criticism can the party redress its shortcomings and errors and thereby reduce its difficulties. Only through self-criticism and criticism can the party struggle victoriously against the vestige of the old society, against backward customs and traditions, and against those bad practices that may arise for a ruling party. Also through self-criticism and criticism, the party can train, cultivate, and improve the levels of knowledge and ideology of party cadres and members, consolidate unity and singlemindedness within the party, and strengthen ties between the party and the masses.

Before leaving us forever, President Ho Chi Minh gave this advice: Within the party, promoting widespread application of democratic principles and conducting self-criticism and criticism in a constant and scrupulous manner are the best way to consolidate and develop the unity and unification of the party. It is necesssary to promote comradeship and mutual love. Self-criticism and criticism are aimed mainly at developing strong points, correcting shortcomings, and helping one another make progress. They are also aimed at better improving working methods, and at promoting internal unity and unification. Self-criticism must be carried out openly and honestly without giving any serious consideration to anyone or attempting to make any modifications.

Uncle Ho also said: Criticism must be directed at work done and not at the man who did it. That is why we should not use derisive, sarcastic and pungent words. For our Armed Forces, self-criticism and criticism is aimed at enhancing the unity between cadres themselves, between cadres and combatants, and between troops and the people. Uncle Ho further said that self-criticism and criticism are a weapon capable of making our Armed Forces an inevitably victorious Army. When operation clandestinely, the party satisfactorily used the weapon of self-criticism and criticism. Otherwise, it would have been criticized by the enemy which resorted to weapons, killing, torture, and detention.

Self-criticism and criticism must be carried out in a frank, sincere, open-minded, and at times, fierce manner and must be based entirely on the love of comradeship.

In the case of a ruling party with many members holding high positions in various state organs, the self-criticism and criticism carried out within the party between higher and lower echelons, between party members and nonparty members, and even between comrades of the same ranks are not simple.

In many organizations, public organs, enterprises, and units, self-criticism and criticism have not been conducted regularly and stringently, or else it has been laden with formality. In some cases, out of a sense of delicateness, criticism has been made in an indirect way and not directly pointed at certain persons. Hence, there has existed a lack of unity. (?The means of information) have been troubled for many reasons. People of the same rank have not understood one another correctly. Higher echelons have failed to stay close to lower echelons, and the party has stayed aloof from the masses. A number of party members who are holding high positions and exercising great power have become bureaucratic, paternalistic, arbitrary, and despotic, thus curbing the dynamism, creativity, and abilities of party cadres and members as well as of the masses, infringing upon the people's collective mastery, and causing a decline in the party's popularity.

In the current situation, self-criticism and criticism especially self-criticism, have emerged as an urgent requirement for key leadership cadres at all sectors, echelons, and units. It is common sense, as noted by Uncle Ho, that to carry out self-criticism and criticism effectively, cadres at all levels, especially high-ranking cadres, must first set a good example.

A number of party memebers with high positions and authority who, due to lack of constant training, coupled with a tendency to be tempted by the arrogance of being a communist as a result of their being deceived with flattering words by many people following the victory gained by the revolution, have become vainglorious, living on their laurels. These comrades do not want to analyze and criticize their own work openly and frankly before the masses and the collective. They do not want to listen to the criticism of subordinates and the masses for fear of losing their prestige and their face. In any areas where key cadres refuse to set good examples and to conduct self-criticism stringently while being very fond of criticizing and lecturing other people, it will be impossible to generate a healthy, frank, and honest atmosphere in self-criticism and criticism no matter how hard propaganda effort are. In these areas, the masses will be afraid to criticize the leadership.

Uncle Ho had this observation: When the masses refrain from making criticism, it does not mean that they have nothing to say. They think that even if they speak up, they will not be able to get the higher echelons to listen to and consider their problems. And this, in some cases, will only invite hatred. Active people who have the courage to struggle are usually criticized as negative. Criticism has only been made in the absence -- never in the presence -- of such people. This is the problem of maintaining silence inside the party and becoming outspoken outside the party and this has caused disunity to the internal ranks and has driven everyone into self-defense, thereby creating a seemingly calm but actually very tense situation.

Critics must be fair-minded and must take responsibility for their criticism and must have a sense of responsibility toward their comrades. The party's principle of criticism does not allow anyone to regard himself as an informed person knowing a great deal of important information which is, in fact, misleading and unverified information. Otherwise, he might liberally criticize his superiors and attack the leadership in a resentful, angry, and irresponsible manner.

Self-criticism and criticism must be carried out very frankly without giving particular consideration to any friends or superiors and without adopting an attitude by which one tends to treat comrades and subordinates in a very tough and Marxist fashion while resorting to objective difficulties as a means to justify and cover up one's own shortcomings or taking criticism too lightly. Self-criticism and criticism must be logical and sensible. Logic is rationality, and also the line governing the party's ideological and organizational principles. Logic must go together with sense, which is the love of comradeship and concern for the progress and maturing of comrades. More than anyone else, in everyday life, communists are people who are very loyal, honest, and faithful.

President Ho Chi Minh had this advice for party cadres and members: Criticism must be clear, substantial, frank, and sincere. The purpose of this is to correct and not attack one's shortcomings and to help one another make progress and not embarrass or discourage one's comrades. And one should uphold a sense of affection and sincerity in criticizing his comrades.

The masses are those who directly implement the party-state lines and policies and supervise all the activities of cadres and party members in various organizatins and agencies. With brilliant sensitivity, the masses can clearly and accurately distinguish those who are loyal and capable and who work for the benefit of the party and people from those who are obsequious, incapable, calculating, and self-seeking. Consequently, self-criticism must go along with criticism, starting from the higher down to lower echelons and vice versa.

In the case of a ruling party, the party must organize well for the people to criticize the party, cadres, and party members, and must welcome criticism and suggestions by the masses. Regrettably, there have been party organizations and members -- especially those in positions of authority -- who are very fond of hearing reports on good points and achievements and of listening to flatteries of their liking, and who are very ill at ease when hearing the views of people who dare to criticize them. To those comrades, the words "yes sir" are more pleasing to their ears than the words "yes comrades."

With a view to rapidly eliminating bureaucratism, paternalism, arbitrariness, and despotism, and to being worthy of being communists and the people's leaders and truly loyal servants, all cadres and party members must stay close to the grassroots level, fully understand the aspirations of the masses, and listen to their voices. Just as Uncle Ho taught: We must listen to the suggestions of party members, people, and unimportant persons. Self-criticism and criticism must be based on the party lines and viewpoints, the principles of party activities, the functions, tasks, and performances of units; and the productivity, quality, and effectiveness of units and individuals in implementing their duties.

We should not fiercely struggle to the end against trifles and shortcomings in routine work while overlooking those issues involving the party viewpoints and principles, the organization and implementation of the party's political tasks, and the quality and bearing of party members. Squarely looking at shortcomings and mistakes, correctly pointing out their causes, and publicly admitting them shows the healthiness of a strong body. Trying to hide shortcomings and mistakes, failing to correctly assess oneself, and fearing public criticism manifest weakness and malady.

More than ever before, we must be all the more imbued with President Ho Chi Minh's teachings: A party that hides its shortcoming is a failure. A party that strives to admit its shortcomings, points out the causes of these shortcomings, closely examines the circumstances of the shortcomings, and seeks every means to correct them, is a progressive, strong, daring, stable, and genuine party. We are not afraid of the enemy taking advantage of the party's shortcomings to criticize because our party is glorious, just, loved, and trusted by the people. Moreover, we are very vigilant against all the enemy acts of sabotage and the plots of fishing in troubled waters by opportunists and all other villains.

Only by maintaining unity and singlemindness on the strength of developing democracy and encouraging collectives to scrupulously observe discipline, and by stepping up self-criticism and criticism, can the party renovate itself boldly. We must renovate ourselves boldly on the basis of unity, singlemindedness, and Marxism-Leninism which have been continually and creatively applied to the conditions in our country in the present revolutionary stage.

Renovation always bears the characteristics of continuity, a legacy, and development. It is not a total elimination nor a complete denial. Following great President Ho Chi Minh's teachings, our party members and cadres in the Armed Forces will certainly create a new, vigorous, and true change in party acitivities, beginning the party congresses at all levels to practically advance toward the sixth national party congress with communist confidence.

DISMISSAL OF GEN ATHIT AS ARMY CHIEF REPORTED

BK280313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Thailand's national radio on 27 May reported that General Athit had been dismissed as Thai Army commander and that General Chawalit, currently Army chief of staff, had been appointed to replace him. The radio also reported that General Chuthai, deputy Army commander in chief, had also been relieved of his position and appointed inspector general of the Armed Forces -- a powerless post.

Public opinion notes that this is the first time in Thailand's modern history that an Army commander in chief has been dismissed by a civilian government. Normally, an officer appointed to this key post in the Army concurrently holds the post of supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

The dismissal of General Athit came after it was reported that he had taken part in campaigns that led to the defeat of the government in a parliamentary vote in late April 1986. After that defeat, the government of Prime Minister Prem was compelled to dissolve parliament and general elections have been scheduled for 27 July of this year.

NHAN DAN SCORES THAI POLICY OF CONFRONTATION

BK271232 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 May 86

[NHAN DAN 24 May article: "Bangkok Wants Confrontation"]

[Text] In recent days some Thai generals have spread vicious, slanderous charges against Vietnam.

The Bangkok-circulated papers DAILY MIRROR and DAO SIAM quoted the commanding general of the Suranari force and the internal security operations command of the 2d Army Region as saying nonsensically that Vietnamese troops deliberately violated Thialand's sovereignty by conducting reconaissance and patrols and setting up strongholds in Thai territory. This general also concocted a story about Vietnam's plan to attack Thialand in 1987 to divide the country, split the Indochinese federation, and isolate China and the United States in this region.

Our people resolutely reject these nonsensical slanders by a group of ultrarightists lin Thai military circles. The world public no longer cares to calculate how many times already Thai reactionary military circles have referred to Vietnam's so-called plan to attack their country. This is because people figured out long ago that these allegations are merly a production of the unhealthy imagination of those who want to seek confrontation with the Indochinese countries.

Thai military circles have resorted to such allegations many times in an attempt to cover up the ignominious acts that they have committee or will commit. In this case everyone can see that behind this smoke screen are dangerous acts taken by Bangkok military circles to strenthen their alliance with the U.S. imperialists and their collusion with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, step up their intervention in and violation of the PRK's sovereignty and territory, and oppose and undermine the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries.

The plan to establish a U.S. war stockpile in Thailand and the gradual preparation for a return of U.S. troops to that country are being carried out. Joint military exercises between the United States and Thailand have been undertaken more frequently and on a larger and larger scale. These include the combined U.S.-Thai military exercise that is being conducted close to the Thai-Cambodian border and the large-scale military exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold" that will follow with the participation of 9,500 American soldiers and 3,500 Thai troops.

The ultrarightists in the Bangkok ruling circles, together with the Beijing reactionaries, are indirectly procuring supplies for and nurturing the genocidal Pol Pot remnants and other groups of Khmer reactionaries. Top Thai and Chinese leaders have of late met each other to study and discuss their plans. The Bangkok press has admitted that many Thai citizens, including those with responsibilities in the Bangkok administration, are very concerned over their country's deeper involvement in the reactionary strategy of Washington and Beijing.

It is in the hope of covering up and justifying their dangerous acts that the ultrarightist group in Thai military circles has resorted to the use of their old bugbear -- the danger of an invasion by Vietnam and the so-called violation of Thai territory by Vietnam. This fabrication has also been made at a time when the Bangkok authorities, together with Washington and Beijing, are waiting anxiously for more disgusting crimes by various Khmer reactionary forces to whom they have given shelter in their territory for use as a pretext for further intervention in Cambodia and continued violation of the PRK's territory.

It is obvious that the Thai authorities only want confrontation, not dialogue, and still pursue obstinately a policy of hostility toward the three Indochinese countries. They content themselves with serving the strategy of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese reactionaries to bleed and weaken Vietnam, oppose and undermine the Vietnamese revolution and the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries, and cause tension and disrupt peace and security in Southeast Asia. All this runs counter to the interests of the Thai people and the people of other countries in the region.

Vietnam's unswerving stand, which has been stated time and again, is to always respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand, not to interfere in its internal affairs, and to develop friendly and good-neighborly relations with that country.

The SRV, together with the PRK and the LPDR, has put forth many constructive and good-will proposals to Thailand, but the latter has rejected them all. Thailand's policy of confrontation is unrealistic, and its slanderous charges can in no way help its short-sighted policy.

PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR CHANDRA

OW271631 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- The Vietnamese people will forever engrave in their hearts the warm sentiments felt towards them by World Peace Council President Romesh Chandra, said Chairman Pham Van Dong. At a reception here today of the WPC president, Pham Van Dong, who is also Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, expressed his warm congratulations to Romesh Chandra on his decoration with the Ho Chi Minh Order, the high distinction of the Vietnamese state. Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed the Vietnamese people's fine sentiments towards President Romesh Chandra, a tireless fighter for word peace.

Regarding to the current struggle for peace which is seathing all over the world, Chairman Pham Van Dong said that the struggle for peace is the biggest task of mankind. After stressing that imperialism is the enemy of world peace, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his confidence that the WPC and its president, Romesh Chandra, will continue to uphold the peace banner. Chairman Pham Van Dong voiced the Vietnamese people's desire for peace, their friendship and good relations with the Indian people. He said he believed that the two nations will try hard for their common goal of peace and understanding among nations.

Chairman Pham Van Dong and President Romesh Chandra compared notes on the world peace movement. Also present at the reception was lawyer Phan Anh.

The WPC president left Hanoi today concluding his visit to Vietnam. Before leaving, President Romesh Chandra held a press conference on the present world wide fight for peace and activities in various parts of the world in response to the International Year of Peace launched by the WPC. He acclaimed the efforts and the good will of Vietnam and other countries on the Indochinese peninsula to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

NEW ZEALAND

'FRESH FRICTION' WITH U.S. OVER NUCLEAR POLICY

LD232005 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1900 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Fresh friction has developed between New Zealand and the United States over reports of an American propaganda campaign designed to reverse the Wellington government's nuclear policy. New Zealand's Labor government has sought an explanation from Washington over the local activities of its information agency staff. The request follows media reports in New Zealand that American officials had launched a public relations campaign to try to overturn the Lange administration's nuclear policy. The policy, which includes a ban on port visits by nuclear-armed or powered ships, has caused a crisis in relations leading to Washington assertion that the ANZUS treaty, involving military links between Australia, New Zealand, and America, is now inoperative. In announcing that Wellington is seeking an explanation from Washington over the reports of a public relations campaign, the New Zealand deputy prime minister, Mr. Palmer, said his countrymen would not change their views at the bidding of a foreign power. Washington has replied by saying it does not seek to have New Zealanders do its bidding and said it finds such a suggestion unseemly.

VANUATU

LINI ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR, LIBYA

BK231338 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Vanuatu's prime minister, Father Walter Lini, has told Australia it must not interfere in his country's internal affairs. After talks with the Australian prime minister, Mr Bill Hayden, in Vila, Father Lini said that he expected to begin negotiating a fishing agreement with the Soviet Union next month. He also said that at some time in the future, he expected to establish full diplomatic relations with Libya. Father Lini told our Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, that he also considered Australian expressions of concern as an attempt by Canberra to dictate to independent Vanuatu.

[Begin recording] [Watson] Not for a moment has the sensitive nature of Australia's role in the Pacific been lost on Bill Hayden during his 2-week 8-nation tour of the region. The minister has rarely missed an opportunity to point out that most of the countries of the Pacific are free and independent and that Australia has no right t interfere in their affairs. To do so, he says, would be appaulling. However, he has also used those same opportunities to express his concern at the possibility of the Soviet Union or Libya gaining a foothold in the region that would allow them to meddle in political or military matters. Their activities, he says, must be controlled as tightly as they are in Australia.

As careful as Bill Hayden has tried to be, however, Father Lini has interpreted the minister's expressions of concern as an attempt by Canberra to dictate to Vanuatu. Vanuatu, he says, will begin negotiating a fishing agreement with the Soviet Union probably next month and will consider granting the Russians port facilities.

[Lini] Sometimes, we do not understand the position of the Australian Government. They say they do not want to interfere in our internal affairs and then they turn around and say we are concerned. We do not really know what they mean by we are concerned. [Word indistinct] they do not want to interfere in our internal affairs.

As far as we are concerned, that is all they could say. They should not go on further to say we are concerned that you are considering establishing diplomatic relations with Russia, fishing agreement with Russia, establishing diplomatic relations with Libya, or any other countries. This is why sometimes we do not really understand, and we think that Australians do not understand us at all. And we think that Australians are in fact ignorant of some of the ways that we do things our own way. Canberra is trying to dictate to us to be careful not to establish diplomatic relations with...

[Watson -- interrupting] Did Mr Hayden say that to you this morning? Did Mr Hayden express these concerns to you this morning?

[Lini] Oh, yes. This is expressed to us, and has been expressed to us many times.

[Watson] Father Lini also put up a strong defense of Libya's Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, and accused the United States and France of being the real sponsors of terrorism. Claim that Libya was involved in terrorist activity were, he said, totally unjustified.

[Lini] We cannot really see how you can call Libya terrorist nation and not call United States a terrorist state. We cannot really see how we could call Libya a terrorist state and here in this region other countries could not call France a terrorist state, because we consider the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior, the bombing of schools and offices in New Caledonia in the last years as terrorist action. And to us in our region, and in Vanuatu, France is a terrorist nation. But, as far as we are concerned, too, if Libya is a terrorist nation, we also consider the action that was taken by Americans Against the Libyans in bombing their cities and killing people to be terrorism. It seems to us that America, a superpower, trying to demonstrate by getting Libyans to live in fear that if you want to disagree with us, if you do not listen to us, if you do not agree with us, we will bomb you. This to us is a terrorist action and a terrorist (?philosophy) to try and get the countries to comply with what you want and not allow them to live freely.

[Watson] Is Libya going to establish an embassy here in Vila? And what sorts of things do you expect to get from the relationship?

[Lini] That is too early to say. We do not really know. What we have done is we have listed down Libya, United States, USSR, and 32 more countries to establish diplomatic relations with this year.

[Watson] Has Libya responded?

[Lini] Libya has indicated they would be willing to establish diplomatic relations with us. In establishing links with the Soviet Union and Libya, Vanuatu is gaining more than an opportunity to assert its nonaligned status. Kiribati last year signed a fishing agreement with Moscow worth $2.4 million. The Vanuatu deal is expected to be worth more than that. On the other hand, a large percentage of Vanuatu's foreign exchange earnings flows straight back out of the country to pay expensive fuel bills. Libya has oil and is sympathetic to the problems of poor but friendly nations. Father Lini rejects claims that he is a rebel and says that Vanuatu is a small independent country that suffers from a bad press, particularly in Australia.

CREATION OF ECONOMIC REVOLUTION URGED BY AQUINO

Pledges Government Support

OW241347 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, May 24 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino challenged businessmen Saturday to embark on a second revolution of economic development. In her address to the Cebu Chamber of Commerce in central Philippines, Aquino urged businessmen to "unleash the long-restrained Filipino entrepreneurial pride" saying that "waiting for a better and more stable time is less risky but equally uncertain."

Aquino pointed out that the Philippines, while seeking the help of foreign countries to fund its growth, must be prepared to try to develop on its own. She also said that the government will do its part in trying to provide the climate conducive to investment and growth.

The trip to Cebu is the last leg of Aquino's first trip to the troubled south after being installed into power. She first visited the eastern Mindanao city of Davao where she had a dialogue with 168 insurgent-returnees. She later announced in a speech before representatives of the region that negotiations for a "lasting peace" will be held between the government and insurgents during a cease-fire period which she will declare.

The Philippine economy, virtually devastated by ousted President Ferdinand Marcos' policies and prevalent graft and corruption in his administration, is still burdened with a 26 billion-dollar foreign debt.

One of the first things the Aquino administration did shortly after a four-day civilian-backed military revolt toppled Marcos and gave her the reins of government was to seek better terms from foreign creditors for the payment of the said debts. According to a recent survey conducted in metropolitan Manila by the Development Academy of the Philippines, a large percentage of people in the country's capital see the state of the economy as "the most urgent problem facing the country today."

Urges Cooperation With Labor

HK280538 Hong Kong AFP in English 0528 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 28 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino appealed to Philippine business and labor leaders Wednesday to set aside their differences and work together to resolve the country's economic crisis. Mrs. Aquino told a joint national conference of government, business and labor leaders that her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos had left "a shattered economy, an enormous foreign debt and a bankrupt (treasury)."

The Philippines economy has been mired in a recession since 1983, and Manila's 26-billion-dollar foreign debt, the largest in Southeast Asia, has compounded the crisis.

Mrs. Aquino said Mr. Marcos' ouster by a largely-peaceful popular uprising last February gave Filipinos a "hard-won opportunity to start anew and work together" for economic recovery.

But she warned entrepreneurs and workers, who have quarreled for weeks over labor issues, not to "throw away" the chance and challenged them to "show you believe in the free Philippines you fought for." The people were banking on them "to cooperate with each other to rebuild" the country, she said, adding that to do otherwise would be a "mockery of the Filipino dream" of freedom. Both the business community and labor unions were among Mrs. Aquino's staunchest supporters in her campaign for the presidency.

Labor Officials Fear Leftist Infiltration

HK230943 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 May 86 pp 1, 8

[By Olaf Giron]

[Text] Labor officials expressed deep concern yesterday over the possible infiltration of the labor ministry by leftist elements, including communists, under the tenure of Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez.

The officials said they have received reports that members of leftist organizations are working for appointments in sensitive labor posts that would be useful to their movement. "They are virtually knocking at our doors," said an official. "Some of us fear they will be soon running things here, if they are not already doing so through the present labor administration."

The officials interviewed are holdover functionaries of the deposed government administration and, although they are career officials, are expecting to be replaced by appointees for the Aquino government.

"The big tragedy is that those of us who maintained the proper decorum during past political contests are prejudiced against, in comparison with the Marcos loyalists who have now ingratiated themselves with the new officials," said the officials who requested anonymity.

Their thesis is that the present labor administration has been trying to deceive Malacanang and the public regarding the role being played by leftist groups instigating the present rash of strikes. They specifically referred to Sanchez who recently scored the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) for "mouthing the Red scare" in defending leftist labor organizations.

They said attributing strikes to Marcos loyalists was "most absurd" if not downright stupid.

Official Labor Ministry reports indicate that leftist are responsible for more than half of the ongoing strikes. The strike figures also indicate that the walkout rate practically doubled from the ongoing 47 strikes when Sanchez took over on March 11, 1986.

The "capture" of the Labor Ministry by leftist elements would work well in pushing the communist strategy which is aimed at destabilizing the government. The overall strategy, as perceived by the labor officials, calls for an insurgency campaign by the New People's Army (NPA) in the countryside, and for strikes and demonstrations in urban and population centers. Elements identified with the National Democratic Front (NDF) would execute the destabilization efforts in urban centers. Certain labor groups have been identified to be part of the NDF.

Noting that the communist movement has made great strides in the country since Sanchez became labor minister, the officials said he has been supporting the leftist movement, either wittingly or unwittingly.

If Sanchez continued about his ways, the officials feared that the conservative labor elements may eventually find themselves in disarray. "They're definitely quite embattled these days," they said.

With his controversial utterances about foreign investments and multinationals, Sanchez reportedly is helping prolong an economic and unemployment situation that could be exploited by the leftists to suit their own design. It was lamented that only the TUCP seemed to have wised up to the situation brought about by the new leadership at the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

U.S. MANIPULATION OF INTERNAL POLITICS ANALYZED

HK271044 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 20-26 May 86 p 4

[By Sonia Dipasupil]

[Text] Hardly had the Filipino by those famous gold bars, people toppled its American-backed dictator when here comes Uncle Sam again, breathing down the national neck in an effort to maintain its grip on Philippine affairs.

In fact, it would do the country a great disservice to think even for one moment that the Yankees shipped out along with Mr. Marcos on that fateful February night. If at all, they had only made a timely switch from openly supporting the unpopular strongman for 20 years to clandestinely transporting him overnight to foreign exile.

Lower echelon U.S. embassy officals, tongues loosened by a cocktail drink or two, will take no great pains concealing their role in diverting the poor guy's plane from paoay to Hawaii. For a few incredulous aahs and ohs, they'll even let you in on how they stood both mesmerized and astounded by those famous gold bars, and how they forced a drugged Ferdinand Marcos to walk down the ramp upon landing at Hickam air base, because "it won't look good internationally" to ferry him out by hospital stretcher straight into waiting TV cameras and living rooms worldwide.

As U.S. officials would later boast unofficially, the decision was made at the last minute "to prevent a massive bloodbath." All in the name of democracy, you see.

So great is the White House's love for overseas democracies that it spirited away no less than two hated dictators in less than a month's time from the tropical climes of Haiti and the Philippines. These third-rate dictators, lest the fact be buried by Washington propaganda, were both openly and assiduously supported and financed by instructions from that cushioned swivel chair in the Oval Office.

Now, the Great American Warrior will have us and the entire world believe that it is likewise embracing and supporting the new Philippine democracy led by a self-confessed political amateur and certified house-wife. This, after openly supporting Marcos' candidacy and later pointedly accusing Mrs. Aquino and her party of being partly responsible for electoral fraud and terrorism last February.

The fact is, and contemporary history will prove us correct, that the United States embraces "democracies" when it finds some particular use for them, namely, to protect its overseas interests, especially its large military installations. And such is the Philippine case.

The United States maintains vast economic interests in the country, from the raw materials needed to sustain their advanced technology to the hundreds of American firms operating cheaply while bringing out huge profits. Its security interests are clear: the protection and unhampered operation of its two largest overseas military installations in Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Olongapo.

The key to the protection of these interests, in turn, lies in the promotion of its political objectives, which is to maintain "friendly relations" with the government in Manila. Necessarily, then, the officials of this government must be friendly with those in Washington. Which is precisely the American strategy to cultivate healthy and supportive relations with opposition figures in politically beleaguered nations. It would then have fostered good relations with either camp, whichever side wins.

In a statement delivered by John Monjo, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs last Thursday before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on East Asia and Pacific Affairs, he identified certain "formidable political tasks" confronting President Aquino. Briefly, these are: working with the competing political forces within her government; retaining her present momentum in reforming or replacing existing political institutions; dealing effectively with the Marcos loyalists and installing competent and reform-minded local officials.

Although Monjo agrees these are "Philippine issues that Filipinos will resolve," he declares in the same breath that practically everyone agrees all these can be solved through the installation of "fully functioning democratic institutions" by means of elections.

"Democratic institutions, he goes on, "including a new constitution ratified by plebiscite, a new elected legislature, and elected local government (officials) -- are the key to the long-term political stability of the country."

In all these bureaucratic double-talk, what Monjo is actually saying is that American interests necessarily require that these "democratic institutions" be manned by individuals friendly to the United States, since the political stability of the Philippines to be nursed by these chosen few shall, in the main, spell the stability of U.S. interests in the country. It is a signal to support pro-U.S. personalities for appointment or election to the Constitutional Commission, the legislature, and in local governments.

This penchant for "hand-picking" friendly personalities to assume powerful and influential positions in government was only recently demonstrated in reverse fashion.

Washington's disapproval of certain progressive and liberal elements in the Aquino government was made known to Malacanang. Various media offensives were launched -- their targets: human rights lawyers and now Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, and Labor Minister Augusto "Bobbit" Sanchez.

Of the three, Arroyo is easily the strongest personality. His fiery courtroom arguments are now legendary, and are enough to keep a reporter's pencil either in helpless suspended animation or furiously scratching on paper.

Along with Harvard-educated lawyer Rene Saguisag, Arroyo defended top communist leaders charged with national security violations. Many believe the two are responsible for the release from detention of high-ranking leftists. Threatened recently with "lynching" by a reformist military officer, the two dismissed the whole thing as a "joke" which hardly merited their serious attention.

Of the three, however, Sanchez has the singular "distinction" of having been maliciously singled out for criticism by a top U.S. official. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost recently accused him of deliberatelly sabotaging economic recovery efforts with his pro-labor bias, thus scaring away foreign investors. Informed of the increasing charges against him for being a "leftist" Sanchez reportedly said: "If you define a leftist as one who is in favor of radical reforms, then I'm a leftist, alright."

On the other hand, Armacost and Monjo hold President Aquino's economic team in high esteem commending its "pragmatic, free-enterprise orientation."

How long and how effectively Uncle Sam will keep poking its fingers into the Philippine pie can only be determined by the amount of resistance the Aquino government and the Filipino people are willing to put up. Without this resistance, then it's all systems go for the Reagan White House. And who's going to say Imelda and Ferdinand Marcos won't be smugly twiddling their thumbs from across the ocean?

BANKER PROPOSES U.S. ASSUME DEBT AS BASE RENT

HK270618 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY In English 26 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Roberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] A ranking Filipino executive of Bank of America, N.A., one of the country's major creditor banks, has come up with a proposal for reducing the country's debt burden that involves linking the Philippine's obligations to commercial banks to the rental payments by the U.S. Government for its military facilities in the country.

Ramon Siy, former country manager for BOFA's Philippine branch and now a regional manager for the bank, explained that for foreign banks, the "quality of their (loan) papers" is very important, by which he meant that banks would be very willing to transfer the liabilities for instance of a risky debtor like the Philippines to a more stable debtor. Foreign banks would be willing to discount -- by 20 percent to 30 percent -- their debts if the Philippines manages to transfer its liabilities to the U.S. Government.

What Siy is proposing is for the U.S. Government to assume some of the country's debts to the banks at such a discount, with the American military bases' rental payments due to the country making up the funds it will use to amortize the assumed debts. Siy said that such an agreement may be possible if the Philippine Government strikes a deal with the U.S. for a long-term lease of the bases. "Perhaps a 20-year lease," he said. The banker noted that his proposal is premised on the computation that the "market value" for the use of the U.S. bases, roughly based on the "replacement cost of the bases," is at least $8 billion.

Siy made the proposal in the symposium organized by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) to get responses from the public on the "Agenda for Reforms" drawn up by a group of UP [University of the Philippines] economists.

The banker noted that such an approach will be entirely a commercial one that will not be of the kind the government appears to be adopting which he said is one of "begging" for financial support from foreign governments.

Siy emphasized that while he would support a "selective review of the country's obligations" -- a reference to government proposals to seek legal remedies to stop payments to creditors involved in illegal transactions with Filipino borrowers -- "we must face realities." He said the country must seek a solution to the debt problem that would satisfy foreign creditors. He noted that reduction of interest rates may not be significant. "A one percent reduction of international rates will involve only $260 million and will not significantly alleviate the country's debt burden," he noted.

One foreign banker claimed that Siy's proposal to some extent reflects a move in the Manila-based foreign banking community to seek ways to alleviate the country's debt-servicing problem. One proposal is to liberalize the conversion of banks' debts into investment equity in multinational subsidiaries through swap arrangements.

UCPB PRESIDENT DENIES FRONTING FOR MARCOS

HK231421 Hong Kong AFP in English 1336 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 23 (AFP) -- The head of a large Philippine Bank nominally owned by the country's coconut farmers denied Friday that he had acted as a front for former President Ferdinand Marcos' investments in the bank. United Coconut Planters Bank (UCPB) President Danilo Ursua told a news conference that he had pledged a sizeable block of his personal UCPB shares not to Mr. Marcos but to former UCPB President Eduardo Cojuangco, a close associate of the deposed president.

The Presidential Commission on Good Government, which is tracking down alleged ill-gotten wealth of Mr. Marcos and his close associates, said Thursday Mr. Ursua had admitted endorsing his UCPB stock certificates in blank to Mr. Marcos, in effect acting as his front in the bank. Mr. Ursua said that he had endorsed the shares in blank to Mr. Cojuangco, and since the latter was a close associate of the ex-president, the panel had "erroneously concluded" that these shares were owned by Mr. Marcos.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who is UCPB's chairman, defened Mr. Ursua as "not a dummy" of Mr. Marcos, adding, "I would never have appointed him (UCPB) president if I believed otherwise."

Mr. Ursua did not say how many shares he endorsed in blank to Mr. Cojuangco but said their present book value was 37 million pesos (1.8 million dollars). UCPB is one of the country's largest commercial banks, with assets of more than 13 billion pesos (634 million dollars). It is owned on paper and funded by the contributions of the country's 1.4 million mostly-poor coconut farmers.

MARCOS LOYALIST ALLEGED TO ATTEND CPP PLENUM

HK270446 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 26 May 86 p 14

[Text] A large group of armed men, believed to be loyalists of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos, are now in Quezon Province to attend a regional plenum of the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army [CPP/NPA] command late this month, Camp Aguinaldo sources disclosed yesterday.

Information gathered by BUSINESS DAY from PC [Philippine Constabulary] Region 4 (Southern Tagalog) acting commander, Col. Orlando Q. Antonio indicated that the rebel command conference is scheduled to take place in Bugak town, Lopez, Quezon province from May 29 to 31.

It will be presided over by CPP/NPA top brass coming from Bicol, Southern Tagalog and Metro Manila. The information also noted the presence in the area of a large group of armed men whose identities have been pinpointed as mostly Ilocanos and Manilenos.

Elements of the 235th PC Company, who are monitoring the dissidents' movement in the area, confirmed that the armed group members are Marcos loyalists sent to establish a rendezvous with the CPP/NPA to possibly explore a peaceful co-existence between the two groups.

Meanwhile, 20 NPA rebels were killed yesterday in a four-hour firefight with government troopers at the municipal boundary of Abulog-Maligui and Babaui in Cagayan Province last Saturday.

Reports received at Camp Crame said about 150 NPA guerillas engaged a company of soldiers belonging to the 17th Infantry Battalion of the Army. A soldier and two local militiamen of the Civilian Home Defense Forces were also wounded in the incident.

NUMBER OF MARCOS LOYALISTS ON TREK DWINDLES

HK280431 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 27 May 86 p 8

[Text] Baguio City -- The long trek of members of the National Civilian Marcos Loyalists (CML) entered its 10th day yesterday but the number of participants has dwindled to only some 500 upon reaching Urdaneta, Pangasinan, the Constabulary Highway Patrol Group (CHPG) said.

The loyalists started their march in Laoag City last may 16 and so far have covered 303 kilometers. Despite the dwindling number, the Marcos loyalists are determined to fulfill their cause and reach Manila after 15 days. Lawyer Anthony Santos, CML leader, led the group composed mostly of Kabataang Barangay members.

TOLENTINO CHALLENGES AQUINO TO HOLD ELECTIONS

HK270638 Manila MANILA BULLETIN In English 26 May 86 pp 1, 14

[By Romeo C. Chan]

[Text] Davao City -- Former Senator Arturo M. Tolentino challenged President Aquino yesterday to hold elections "if her government is not afraid of facing the people." Tolentino said he believes the Aquino government is "illegitimate." It can be legitimized if it will win in an election, he said.

Tolentino, together with former Batasang Pambansa speaker Nicanor Yniguez, former MPS P.C. Alejandro D. Almendras and Manuel Garcia, met with Kilusang Bagong Lipunan leaders and barangay captains to revitalize the party.

He pointed out that the elections can solve two problems confronting the present government. He said local elections will settle the problem of who should sit as local government officials. Election on the national level will also determine whether the government is generally accepted by the people, "not by just one or two million people, who do not represent the 55 million Filipinos," he said.

Tolentino said the recognition by foreign governments does not legitimize the Aquino government. "These same foreign governments will readily recognize another government which may replace the Aquino government," he said.

He pointed out that if majority of the candidates of the administration will win, it is enough indication that the Aquino government enjoys the support of the people. He said he will abandon his claim to the vice presidency as soon as President Aquino calls for an election. He said he will take his oath as duly elected vice president on Aug. 25.

OPLE WELCOMES ROLE ON CONSTITUTION PANEL

HK270211 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino is expected to formally announce this week the appointment of the five opposition representatives to the Constitutional Commission [Concom]. The five were recommended by former Labor Minister Blas Ople. The nominees from the opposition were former Labor Minister Blas Ople, former Senator Alejandro Almendras, Regalado Maambong of Cebu City, Rustico Delos Reyes of Laguna and former Member of Parliament Teodulio Natividad of Bulacan. The president announced Sunday 44 names of the 50-member Concom which will convene on June 2 at the former Batasang Pambansa in Quezon City to draft a new constitution that will replace the provisional freedom constitution. The remaining six slots, according to President Aquino, have been reserved for the opposition and other sectors [as heard].

Meanwhile the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [PNP] has accepted the government's offer for opposition participation in the Concom. Acting chairman Blas Ople said the government's gesture of alloting five seats for the opposition in the Concom open up new potential for reconciliation.

[Begin Ople recording] The fact that President Aquino does welcome opposition participation, even on this symbolic scale, can open up new potential for reconciliation and can be a small step towards developing a strong and pluralistic democratic system through the constitutional commission. The PNP of course is accepting the challenge to participate, on the basis of its program of political cooperation towards the Aquino government. [end recording]

ENRILE, BALWES ASKED TO ATTEND 'PEOPLE'S BATASAN'

HK270759 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 26 May 86 p 15

[Text] The "People's Batasan" predominantly composed of Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] members of the abolished Batasang Pambansa will hold its second rump session on May 31 in Baguio city.

In a meeting over the weekend, leaders of the KBL , Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas and the group of independents said the People's Batasan session will focus public attention on the framing of a new regular constitution to replace President Corazon C. Aquino's revolutionary constitution.

PNP chairman and former KBL member Blas F. Ople said the political opposition has invited rebel priest Conrado Balweg as one of the guest speakers of the People's Batasan. The other invited guest is Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

To this date, both guests have not officially responded to the invitation extended them, Ople said. "We are hoping minister Enrile and Fr. Balweg will attend," he added. If they fail to personally attend the People's Batasan, probably our guests can send their representatives.

Ople said the People's Batasan invited Balweg because it will discuss the principle of autonomy -- particularly Balweg's announced "Cordillera autonomous region" plan. The People's Batasan can probably help formulate a principle on the autonomy of cultural communities in other regions of the country which will be incorporated in the new constitution, Ople said.

PIMENTEL STEPS DOWN AS PDP-LABAN CHAIRMAN

HK280437 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 May 86 pp 1, 7

[By F. V. Maragay]

[Text] A major shakeup in the leadership of the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] is silently going on as it continues to take steps to prepare the party for future political battles.

Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. has stepped down as the party's national chairman after serving the post for two years. Pimentel was succeeded by ex-MP Zafiro Respicio who recently assumed the acting mayorship of Davao City.

PDP-Laban Secretary General Jose Cojuangco has played a leading role in strengthening the party, particularly in drafting new members and organizing new chapters in various parts of the country.

Respicio announced yesterday that the PDP-Laban national council will meet on May 31 in Davao City to take up urgent matters. Before the council meeting, two important conferences will be attended by party representatives on May 29-30. These are the conferences of the PDP-Laban National Education Committee and the National Youth Organization with its theme "Kabataan: -- Sandigan ng Kinabukasan."

Respicio, incumbent national working committee chairman, however, said that the party has decided to postpone its national convention originally slated to start May 31 to a later date. He said the postponement was arrived at by the host (Davao City council) following an urgent request from top party leaders.

As this developed, local officials yesterday said they support the stand taken by Pimentel to maintain the coalition between the PDP-Laban and Unido as a step to ensure party members' chances for success in future elections.

The Municipal Mayors' League of South Cotabato appealed to leaders and members of the PDP-Laban and Unido to put an end to intra-party bickerings which are inimical to their interests.

BUSCAYNO CRITICIZES MILITARY ROLE IN TRUCE

Urges Pull-Out From Rural Areas

HK231055 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 May 86 p 3

[By Rose de la Cruz]

[Text] A former rebel leader urged the government yesterday to withdraw the military from the rural areas and respect the people's rights to live as they please and make themselves more productive.

Speaking at the breakfast forum Tigpawan sa Makati, Bernabe Buscayno alias Kumander Dante of the New People's Army said he went to the hills because of the "military atrocities" against the farmers, which he said have not been corrected even under the administration of President Aquino.

Buscayno also branded as "unnecessary" the recent appeal of the President for the NPAs to "come down and join hands with the government" saying that NPAs can never be removed from their barrios in the hills becaus that is where they actually live.

What he instead proposed was for the military to come down and stay were they are more needed, which, he said, is in Metro Manila.

He said that the past government had been suspicious of the rural folks' initiative to organize themselves into productive socio-economic units, which he described as "mini governments" run by small people. He said such groups and endeavors should have been allowed to exist rather than have them killed.

His other proposals were:

-- Declare a genuine land reform program, which he noted should start from the ranks of the leadership.
-- Stop the intervention of foreign financial institutions in the affairs of the Philippines.
-- Stop militarization and harassment of rural people.
-- Dismantle the foreign bases and agreements that have been entered into but which infringed on the country's territorial integrity.

Another peasant leader, Jaime Tadeo of the Kilusang Magbubukid sa Pilipinas, criticized as a "fraud" the Marcos -- imposed land reform program because the program did not guarantee the farmers' ultimate right to own their lands.

Tadeo said patents and titles issed to tenant farmers did not ultimately lead to ownership because the conditions to ownership were made in such a way that farmers would surely default on their amortizations.

While land rentals were reduced from 40 to 10 percent by Marcos, Tadeo said the other costs of production were increased by over 100 percent, thus disabling farmers from becoming more productive and paying their land rentals on time for eventual transfer of land titles and patents to them.

Fears Failure of Talks

HK270826 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 25 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Roy S. De Guzman]

[Text] Former New People's Army (NPA) chief Bernabe Buscayno, also known as "Kumander Dante," fears that ceasefire talks between the government and rebel leaders may fail and lead to an all-out war. "It would be quite a sad spectacle to see continued fighting in the countryside," Buscayno told the Inquirer in an exclusive interview. "But the way things stand now, talks may not push through."

Buscayno also described the Davao returnees as "fake" rebels who were "produced" by the military to mislead the President into thinking NPA guerillas are "surrendering in droves" all over the country.

The former rebel chief blames the military for the failure to hold talks between government and NPA representatives.

Military officials have retained former President Marcos' much-criticized policies in dealing with Communist insurgents, he said, and the Aquino administration seems to have adopted a hardline stance on the 17-year rebellion.

"The militarists' view in the Armed Forces of the Philippines is fed to Cory by the so-called reformist leaders," Buscayno said.

THe President's meeting with alleged rebels in Davao City last Friday, and the subsequent offers of amnesty and rehabilitation are steps "in the wrong direction," Buscayno said. "If these disturbing events continue and the militarists' view -- on the prodding of the United States' government -- still holds sway, then efforts to arrange a truce in the fighting will fail," he said.

Buscayno warned that an all-out war -- "worse than during the Marcos days" -- would erupt soon if the Aquino government continues to rely on a military solution and refuses to allow a political settlement.

He said that the CPP NPA, along with the broad dissident coalition grouped under the National Democratic Front (NDF), have the capability to launch offensives not only in the countryside but also in the cities, including Metro Manila. Buscayno said he personally trusts the leadership of Corazon Aquino, but is wary of the Enrile-Ramos group which controls the 250,000-strong AFP.

MISAMIS ORIENTAL GOVERNOR HOLDS CEASE-FIRE TALKS

HK271000 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 May 86 p 16

[By Romi Gatuslao]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City -- Misamis Orental Gov. Vicente Emano and two leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) North Central Mindanao command agreed to a ceasefire in certain areas during a meeting yesterday.

Emano met with Nido Nabong, alias Charo, and Ka Vernon, leaders of the North Central Mindanao command, which covers front 4 (east Misamis Oriental and some parts of Agusan del norte), front 12 (west Misamis Oriental), front 6 (Bukidnon). The meeting, held during Emano's 16-hour stay at a hillside rebel camp, was the first between a government official and NPA leaders.

The rebel leaders said their prime consideration for a conditional ceasefire was to enable farmers to go back to their homes They stressed though that this should be taken by the military as a sign of weakness. [sentence as published] They warned that "they will not just sit back when their supporters complain of abuses by military and para-military personnel."

They also said that the ceasefire does not mean they would eventually lay down their arms. Stressing that the agreement would allow them to be flexible, the rebels assured that they will be sincerely supporting the civilian government's efforts toward peace. "We realized there is a call for moderation from both parties to enable the Aquino government to pursue democratization" remarked Nabong.

The NPA commanders also said their meeting with Emano would remove irritants between rebels and the civilian government under Marcos. In the past, they noted that even neutral local officials were forced to make a stand against the NPA's. This caused the rapid rise of fanatic bands, para-military and civilian counter-insurgency groups and private armies.

But as a consequence of the signing of the pledge and pact by Emano, the military command and the Catholic Church, there has been no firing from their lines since April 15, when Emano first went to Claveria to try to meet with the NPA's.

On the other hand, the military stationed in Claveria, continued to conduct raids and small-unit operations, encouraging fanatic bands to roam free and harass farmers, in clear violation of the Emano pledge.

Nabong himself later informed Social Service Deputy Minister Karina Constantino David of the talks through radio. David was in Claveria to look into the welfare of 200 evacuees who have returned to Tagoloan. Aside from inviting the minister to visit them, the rebels agreed to keep communication lines open through Emano.

David also announced that she has created a special task force to look into the welfare of Misamis Oriental evacuees, specially those from Claveria. She also told Tagolon Mayor Paulino Emano and the rebels that food and medical supplies would be airlifted to the area. She told Emano that she would seek the dismantling of armed bands terrorizing farmers.

Aside from this repoter, only two other local newsmen were present during the meeting -- Bingo Alcordo of radio station DXCO and Mackie Rulona of DXMO.

During the meeting, the NPA's appealed to displaced people who were victims of black propaganda against the NPA to return to their homes. They also said they would stop their purge of military agents within their ranks. At present they are rehabilitating 50 people for release.

They also reported an undisclosed number of executions of those guilty of espionage and sabotage. The rebels told David that the people would return to their homes if the military stopped operations in the barrios.

MUSLEM ENVOY DISCUSSES CEASE-FIRE WITH MILITARY

BK270325 Manila PNA in English 0320 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 27 (PNA) -- A tribal chieftain, who claimed to be an emissary of the splinter Bangsa Moro Liberation Front (BMLF), Monday showed up in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, to negotiate with the military for a ceasefire in northern Mindanao. Turibio Dainhag, alias Datu Kawtlihan, told military authorities he was sent by three BMLF commanders in the region to work out a ceasefire in response to President Aquino's reconciliation call. He identified the three BMLF leaders as George Batiag, alias Commander Lucky of Bukidnon; Hamil Panimbilon, alias Commander Makasunog of Magpit, Cotabato; and Adullah Sarip, alias Commander Tawan-Tawan of Lanao Del Sur.

Dainhay and military authorities led by Col. Arturo Castro, assistant deputy for civil-military operations, discussed for one and a half hours details of the ceasefire. Dainhay also told the military of his fear that communist New People's Army (NPA) rebels in Kabakan, Cotabato, might attack his men after they surrender to the government. He said he and his followers are willing to help military authorities in fighting the NPA in his area. The tribal chieftain accused the NPA for the death of many of his tribesmen.

The military assured Dainhay that military commanders in northern and central Mindanao will pave the way for the eventual implementation of the ceasefire negotiation.

SUGAR INTERESTS URGE U.S. QUOTA RESTORATION

HK271554 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS In English 27 May 86 p 10

[Text] Sugarmen yesterday said that the government should press its bid for the restoration of the country's traditional quota of 980,000 tons in the U.S. to generate additional foreign exchange earnings of $400 million. They said the sum can help in the launching of the country's socio-economic recovery.

In a radio program in Bacolod City yesterday, former Ambassador Ramon Nolan, former Bacolod City Mayor Romeo C. Guanzon and Frank Eala, executive vice-president of Victorias Sugar Milling Co. and officer-in-charge of the Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsucom) in Negros Occidental, also batted for the replacement of Philsucom by a new sugar body to dismantle the sugar monopoly. They said that the new sugar body be made up of representatives of millers, planters and workers.

Nolan was sugar quota administrator and chairman-general manager of the Philippine Sugar Institute in 1966- to 1971 while Guanzon is the new president of the National Federation of Sugarcane Planters. Guanzon and Eala said Nolan's stand that "the sugar industry can instantly increase foreign exchange earnings because it already has the installed milling facilities, the fertile lands, technical know how and more than adequate manpower to fill restored sugar quotas in the U.S."

Guanzon also urged that steps be immediately taken to pay over P1.2 billion long overdue producers for the 1984-85 sugar deliveries to the National Sugar Trading Corp (Nasutra). He stressed that, "the non-payment of Nasutra's accounts and the stoppage of weekly payments for producers' deliveries to the Philsucom have subjected them and their workers to more severe socioeconomic problems, including unjust and unfair property foreclosures."